

LIFE

A black and white portrait of Winston Churchill in a military uniform, wearing a peaked cap with a crest. He is looking slightly to the left with a serious expression. The background is dark and out of focus.

SPECIAL
ISSUE

THE WAR
WORLD

BRITAIN'S IRONSIDE

SEPTEMBER 25, 1939

10 CENTS



WORLD'S ONLY CAR with Weather Eye Conditioned Air System revolutionizes winter driving. Completely Automatic! Tune in the comfort you want; get unchanging June-like warmth. Perfect fresh air—dustless, draftless!



EXCLUSIVE NASH ENGINE not only gives you 15 to 50 MPH pick-up in *less than* 13 seconds, *high gear*... it's also a Gilmore-Yosemite economy winner, with a record of 21.25 miles to the gallon.

Today... *Adventure* Rides The Road Again

IF YOU ONCE sailed the Seven Seas with Long John Silver . . . if you've been left with restless feet and a thirst for excitement—you'll be down today to watch the 1940 Nash come in.

You'll see a flash of silver . . . lines as rakish as a clipper ship's. Something tells you—you're going on a new adventure. Your first Arrow-Flight Ride!

You fit into a seat that's soft as a cloud. You aim that flashing prow at a point on the far horizon. Three silent flicks of a finger, and you're away like a demon possessed.

There's a faint click, and your engine seems to sleep, yet the road races by in a faster tempo. It's that Fourth Speed Forward—but wait . . . there's a new thrill in the throttle.

Just "gun" it, and you pass that car ahead in a terrific sprinting speed! It's Nash's new automatic Overtake.

Suddenly a pot-holed road is upon you. Desperately, you grab the wheel—but—nothing happens. No tugging—no bobble—no sway. Even on slippery gravel, guided with a finger, your Nash

speeds to its mark, true as an arrow, silent as a ghost. The whistle of wind—the sting of tires, even the roar of the engine—are gone.

Five miles of an Arrow-Flight Ride, and—chances are—you'll want to keep right on going. And why not?

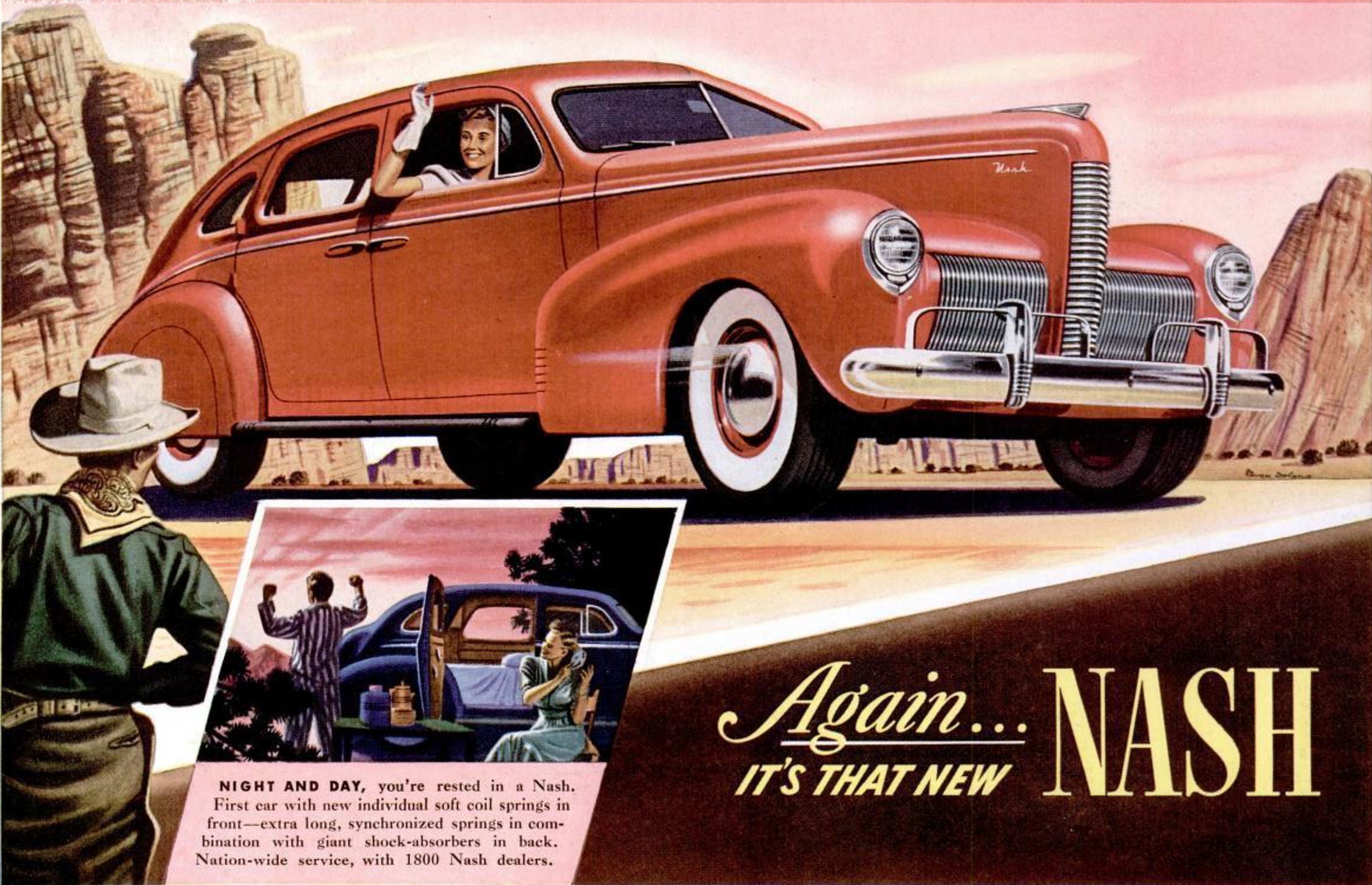
You have a convertible bed to sleep in . . . and new Weather Eye magic, for fair sailing in even a Labrador blizzard . . . new Sealed Beam lights to turn night into glareless day . . . and luxury of appointments no car ever offered before!

And if you follow Adventure to the ends of the earth, your Nash will *still* bring you back! It's built that way.

There is no claim made for the 1940 Nash that you won't prove with your own eyes and ears and hands.

But—we warn you—you'll come back saying, "I'm through with humdrum driving. I'm going to trade my old car for a 1940 Nash, and start having fun!"

(And that's easy—with prices amazingly near the lowest; and high trade-in value.)



NIGHT AND DAY, you're rested in a Nash. First car with new individual soft coil springs in front—extra long, synchronized springs in combination with giant shock-absorbers in back. Nation-wide service, with 1800 Nash dealers.

Again... **NASH**
IT'S THAT NEW

"Tommyrot" said Granny, "I don't believe it!"

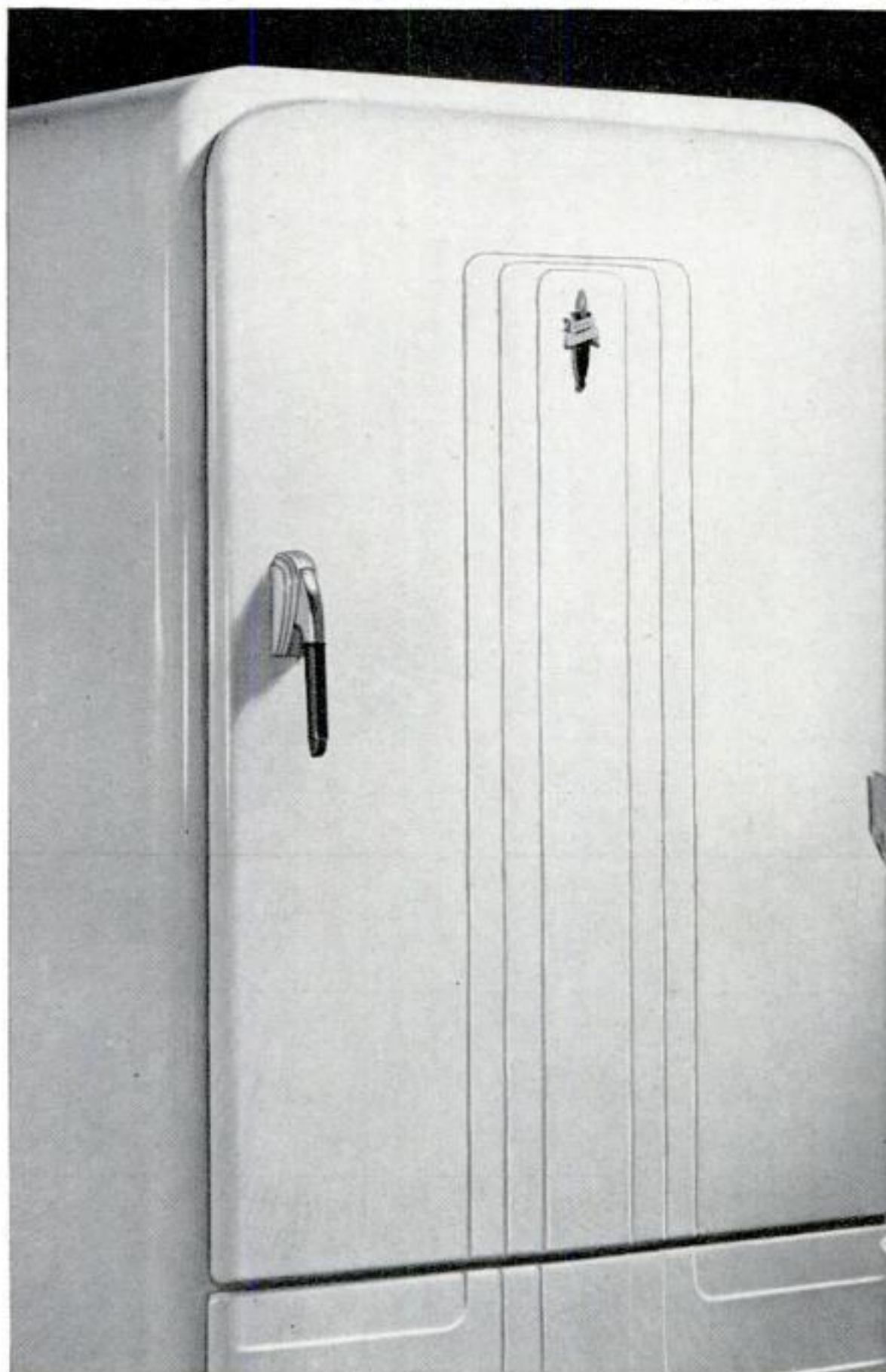
Granny is from Missouri. When I told her that our Servel freezes silently with **NO MOVING PARTS**, she got that "show-me" look!



1 "LISTEN, GRANNY—YOU CAN'T HEAR A SOUND," I tell her. "There's nothing moving around inside a Servel Electrolux to make a noise!" "Well, I never," she exclaims, putting her ear up close. "It *is* quiet, isn't it?" And then she adds, "But I still don't see how it *can* run without machinery."



2 "LOOK, GRANNY," I explain, "THIS TINY GAS FLAME does the work. It takes the place of moving parts. Servel's freezing system simply can't cause noise. Simply can't wear, either."



3 "AND SEE, GRANNY, HOW WE SAVE MONEY," I say, showing her our gas bills. "Servel Electrolux runs for just a few cents a day, year in and year out." "Bless me," smiles Granny, "a body's learning something new all the time. Imagine! Here I'd always thought *all* refrigerators were alike!"



4 IF YOU'RE FROM MISSOURI, TOO—and won't believe there's any difference in refrigerators—see Servel Electrolux! That's all we ask.

We believe Servel Electrolux will convince you—as it has already convinced millions of others. You'll find this modern refrigerator is always silent—and saves more for more years—because its freezing system hasn't a single moving part to cause wear or noise.

This week, get the whole story of Servel Electrolux—at your gas company or neighborhood dealer's showrooms. And remember, your own gas company offers prompt service facilities for every Servel Electrolux it installs.

For Suburban and Rural Homes, Models Run On **BOTTLED GAS, TANK GAS OR KEROSENE**

Write for details to: Servel, Inc., Evansville, Ind.

MORE PEOPLE EVERY YEAR ARE REPLACING OTHER REFRIGERATORS
... with the refrigerator you hear about but never hear!



"We can't say enough for the comfort and savings of our Servel Electrolux refrigerator. Especially when you have already had another type, its silence and reliability seem almost too good to be true." Mrs. Ella West, 5274 N. 29th St., Milwaukee, Wis.



"Over a year ago, we replaced mechanical refrigerators with Servel Electrolux in our building, and there is not a tenant who has not complimented us. Their reasons are Servel's silence and low cost." John A. Boitano, 301 100th St., Bklyn., N.Y.



SEE SERVEL'S "MAGIC CAVES OF ICE" AT NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR—SEE SERVEL AT THE GAS INDUSTRY EXHIBIT AT THE GOLDEN GATE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

This One




UQUY-6FZ-JUX1

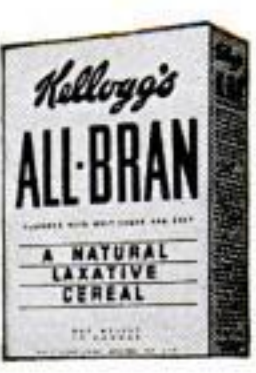
THE MOUNTAIN BOYS

by PAUL WEBB





WHY suffer those dull, lifeless days due to constipation? Why bring on the need for emergency medicines? Isn't it better to get at the cause? If it's common constipation, due to lack of "bulk" in the diet, a crisp crunchy cereal—Kellogg's All-Bran—goes straight to the cause by supplying the "bulk" you need. Eat it every day, drink plenty of water, and join the "Regulars"!



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**Join the "Regulars" with
KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN**

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

LIFE and the War

Sirs:

Immediately upon hearing that Germany had begun its attack on Poland and that the war we all had been expecting for so long was actually under way, I thought to myself of the coming issues of LIFE and of the tremendous part the magazine would play in our daily reading.

I am a reporter for a daily paper and of course come in contact with hot wire news while in the office, every day, every hour. I devour it with as much interest as the businessman on the street.

But when I first read of the outbreak of war over our United Press teletypes and thought what a tremendous news story was finally breaking, I could hardly wait for my following issues of LIFE so that I could get the pictorial angle on all that I had been reading.

And your Sept. 11 issue finally came today and LIFE, you did one big and fine job! The issues to come, which will of course be crammed with war-by-the-week pictures and accurate, concise accounts of developments, will be something for all of us to keep.

MacLEOD WILLIAMS

Evening Observer
Dunkirk, N. Y.

● LIFE sincerely hopes it can live up to Mr. Williams' high expectations.—ED.

Sirs:

Three cheers for LIFE on its coverage of the European war. And more cheers for the well-presented case against America's entrance into the war as given on page 19 of LIFE, Sept. 11.

Besieged by radio reports, newspaper bulletins and other propaganda items from all sides, I, for one American, have been somewhat bewildered and in the dark about what was actually going on. Henceforth I will read my papers, listen to my radio, wait for LIFE before deciding what they all mean.

Your analysis of the situation and what will happen in the future has given me a knowledge of the crisis and the war which I could never have accumulated on my own hook. To you, thanks.

E. R. YOUNG

Hampden-Sydney, Va.

Sirs:

Please accept my congratulations on your excellent Sept. 11 issue. It is a masterpiece.

LESLIE THOMAS

Providence, R.I.

Sirs:

Shame on you, LIFE!

You didn't italicize it or even print it in bolder type, yet you have given Americans, and indeed everyone in the world, a sentence so true and vital that it should be inculcated into the very being of every man and woman. "For it had now at last been proved beyond question that World War, far from 'ending war' or 'making the world safe for democracy,' only breeds hate, tyranny and more war."

That sentence alone should suffice to keep the United States from becoming embroiled in the hates and jealousies and doublecrossings of a perpetually mad or near-mad Europe. Instead of wasting

its resources and energies in a war the United States should conserve its efforts so that, as LIFE suggests, "when war ends we may have the strength and spirit to help the exhausted peoples of Europe build for their children a new and better world out of the ruin of the old." And if the United States does this, as I hope it will, we might well recall—and remember—the last words of Edith Cavell (LIFE, Sept. 11, p. 77): "I must have no hatred or bitterness for anyone."

I have thanked you once before, LIFE, and now I must thank you again. You have pointed a way. I hope the people of the United States will read and heed and be prepared to lead the way.

FRANK A. ANDERSON

Orono, Me.

No Men

Sirs:

In your Sept. 4 issue you stated that there wasn't a man to be seen or heard in *The Women*, a newly released motion picture.

Sorry, but there was a man driving a horse and buggy bearing Mrs. Fowler (Rosalind Russell) to a Reno Ranch.

Am I right or am I right?

A. A. SOMERVILLE JR.

Carmel, N. Y.



● Wrong. The driver was a woman in a man's coat and hat. No male appears in *The Women*. Even the dogs, cats and horses are female.—ED.

Legends of Tarkington

Sirs:

Your superb article on Booth Tarkington in your issue of Sept. 4 was read by me with the greatest pleasure as I have admired his writings and have regarded him as one of the most brilliant writers living.

I have never been fortunate enough to meet him socially but on one occasion, when he was an undergraduate at Phillips Exeter, we met on the field of battle, exchanged blows and parted at lightning speed.

It was one of the most unexpected and ridiculous experiences I ever had. It was the custom of the students of P.E.A. at that time to dedicate the late evening hours of the Monday before the graduating exercises of Tuesday to blowing off quite a bit of steam, which was very natural to schoolboys on the eve of a long vacation. There was in the

(continued on p. 4)

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free

to LIFE readers who join the LITERARY GUILD

Decorating Is Fun!

... a copy of **DOROTHY DRAPER'S** fascinating, practical, and completely new book on furnishing and decoration

LIFE'S readers were among the first to learn about "Decorating Is Fun." Since then it has taken an even bigger public by storm. In this unique and utterly delightful book Dorothy Draper presents a totally new approach to decoration: a serious book written gayly—a gay book written with a real philosophy of living behind it—a practical book written by a woman who has made an outstanding business success. Starting as an amateur, Dorothy Draper is today a leader in the field of decoration and design. Her book shows in a most practical, definite way how easy it is to become your own decorator and to have fun doing it. She tells how one can make a captivating and comfortable home; how to use color cleverly. Line drawings illustrate clearly the right and wrong ways of arranging furniture. Spe-



cific directions are given on how to buy shrewdly and how to balance a room and a slender budget at the same time. Photographs show actual details in specific decorative treatments and case histories illustrate the author's theories and prove their adaptability to every-day problems. Vivid, stimulating, practical—no more helpful book on decorating for those of average means could be found. "Decorating Is Fun" is a big volume, containing 250 pages, beautifully bound in blue linen-finish cloth and embellished with silver-colored stamping on the backbone. It sells through the regular channels for \$2.79, but you may have it free if you accept our present offer of membership in the Literary Guild of America.

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may be purchased through the Guild at the established retail price. WINGS also contains an advance description of the book to be selected the following month. If you feel you do not want that book, you merely notify the Guild not to send it when the time comes. On the other hand if the selection sounds interesting, you may have it sent for your approval. Guild members are not required to purchase a book every month. As few as four selections within one year keeps your membership in force.

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Richard Arlen, star of the New Universal picture, "Mutiny on the Blackhawk", is shown...



...here with Richard, Jr., one of the many film colony babies brought up on Gerber's Baby Foods. To safeguard vitamins for babies, Gerber rushes vegetables from...



...farms to nearby Gerber kitchens in fast trucks which are Sinclair lubricated for safe, trouble-free operation. In fact, Sinclair lubricants are used in trucks and buses traveling 2 billion miles a year. You...



...benefit from Sinclair's vast lubrication experience when you have your car lubricated by your nearby Sinclair Dealer. You ride safer—reduce wear. Keep your car Sinclair lubricated.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(continued)

school at that time a very tall student named Mark Gilliam. He was a very popular chap and was, on account of his height, 6 ft. 4 in., a drum major on the P.E.A. drum corps.

That particular Monday night I was walking up and down Court Street on which I then lived, a shady, badly gas-lighted street, and listening to the distant shouts of the students, when without warning a young chap sprang out of some bushes lining the roadway and let go an unchristian wallop at my midriff. It scared me almost to death but instinctively with all my strength I let go a left which grazed his head, knocked off his hat, which he picked up and dashed away like a streak of lightning. I followed but I might as well have caught a meteor.

I walked up the street listening, until I heard the following: "Gee gosh! fellers whaddier—puff puff—think? I thought I saw old Gilliam—puff puff—stalking along like an old crane—puff puff—an' I thought—puff—I'd jump out and give a punch in the guts, an' I did—puff puff—an' who do you think it was?—Old Man Shute."

(N.B.: I was then a bit less than 30 years of age, but I did wear a somewhat moth-eaten beard.)

"Well," continued my assailant, "th' old cuss let go an old he-wallop that grazed my head, knocked off my hat and I just lit out and he chased me but it was partly dark and I got away and anyway he didn't know me. Gee! it was a narrow squeak!"

He was right. I didn't know him. And so, as I always could enjoy a joke on myself, I walked home and laughed all the way.

Thirty years later I attended a P.E.A. Alumni Meeting in Portland, Me., and stopped overnight at the home of a graduate of about the date of my amusing experience. Suddenly he said, "Mr. Shute, do you remember one Monday night when I was in the school and the fellows were having a bit of fun before Commencement and..."

But I cut in, "Were you the fellow that gave me that punch in the guts?"

"No," he replied, "but I know who did it." "Tell me," I urged, "I'd give anything to know. I have laughed every time I thought of it. And I actually heard the dialogue between the fellow who did it and several others, over among the pine trees where General Marston then lived, and when he spoke of me as 'Old Man Shute' I laughed all the way home."

"Well, if you feel that way about it, it will do no harm to tell you. It was Booth Tarkington."

"Good gosh!" I stuttered, "and all these years I have read everything he has written that I could get hold of. Long life to him and more power to his elbow." And I feel the same today.

HENRY A. SHUTE

Exeter, N. H.

● The author of this letter, now 83, is the Exeter judge and author, better known as "Plupy" Shute. Like Tarkington, he is well known for his stories of boyhood (*Real Diary of a Real Boy, Plupy*, etc.).—ED.

Sirs:

Three cheers and a couple of hurrahs! to LIFE and Author Charles Wertenbaker for his masterpiece on the life of a truly great writer, Booth Tarkington.

A. S. WENINGER

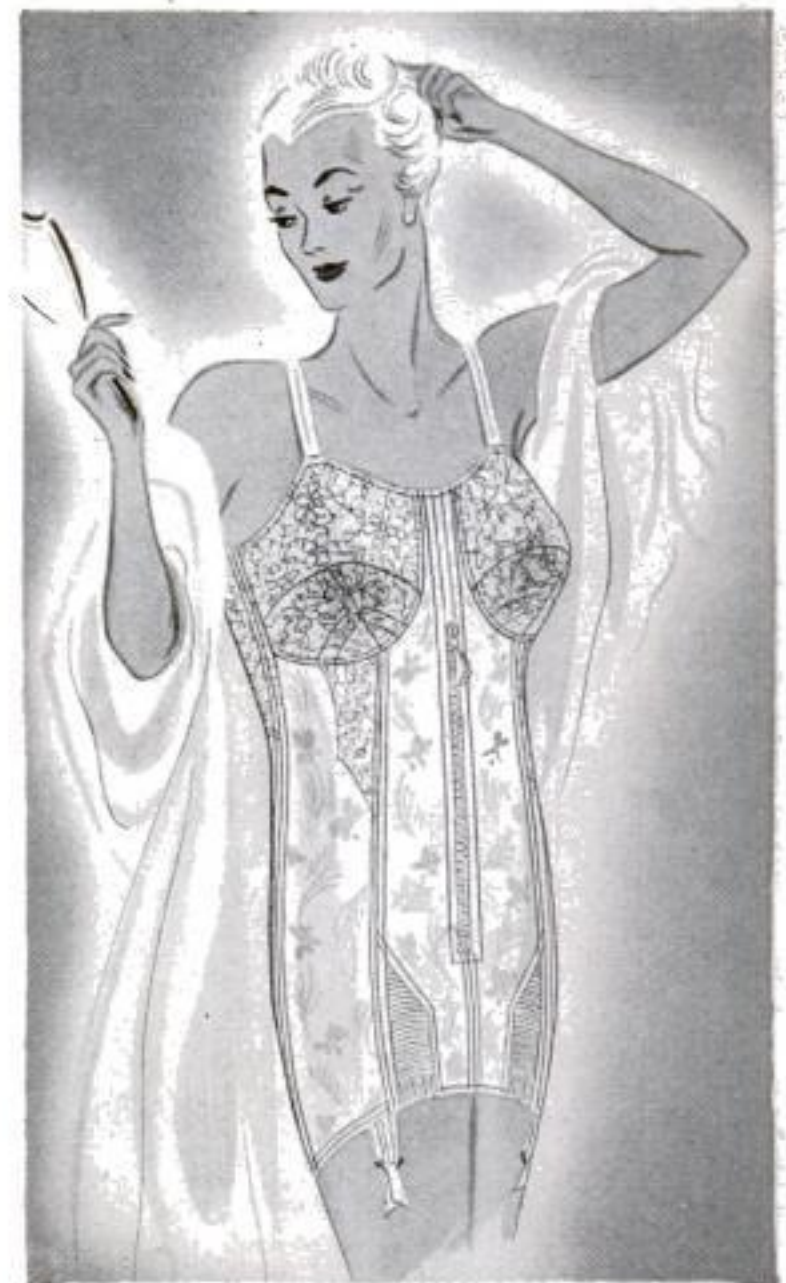
Huntington Park, Calif.

Sirs:

Your article on Booth Tarkington brings to mind a story or rather a persistent rumor connecting Tarkington with Wabash College here.

In the early 1920's Tarkington's nephew, Booth Jamison of Indianapolis, was in Wabash. In spite of his family heritage young Jamison was not making

(continued on p. 6)



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SAN ANTONIO.....Frost's
SAN FRANCISCO.....The Emporium
SEATTLE.....The Bon Marche
SHARON, Pa.....Sharon Store
ST. LOUIS.....Stix, Baer & Fuller
ST. PAUL.....The Emporium
SYRACUSE.....Dey Bros.
TOLEDO.....Lasalle & Koch's
WASHINGTON, D. C.....Jelleff's
WEST PALM BEACH.....Hatch's
WILKES BARRE.....Pomeroy's, Inc.

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for 1940... HUDSON Announces a new low cost for *Luxury*



Above: Interior of New Hudson Eight and Super-Six. Airfoam Seat Cushions standard.

ABOVE... just a glimpse of new luxury, waiting for you in 1940 Hudsons! Below... a hint of new beauty that's winning highest praise everywhere! And prices, already low, are now substantially lower!

Pictures can't show you that these are among the roomiest cars built today... but they are. Words can't describe the performance you'll discover when higher-powered, silken-smooth Hudson motors go into action.

Nor can we give you more than an idea of riding and handling ease new to the highway, in cars

that combine Hudson's Patented Auto-Poise Control with new Center-Point Steering and the finest independent front wheel coil springing, used up to now only in costliest cars.

Let us add that brilliant engineering has given these new Hudsons even greater economy of gas and oil... that they are built to assure the outstanding dependability and low upkeep cost to which Hudson owners everywhere testify.

If you want to know what all this means in *extra value*, read the price news at the right... then drive a new 1940 Hudson.

HUDSON PRICES START IN THE LOWEST PRICE FIELD

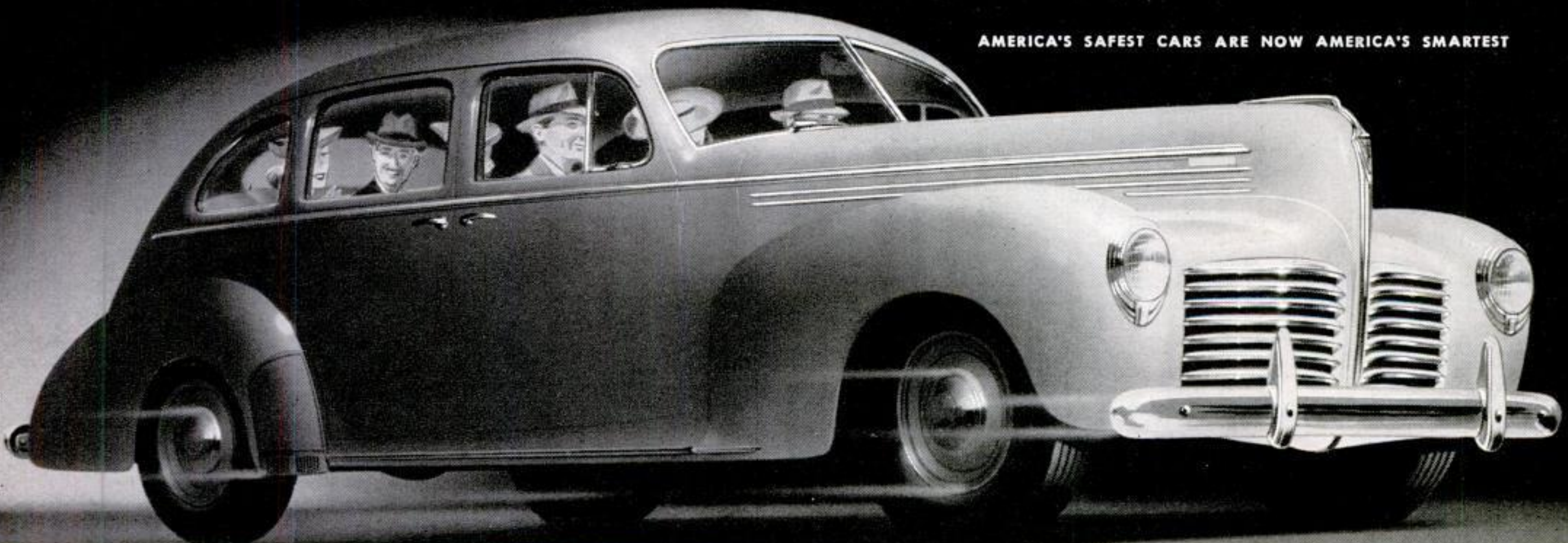
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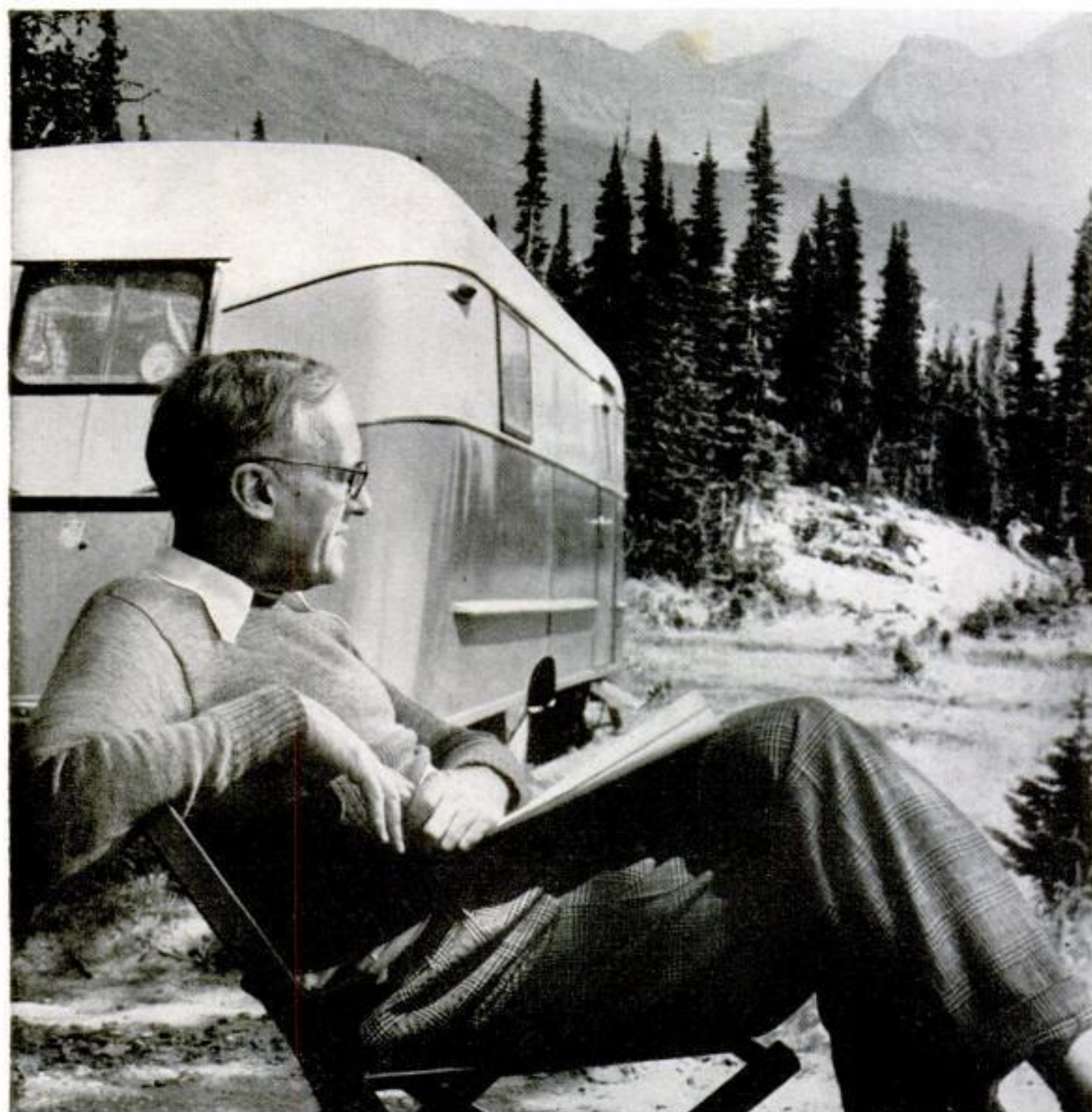
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Car shown is new Hudson Six DeLuxe Touring Sedan, \$806.*

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If you have a wife and young children, here's an item for serious thought. As your family grows up, its capacity for spending money is apt to stay a jump or two ahead of your salary. It's unlikely that a hit-or-miss savings plan will accumulate enough to let you knock off work when you're 60, and travel, fish, golf, enjoy the other things you're dreaming of. But if you do as many young fathers have done—invest a modest yearly amount in the new Complete Protection Plan—you can be positive of \$200 a month for the rest of your life after 60! What's more, if you die while your family still needs your care, the Plan will give them \$200 every month for 20 years . . . and then when your children are educated, it will provide generously for your wife alone. Why don't you find out how this Plan would fit your budget? Just send your name and address on a postcard to The Union Central Life Insurance Company, Dept. B-6, Cincinnati . . . a 72-year-old, \$300,000,000 institution.



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THE UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(continued)

out so well in American literature. After a succession of disappointing marks on his essays and themes under Dr. Rollo Brown (now a well-known author in his own right), Jamison persuaded his Uncle Booth to write an essay for him during one Christmas vacation. The subterfuge probably appealed to Tarkington's love of a prank. At any rate he complied with his nephew's request, as the story goes, and Booth Jamison returned to Wabash armed with an essay of the first water. This he submitted under his own name and awaited the result. It must have been a shocked and dumbfounded young man who received the essay cut to ribbons with Dr. Brown's blue pencil and decorated with a rather large and ignominious "D-".

This story has never been denied or admitted to my knowledge but is repeated year after year around campus.

DAVE GERARD

Crawfordsville, Ind.

Face

Sirs:

In your issue of Aug. 28, you printed a collection of some very charming French actresses making faces.

Enclosed please find a picture which I shot on the set of *Dust Be My Destiny*.



PRISCILLA LANE

The subject is Priscilla Lane, pretty young Warner Bros. star.

You said: "If the American counterparts of these young ladies ever posed for such unglamorous pictures, it would cost the job of every press agent in Hollywood."

Though this picture was taken more than a month ago, thus far there have been no changes in Warner Bros.' personnel.

SCOTTY WELBOURNE

Warner Bros. Pictures Inc.
Burbank, Calif.

Minister's Praise

Sirs:

In the issue of Sept. 4 of LIFE you published an article accompanied by a selection of very fine photographs on Switzerland, its people and its Army, for which I express to you my sincere appreciation.

I have read with the greatest interest the series of publications on foreign countries which have recently appeared in your magazine and am very happy to find my country so sympathetically represented.

I cannot but congratulate you on the objective correctness, the simplicity and loyalty which make your article a paragon of public enlightenment.

You have given a precious contribution to the policy of friendship and understanding between the American and the Swiss people, representing the largest democracy and the oldest democracy of the world.

MARC PETER

Minister of Switzerland

Washington, D. C.



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Look for the "TISH-U-KNIT" LABEL

Style Folder "L" Free on Request

FOR NAME OF NEAREST SHOP, PLEASE WRITE TO:
OLYMPIC-1372 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Stop! Play Safe! GO GRAFLEX



Judges in the Y.M.C.A. International Photo Contest awarded this Graflex-made picture the first prize in the Youth and Citizenship Division and the grand prize. Graflex American-made cameras are constantly winning prizes and recognition for their owners. Serious photographers in ever-increasing numbers are playing safe and going Graflex!

R. B. Series B GRAFLEX

The popularly priced Series B features full vision ground glass focusing, focal plane shutter with speeds to 1/1000 and revolving back. Three sizes: 2 1/4 x 3 1/4, 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 and 4 x 5.

When in New York for the World's Fair, visit the Graflex Display Rooms at 50 Rockefeller Plaza.

FREE! Send for FREE Graflex catalog and FREE 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 Miniature Speed Graphic folder. Paste coupon—or write your request—on penny post card, if you wish. Folmer Graflex Corporation, Dept. L-49, Rochester, N. Y.

FOLMER GRAFLEX CORPORATION
DEPT. L-49, ROCHESTER, N. Y., U.S.A.

Please send me free Graflex catalog and free 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 Miniature Speed Graphic folder.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

GRAFLEX Prize-Winning CAMERAS

\$10,000 FOR NAMES!

FOR THIS NEWEST OF
NEW HOME APPLIANCES...

MAGIC*

MARGIN ROYAL

1st PRIZE, \$2,500 CASH
150 Additional Awards
—each a \$50 Purchase Certificate
Nothing to buy! Contest is
ABSOLUTELY FREE!

WIN WITH A NAME! Someone is going to be richer by \$2,500! Why not you? Just suggest a name for the New Royal Portable. It's so new Royal hasn't decided what to call it—so advanced that it makes typing *easier than anyone ever dreamed!*

SEE THIS NEW ROYAL AT ONCE

Try it! You'll be amazed. This new home-sized typewriter is so far ahead of other "portables" that calling it a portable is like referring to a modern motor car as a "horseless carriage."

Turn your imagination loose! A simple, easy-to-remember name is wanted, one that suggests how useful this New Royal will be to every member of the family.

HERE'S ALL YOU HAVE TO DO!

Obtain Authorized Contest Entry Blanks free at any store** handling Royal Portables. Follow the simple rules. Contest closes midnight October 17, 1939. Don't delay—enter at once. *You may win \$2,500. And, there are 150 other awards well worth trying for!*

** Most stores handling Royals may be recognized by the MAGIC Margin girl display. Look for Contest advertisements in local newspapers. OR—find address in Classified Telephone Directory under "TYPEWRITERS."

OR—FOR NEAREST DEALER WRITE . . . ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, INC., 2 PARK AVE., NEW YORK



IT'S THE FIRST—THE ONLY
PORTABLE TYPEWRITER WITH
MAGIC Margin!

NOW! GET SET for a real thrill! Touch a tiny lever—and you're off to a flying start—thanks to MAGIC Margin! You'll set your margin in *one-third the time* it takes on ordinary machines. This improvement, a tremendous success on the famous Easy-Writing Royal for the office, is the most sensational ever presented on a typewriter. *Only Royal has it!*

Now touch the Locked Segment SHIFT FREEDOM Key—type some capitals. There's *no float—no flutter* to tire your eyes. And notice how "cushiony" this New Royal feels—because of Royal's exclusive SHOCK ABSORBERS!

Here for the first time is a *modern* portable—with MAGIC Margin—plus other genuine "big machine" features!



THE NEW ROYAL PORTABLE

MADE BY ROYAL—WORLD'S LARGEST COMPANY DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE MANUFACTURE OF TYPEWRITERS

Royal Typewriter Company, Inc.
2 Park Avenue, New York City
Dept. L-925

I am interested in purchasing a New MAGIC Margin ROYAL Portable on Easy Payment Plan. Please send me details.

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

*Trade-mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Copyright, 1939, Royal Typewriter Company, Inc.



Presents (



The "WANDERER"

Exceedingly popular year-'round lightweight felt, styled with distinctively casual smartness. Withstands wear, and is the ideal hat for country and travel. **\$5**



The "GYRO" with new Gyro Brim

Styled to the height of today's fashion, with a new brim treatment which foreshortens the front brim and balances it by a greater width at sides and back. **\$4**



The "CORY" in Supercraft Felt

New wide-brimmed town style, in specially-processed lightweight felt, finely textured, and mar-
proof, even if crushed. In soft, subtle colorings. **\$7.50**



The "SUPERIOR" with Custom Edge*

Superbly fine, hand-worked felt of mellow richness, with style lines lastingly preserved by the exclusive Custom Edge, visible proof of expert hand-felting. **\$10**

*Trade Mark

Six Feature Fashions

INCLUDING THE NEW
DUNLAP *"Special Quality"* HATS

\$
4

OTHER DUNLAP HATS \$5 \$7.50 \$10 & \$20



The "ARROYO" in Navajo Mixtures
New semi-Tyrol town and country model, in exclusive Dunlap blendings of rich Fall colors harmonizing with the new fabrics. \$4

Men who seek a quality of youth in the styling of fine hats are turning, today, to these new Dunlap Fall and Winter models now being shown in smarter hat shops. • By the distinguished mark of a great name in hat-making they are assured the finished craftsmanship and the enduring values for which Dunlap is celebrated. • More important to them even than finer skill and longer service, is the touch of inspiration in Dunlap styling which conveys its distinction to every man who wears a Dunlap hat.

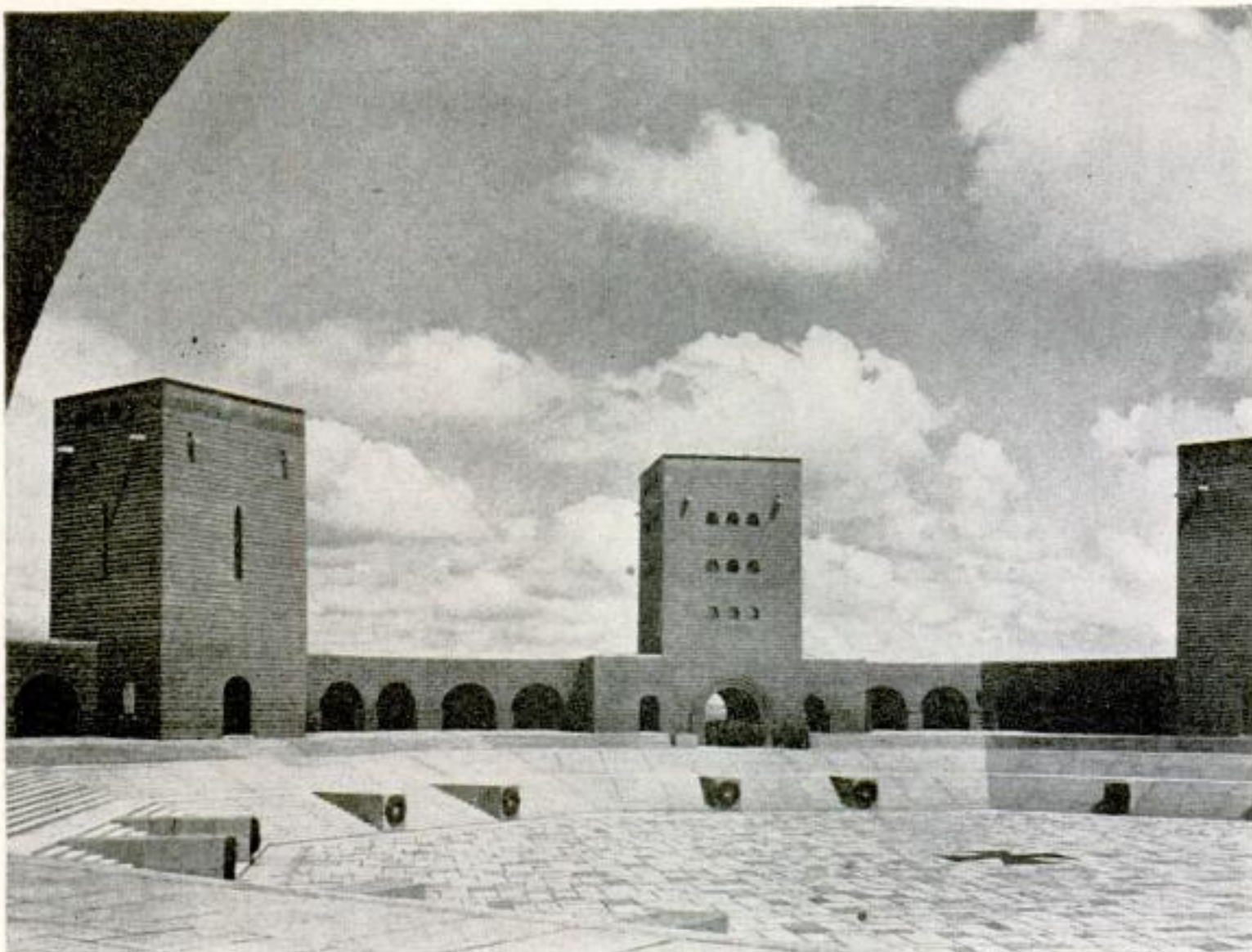


The "FORBES" with "Matriced Edge"
Latest and smartest refinement in finishing the brim-edge; featured in soft, suavely-finished felt, with a special range of smart mixed colorings. \$5

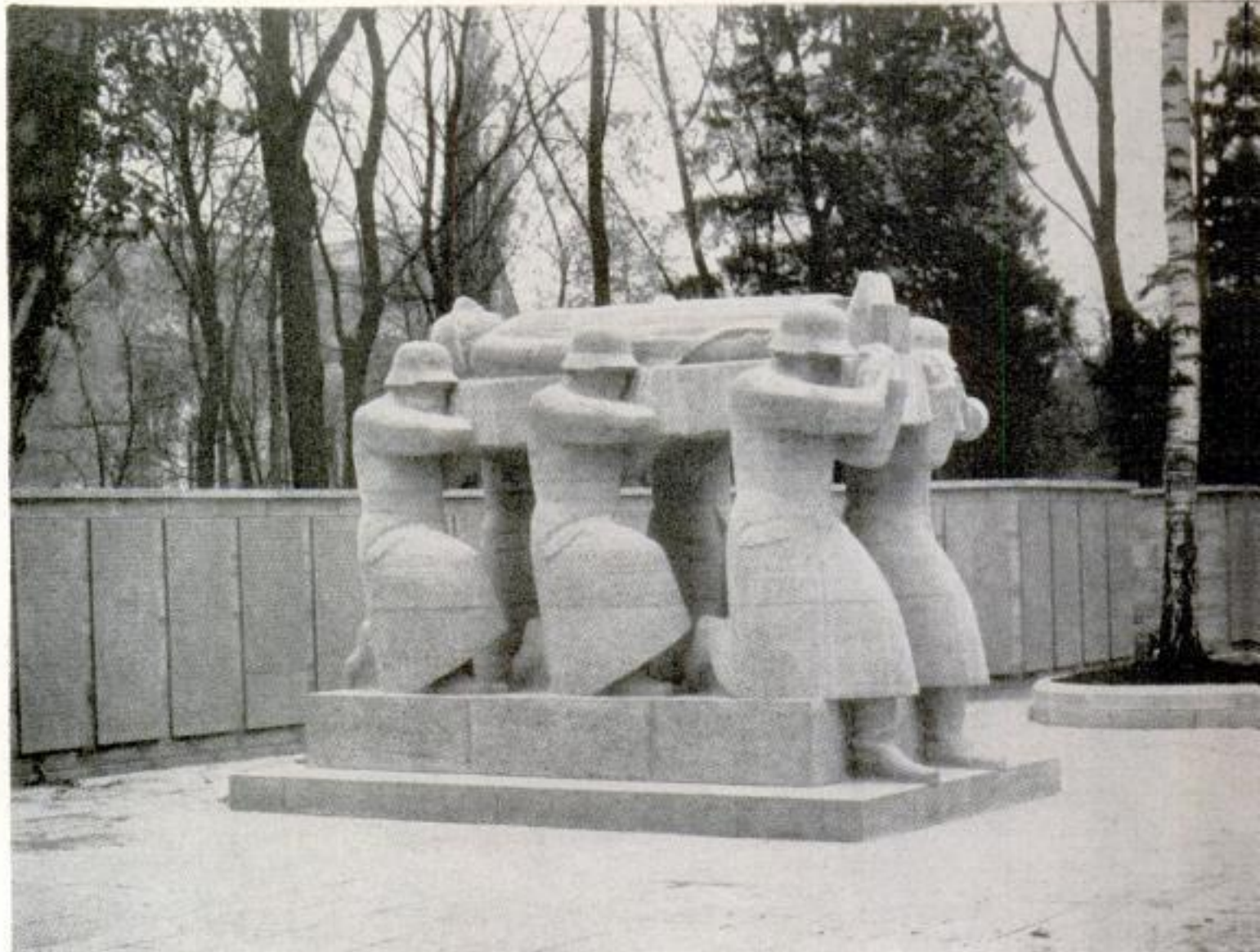
FOR 82 YEARS SYMBOL OF INSPIRED STYLE AUTHORITY



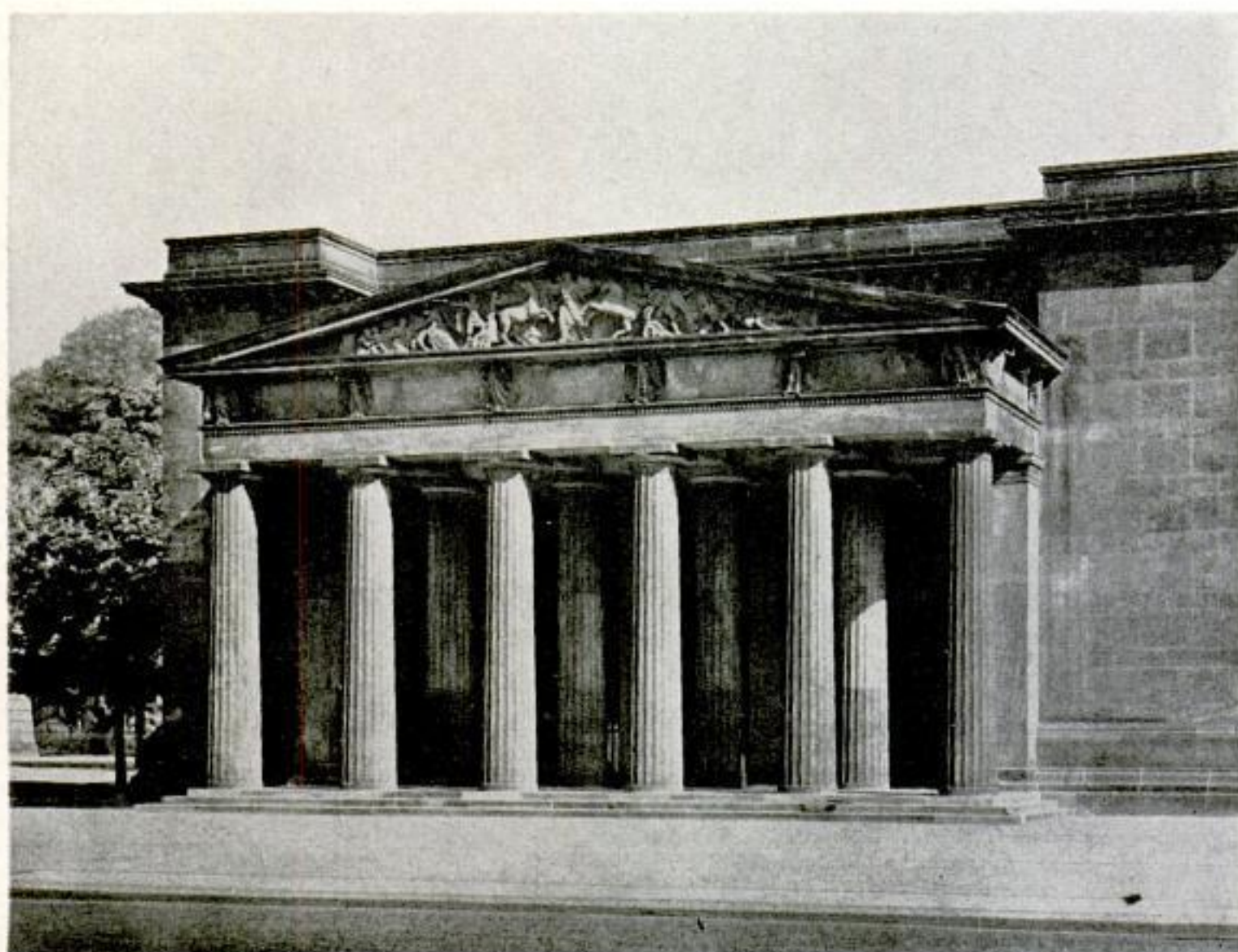
AWAITING YOUR SELECTION AT THE DUNLAP DEALER'S IN YOUR CITY



TANNENBERG: INNER COURT OF HONOR HAS EIGHT TOWERS AROUND IRON CROSS



WÜRZBURG: TO GERMANS, MEN IN STONE RECALL A HEAVY BURDEN ON THEIR HEARTS



BERLIN: MEMORIAL ON UNTER DEN LINDEN COMMEMORATES ALL GERMAN WAR DEAD



DÜSSELDORF: FOR GERMAN DEAD DURING RUHR OCCUPATION, CROSS RISES 102 FT.



MUNICH: WALLS ARE INSCRIBED WITH 13,000 NAMES



SCHAPBACH: STONE FATHER MOURNS AT SON'S GRAVE



TANNENBERG: WATERING TROUGH HONORS DEAD HORSES

SPEAKING OF PICTURES...

...THESE REMIND GERMANY OF DEFEAT

Unlike her victorious enemies of the first World War, Germany could erect no triumphal arches, no monuments to heroes fallen in a successful cause. Yet Germany had more war dead (1,773,700) than any other nation—friend or foe. Out of the bitterness of defeat, the humiliation of Versailles and the depths of despair that followed the War, she built these altars to a lost cause.

The memorials shown here are not familiar to Americans, as are the battle monuments of France or Britain. Nor do they have the same graceful beauty. They were built with a vengeance—painfully simple in a time of confusion, deliberately unaesthetic when little was beautiful, stark as defeat. For materials, Germans turned to strange stone—travertine, black marble—to brick, wood and iron. Most of Germany's memorials of the first World War were completed under the ill-starred Weimar Republic; a few were revised under the Nazis. One commemorates a hated aftermath of War, the French occupation of the Ruhr, and is named for a German spy shot by the French.

The idea of the Unknown Soldier, so important in all victorious countries, was rejected by Germany. In a bewildering post-War chaos when all else was uncertain, Germans clung to the known soldier who had lost his life for a defeated Fatherland. Exception is the Tannenberg Memorial, which marks the one great German victory. Here, where the armies of Russia were defeated in 1914, is Germany's greatest War memorial, if not the greatest of all time. A place of pilgrimage to all Germans, some of its eight towers serve as Nazi youth hostels. Buried there is Germany's greatest soldier, the victor of Tannenberg, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, and in its main tower flanking his vault are the tomb chambers of 20 unknown German soldiers of the thousands sacrificed on the battlefield of Tannenberg.



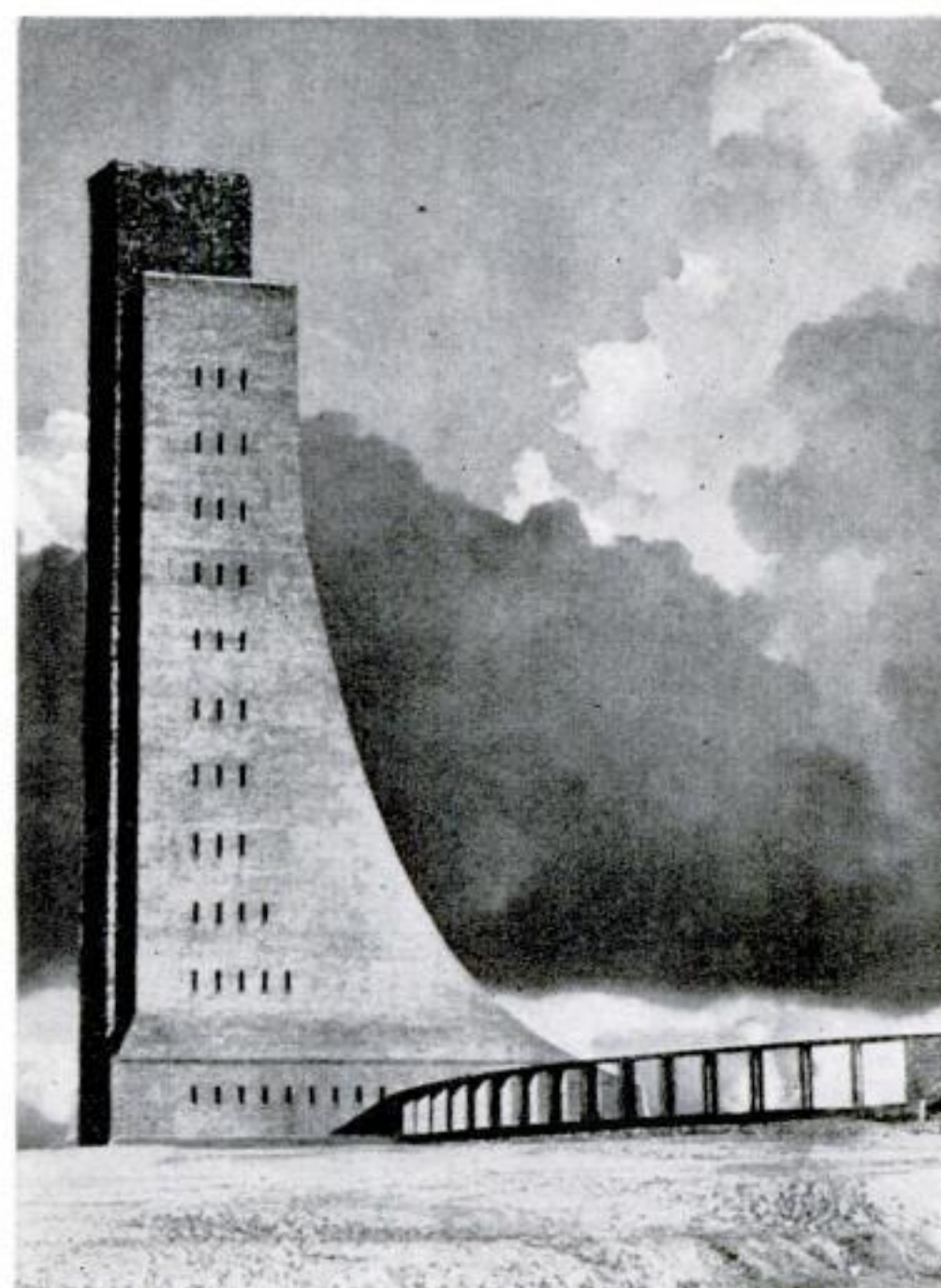
THE TANNENBERG MEMORIAL IS TOMB OF GERMANY'S GREAT GENERAL VON HINDENBURG



STRALSUND: ITS HEROES "HAVE NOT DIED IN VAIN"



EAST TYROL: WOODEN CROSS MARKS AN UNKNOWN'S GRAVE



LABOE: NAVY MEMORIAL IS 279-FT. BRICK SHIP PROW

A NEW SIGN that is a Pledge- to keep you out of trouble!



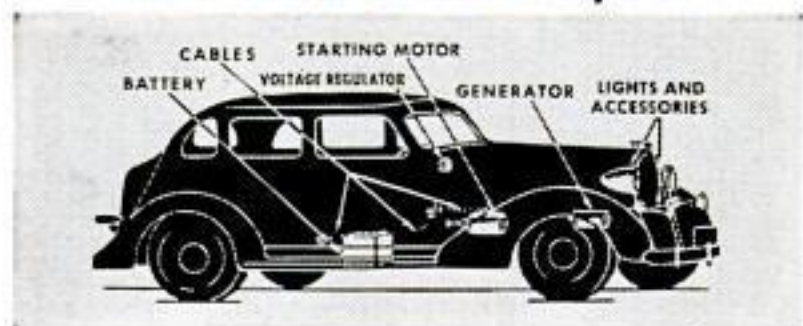
● Somewhere in your neighborhood this "car and arrow" sign is now being erected. Look for it. It's the sign of a new kind of service that *every* car owner will want to know about.

It identifies 5,000 key-point Willard service stations spread from coast to coast who are pledged to do their share to stop the 100,000 starting failures that occur every 24 hours.

Something had to be done about it! The increasingly complex wiring systems, voltage regulators and electrical accessories of modern cars have so increased the possibilities of hidden electrical leaks that TODAY 75% of all *starting failures are caused by conditions outside the battery!* And in hundreds of cases the leak is so obscure that even expert mechanics have difficulty in locating the cause of the trouble.



"It checks all the vital points"



A service you can't afford to be without!

New Willard Instrument "x-rays" car's entire starting system in a few minutes

Willard engineers spent two years developing the Willard Electrical Check (shown on a car door at left). This remarkable instrument quickly locates any hidden trouble in the starting system of a car and gives an accurate picture of the starter, generator and voltage regulator under actual operating conditions. *And does it all in less than*

15 minutes—with one simple hook-up to your car. With this "electrical detective" your Willard dealer can guarantee you perfect starting—can keep you out of trouble and save you money. Willard Starting Service is destined, we believe, to become as essential to modern motor cars as steel bodies and four wheel brakes.

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY • Cleveland • Dallas • Los Angeles • Toronto

**Look for the new sign of the "car and arrow" in YOUR community!
Get acquainted with—**

Try These NEW Willard Dry Batteries



They'll make your flashlight, lantern or radio perform better. Like all Willards these new dry batteries are quality-built throughout. Every cell is tested and dated before it leaves the factory.

NOW ON SALE AT YOUR WILLARD DEALERS'

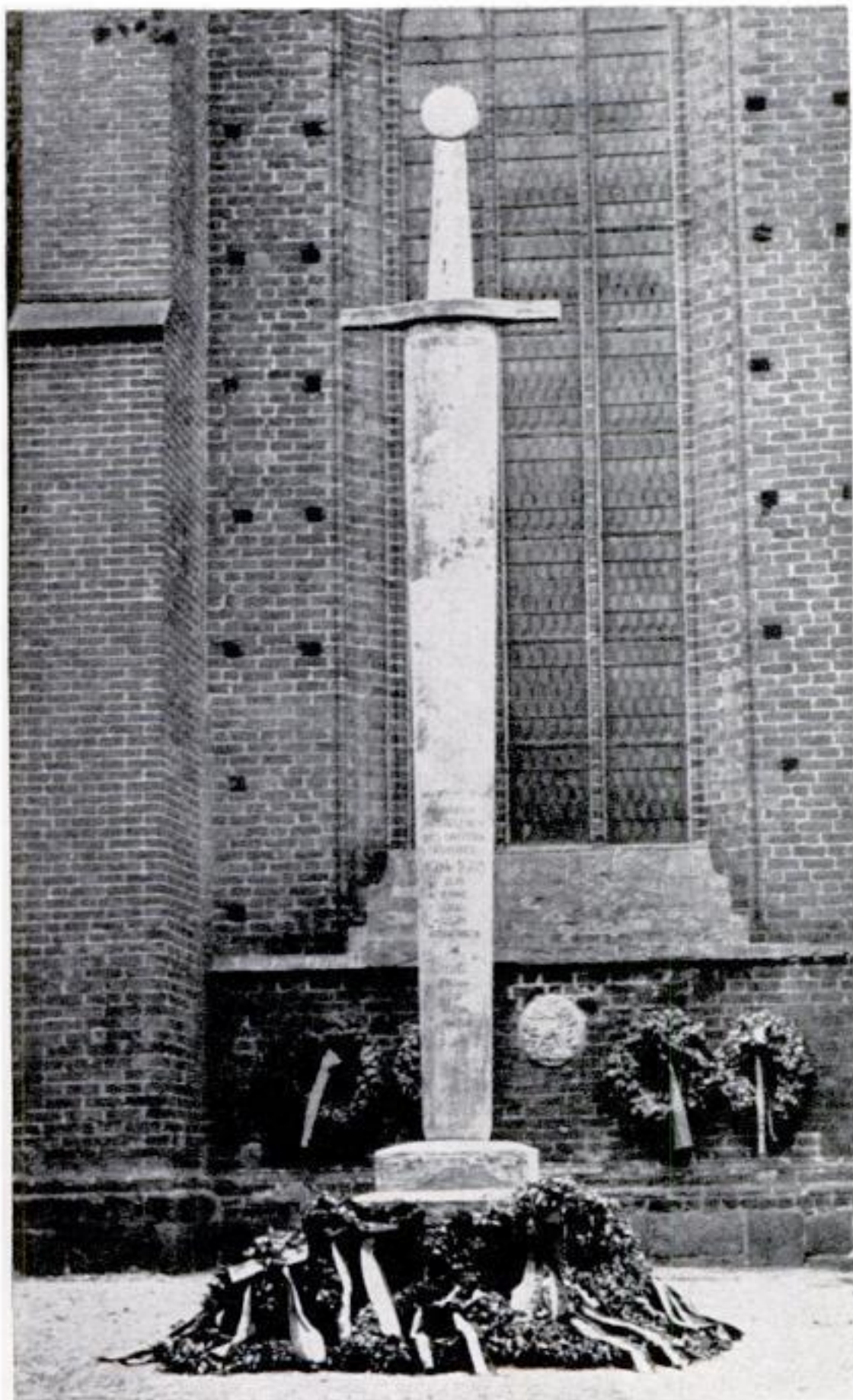
Willard

STARTING SERVICE



SPEAKING OF PICTURES

(continued)



STERNBERG: "DRAWN OUR SWORD, CLEAN OUR HONOR... GOD IS YOUR STRENGTH"



NORDEN: TO EAST FRISIANS THIS HEAD TYPIFIES ALL GERMAN WAR DEAD

Knock a *COLD* faster with *Sal Hepatica*

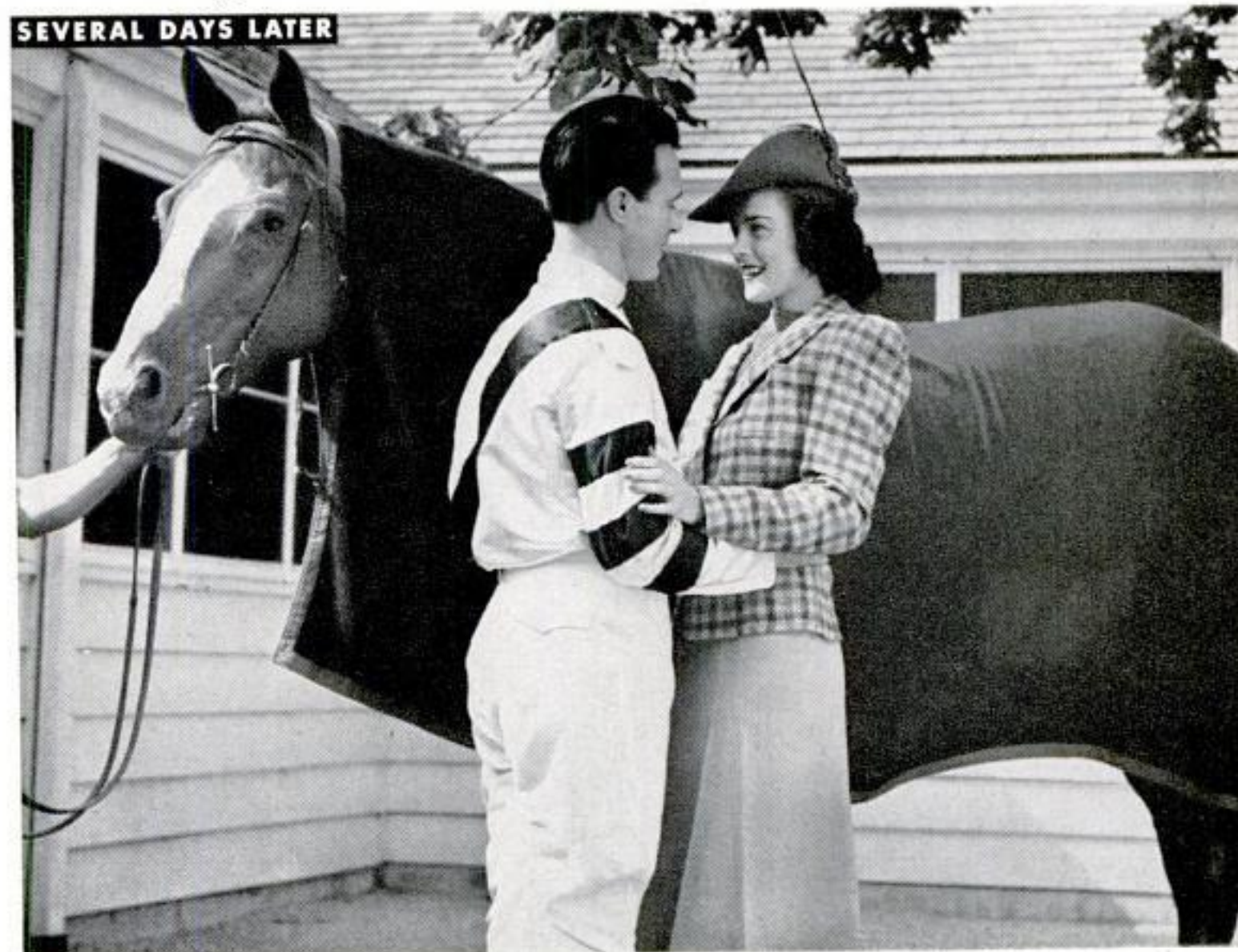
MRS.: Oh, darling! The day of your hunt cup race, I'll be in bed! You watch! This cold has me down!

MR.: Then I'm going to give you some speedy help, honey. I'm going to mix you up some Sal Hepatica.



MRS.: Speedy? You mean... it helps fast?

MR.: Yes, Sal Hepatica helps fast—two ways. First, it's quick yet gentle in its laxative action—and speed is important in fighting a cold. In addition, it helps Nature counteract the acidity that usually accompanies a cold.



MR.: Honey, no wonder we won. With you flashing that smile at us, Coral Strand and I just *had* to win!

MRS.: Well, I'd probably still have been home nursing a cold, if it hadn't been for you and your glass of sparkling Sal Hepatica. From now on, my motto is "To lose a cold quicker, take Sal Hepatica."

SAL HEPATICA

Get a bottle at your druggist's today

TUNE IN! Fred Allen in "TOWN HALL TONIGHT"—Wednesdays at 9 P. M., E.S.T.

Even while you're losing weight



Enjoy Meals like these*— and take off weight!

These typical Bread-Diet meals give about 1500 calories a day—the reducing allowance of the average person, moderately active, whose ideal weight would be 130 lbs., but who is 10 to 20 lbs. overweight. For more extreme overweight, consult your doctor about reducing.

BREAKFAST

1 glass fruit juice
Small serving of lean meat or fish—or 2 eggs
2 SLICES of BREAD or TOAST
 $\frac{1}{2}$ square butter— $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick
Clear coffee—1 level teaspoon sugar

LUNCH or SUPPER

Cream of asparagus soup, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup
Salad: lettuce—pear halves (2)
2 SLICES of BREAD
1 glass milk— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint

DINNER

Roast chicken (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ slices—
4" x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{4}$ ")
1 tablespoon cranberry sauce
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cole slaw
1 SLICE of TOAST
Average serving string beans
Clear tea or coffee—1 level teaspoon sugar
Camembert cheese (1 section)
with 1 SLICE of TOAST

*Make sure, of course, that your overweight is not caused by a condition that requires medical treatment.



Buy Bakers' Bread

With his trained skill and scientific equipment, the modern baker makes bread that is a delight to the critical taste—made of pure, wholesome, nourishing ingredients, baked in scientifically controlled ovens to delicious perfection.

Bread helps *to keep up* *your* Energy

***In this sensible reducing diet,
bread helps burn up safely the fat you lose
...helps protect your health and strength***

ALL EYES turn towards the slim, graceful woman! But admiration wanes if jangled nerves or listlessness is the price she has paid for slenderness.

That's the danger in so many extreme reducing diets. They cut down too much on fuel foods—often leave out bread entirely. Without fuel food, the fat you lose is not burned up completely. A harmful residue is left in your system, often causing irritability . . . fatigue . . . lowered resistance.

Don't take these chances with your health. The Bread Diet supplies the food elements your body needs.

Just as important for reducing—bread is a valuable source of muscle-building proteins and energy-giving carbohydrates. It helps keep your muscles from becoming soft and flabby. It helps keep up your energy through hours of work and play. But that's not all!

The Bread Diet allows you delicious meals! You get a wide variety of the foods most people like. There's no special cooking. And this diet *does take off weight*—far-reaching scientific tests have proved it.

So, if you're reducing, start the safe Bread Diet tomorrow. Feel splendidly energetic while you reduce, instead of weak, tired and irritable. And enjoy, with every meal, two slices of delicious bread!

YOU CAN DANCE HALF AN HOUR ON 3 SLICES OF BREAD

The energy requirements of the body are enormous! Approximately 85% of the food we eat is used for energy. And bread is one of our richest sources of food energy. Not just spasmodic energy, a spurt here and there . . . but *sustained* energy—the kind you need to keep up a steady flow of pep, vitality. Serve bread at every meal—at least 6 slices a day for each member of the family.

Complete Bread-Diet Guide

This 20-page book tells what you should weigh for your age and height—how much food you should eat to reach your ideal weight. Complete Bread-Diet menus for a whole week—and ways to vary the menus to suit your needs. Years of time and thousands of dollars in laboratory and research expense went into this book. Now you can have it FREE. Just fill out and mail coupon.

American Institute of Baking, Dept. L-9
9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City

Please send my FREE copy of
"The Right Way to Right Weight"

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

FREE

**This valuable
book on diet**





MERRY HULL predicts that the chic woman of 1954 will be modern but not bizarre in her dress. Full details of this exciting fashion preview by the winner of Lord & Taylor's Designer's Medal are given in an illustrated booklet, "Fashions of Tomorrow," along with a dozen other stimulating style predictions by famous fashion authorities. Sent free upon request.



Looking Ahead TO 1954

What do you think you'll be wearing in far-off 1954? That's something nobody can answer—but there is another question that does have an answer. Which mattress of all those being made today, will be as comfortable as ever in 1954? That's Spring-Air—the only mattress with a 15-Year Karr Construction Guarantee!



MODEL 40
Guaranteed 15-Year
Karr Construction.
Synchronized Box
Spring to Match, each
\$39.50.

You pay for Quality—You get the priceless part of SPRING-AIR Free

In every Spring-Air Mattress there is a Double-Value—put there by the exclusive, guaranteed Karr-built Spring Construction. Each of these values is the finest of its kind in the mattress field—yet you pay for only one of them! Your money pays for a CONSTRUCTION VALUE that has established Spring-Air, in actual performance records, as the best-built mattress in America. That is why this vital Karr-built Construction is guaranteed to hold up longer under use than any other. The other value—the one that comes to you as a bonus—is Spring-Air's priceless SLEEP-VALUE, a balanced, relaxing comfort with automatic adjustment to every variation in body weight. It is the best part of Spring-Air and you get it free! Insist upon this great Double-Value; ask for Spring-Air by name.

SPRING-AIR COMPANY, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN
Canadian Offices: Spring-Air Co., 41 Spruce Street, Toronto, Ontario



Ask to see the new 2-Layer Spring-Air Mattress—the ultimate in comfort combined with superlative ease of handling. (Model 60—Guaranteed Karr Construction—\$45.00.) Other models in the beautifully styled Double-Value Spring-Air line range in price upwards from \$24.50—each with matching Box Spring.

Stop at Good Hotels—Enjoy Good Sleep
On over 100,000 beds of foremost hotels, hospitals and government institutions, Double-Value Spring-Air Mattresses are proving their economy and marvelous sleep-value. You, too, will get most for your money by insisting upon the mattress with the Spring-Air label.



DOUBLE-VALUE

Spring Air
TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. & CAN. PAT. OFF.

MATTRESSES

Comfort FOR KEEPS



Soft shoes with inner-spring-construction soles and rubber-surfaced spring-steel heels... for 1954!



The suit is of fascinating waterproof leather cloth... the hat has a tightly rolled edge that unruffs in case of rain.

LIFE'S PICTURES



The attractive young couple shown above are Carl and Shelley Smith Mydans, about to board Pan American's transatlantic *American Clipper*, on the first leg of their journey to join LIFE's European staff. Mrs. Mydans, a member of LIFE's research staff since 1937, was assigned to accompany him as reporter, editorial assistant and severest critic. Few hours out at sea, Mr. Mydans was stricken with acute appendicitis, underwent an emergency operation at Bermuda. After a brief rest, they will continue on their way.

The following list, page by page, shows the source from which each picture in this issue was gathered. Where a single page is indebted to several sources credit is recorded picture by picture (left to right, top to bottom), and line by line (lines separated by dashes) unless otherwise specified.

- COVER—P. I.
2—M-G-M
6—SCOTTY WELBOURNE for WARNER BROS.
10, 11, 13—From "DEUTSCHLAND ÜBER ALLES" published by KARL ROBERT LANGE-WIESCHE, KÖNIGSTEIN IM TAUNUS etc. I. II, p. 11 courtesy GERMAN RAILROADS
16—W. W.
21—ACME
22—A. P.
23—ACME—A. P., ACME—A. P.
24—Map by TOBIAS MOSS
25—A. P.
26—A. P.—W. W.—SOVPHOTO, A. P.
27—THOS. D. MCAVOY
28—A. P.—INT. NEWS CABLEPHOTO, ACME RADIOPHOTO
29—A. P.
30, 31—RAND McNALLY
32, 33—Maps by SODARO etc. bot. cen. RAND McNALLY & SODARO
34, 35—G. H. DAVIS from ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
36—JOHN PHILLIPS (2), W. W.—PETER NORTH from W. W., P. I., MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE, W. W., P. I.—A. P., JOHN PHILLIPS, MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE, ACME (2)—DR. PAUL WOLFF from B. S., SANDAU from B. S., A. P., ACME (2)
37—ACME, MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE, A. P., EUR., P. I.—P. I., FERD VOGEL, A. P., THREE LIONS, A. P.—ACME, W. W. (2), PIX, W. W.—DEVER from B. S., H. ERIC LOEB, NEWSPHOTO, MARCH OF TIME, MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE
38—DEVER from B. S.—HANS LISKA (D.V.) from B. S.
43—HANS HUBMANN (D.V.) from B. S.
44 through 49—Drawings by WALLACE MORGAN
55—BRITISH PRESS COMBINE
56, 57—Maps by TOBIAS MOSS and KENT STOCKMAN—P. I., PAUL H. WILKINSON, DOUGLAS ROLFE, P. I., ACME, DOUGLAS ROLFE
58—Map from OLAF JONASSON, ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY—TOBIAS MOSS
59—Drawings by A. J. SODARO
60—ROGER TORY PETERSON etc. bot. rt. WILLIAM L. FINLEY
61, 62, 63, 64—ROGER TORY PETERSON
67—MOSS and STOCKMAN
68, 69—MOSS and ZINGARO
70—CULVER—KEY—CULVER
71—CULVER, courtesy N. Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY—CULVER—CULVER, NORMAN HOWARD
72—Courtesy LACHMANN—EUR.—EUR.—HISTORICAL PICTURES SERVICE
73—EUR.—EUR.—HISTORICAL PICTURES SERVICE, P. I.—EUR.—EUR.
74—KEITH DENNISON—OAKLAND TRIBUNE
75—W. W.—ACME—MARTIN HARRIS, FRED MASTERS
76—DARLING-DES MOINES REGISTER & LEADER; from THE WORLD, N. Y.—AUG. 19, 1914; CHAPPELL & CO. INC.; HARRY NEWMAN—BROWN BROS., HARRY NEWMAN, HERBERT PHOTOS, EUR.—courtesy HOOVER WAR LIBRARY, STANFORD UNIVERSITY (2); U. & U.—EVANS in BALTIMORE AMERICAN, EUR., BROWN BROS., EUR., BROWN BROS.
77—T. H. EUR., KEY; far rt. EUR.—courtesy THE BYSTANDER, LONDON; courtesy LEO FEIST; from THE WORLD, N.Y.; KEY; RKO STUDIOS—DARLING-DES MOINES REGISTER AND LEADER; KEY; EUR.; INT.—H. & E., HERBERT PHOTOS, © PRESS PUBLISHING CO.—CASSEL in N. Y. EVENING WORLD, ROGERS in N. Y. HERALD, IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM
78—U. & U.
79—GEORGE WILLARD BONTE
80—U. & U.—BROWN BROS.—EUR., courtesy HOUGHTON MIFFLIN CO.—W. W., FITZPATRICK in ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH, courtesy WORLD PEACEWAYS
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84—COLLECTION OF LESLIE C. STRATTON—COLLECTION OF LESLIE C. STRATTON, © PUNCH—bot. rt. W. SPEIGHT AND SONS, LONDON
85—A. P. etc. cen. II, INT. and I.
86, 87—SCHALL from P. I.
88—MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE—A. P.
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90—A. P.—P. I.
92—Drawings by TOBIAS MOSS
93—MARCH OF TIME—A. P.
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96—BRITISH WAR OFFICE—drawing by TOBIAS MOSS
98, 99—GORG from B. S.
100—Courtesy FREDERICK A. BARBER—U. & U.
101—Courtesy FREDERICK A. BARBER etc. I. EUR.
104—W. W., ARTHUR GRIFFIN—INT., REX HARDY JR.—HARRY NEWMAN

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Busy Club Woman whose "Salad Bowl Luncheons" charm committees, says...

I HAVE THE BEST RECIPE FOR MAKING FINE-FLAVORED TOSSED SALADS! USE THIS REAL FRENCH DRESSING MADE WITH "FRESH-PRESS" SALAD OIL. IT TASTES FRESHER THAN HOME-MADE!



The Spirit of the Old West Still Lives in PENDLETON VIRGIN WOOL Shirts



No. 654 Western Shadow Plaid

Today's preferred shirt for outdoor action Outdoor adventure—the spirit of the West since pioneer days—still lives in Pendleton Shirts. Pendleton long wearing virgin wool fabrics are kind to the skin, provide all weather protection and are designed for action freedom.

Go to your sports or department store, see this preferred shirt for all outdoor sports and leisure wear. Choose from gabardines or flannels in solid colors, bold and shadow plaids, or checks. \$5 to \$8.50.

PENDLETON VIRGIN WOOL Shirts

PENDLETON WOOLEN MILLS Portland, Oregon.

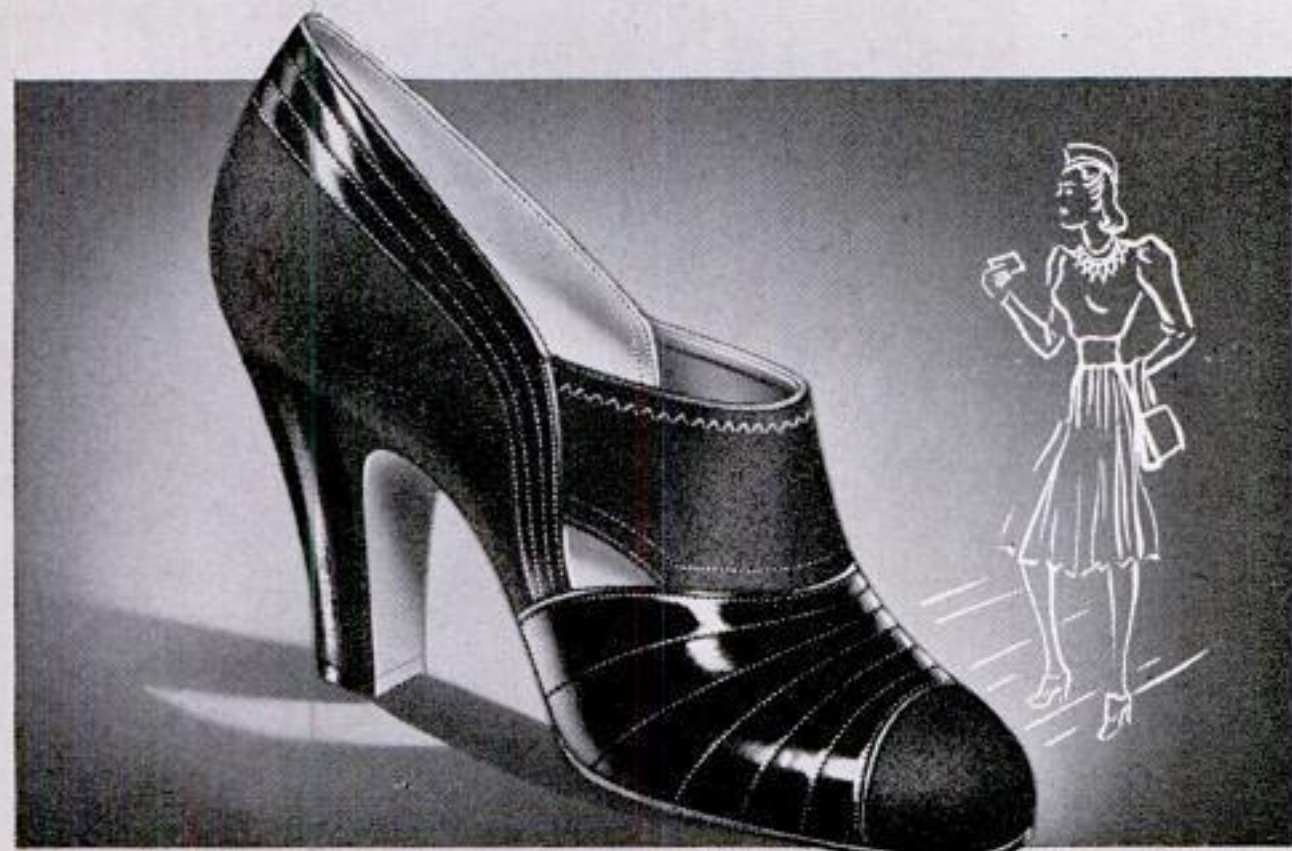
L-525

Please send me free literature, sample fabrics, name of nearest dealer.

My Name _____
My Address _____

Where there's **LIFE...** there's **Vitality!**

WHEN saucy autumn breezes blow and Injun summer beckons... live life to the fullest—with Vitality. For where there's life—where throngs are gayest—you'll always be gloriously youthful with Vitality shoes... in newest autumn colors that flatter your smartest costume. Stunning, easy-to-wear Vitality styles in fashion's most engaging trends are charming partners for youth at every age—for street, office, home, or dress. So choose partners... for autumn... for vitality. Choose Vitality... for life.



Edith is an engagingly youthful Vitality step-in... an elasticized featherweight in smart Town Black suede calf with patent leather quarter collar and vamp trim. Its medium Continental heel is definitely modern. Edith also comes in beautiful Portbrown suede kid with delightfully contrasting Portbrown kid trim.



Sibyl is a dainty featherweight slip-on in Town Black suede calf. This open-toe creation is enhanced with frivoli buttons on toe and saddle.

Fanella, a modish "U"-throat tie, comes in Town Black suede, Portbrown, and Wine. You'll like this featherweight's dainty cutouts, too.



Milbrey is a flattering featherweight tie in Town Black suede calf with alligator calf tip, fox, and lace stay. Also in seasonably mellow Portbrown.

Bahama is an intriguing tailored blucher oxford in Andes calf... offered with trim Cuban heel. In both modish Town Black or intriguing Cognac.

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE ARTIST'S SKETCH BOOK OF VITALITY AUTUMN STYLES

Costume by A. De Pinna, New York



Vitality SHOES

\$6.00 and \$6.75
Complete range of sizes and widths
VITALITY OPEN ROAD SHOES, FOR OUTDOOR AND CAMPUS WEAR, \$5

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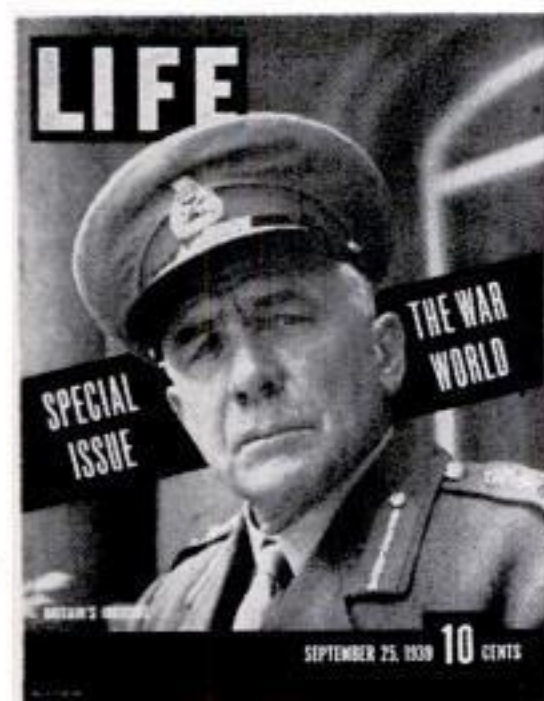
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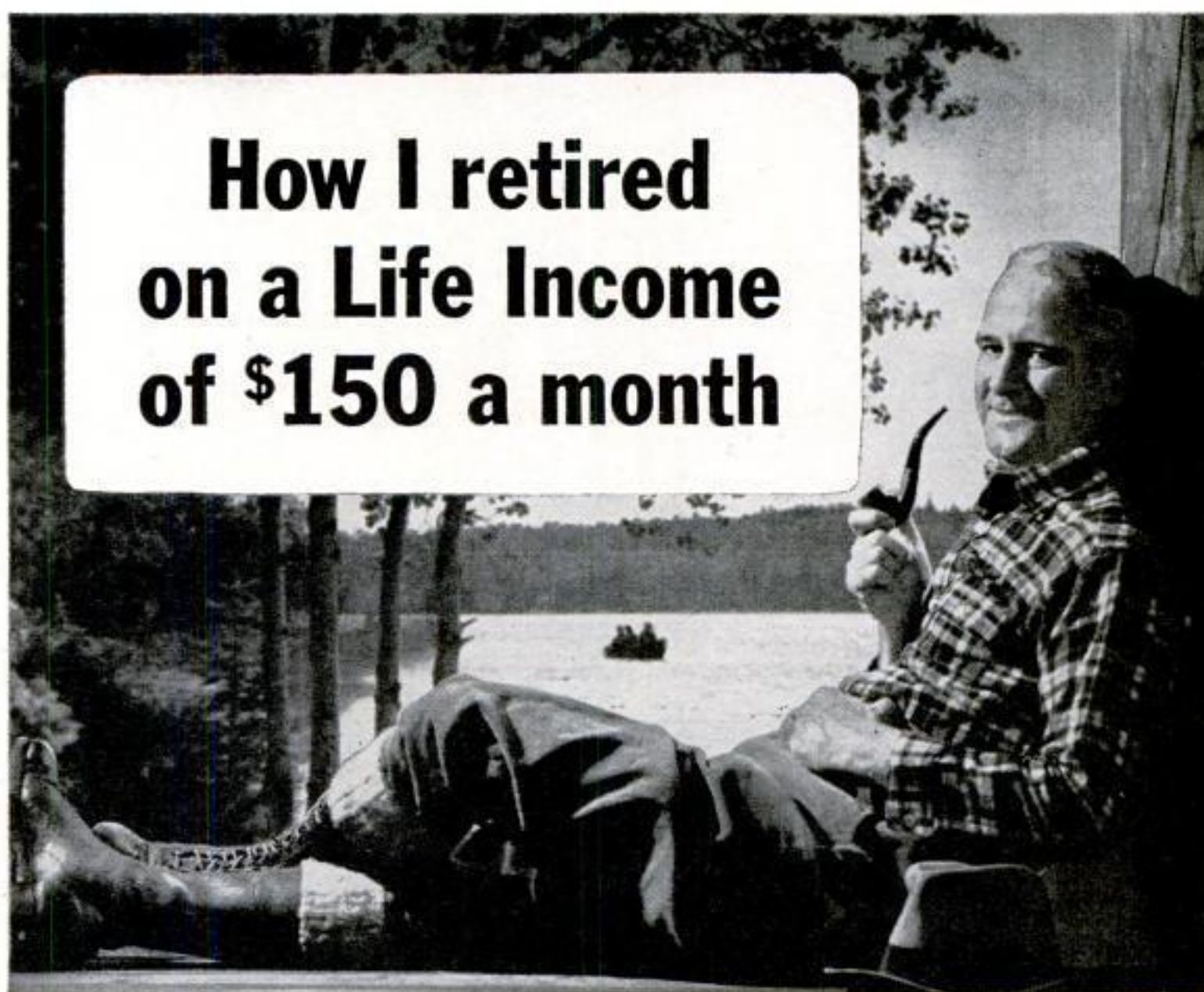
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LIFE'S COVER. The tough Englishman on the cover is now Chief of Britain's Imperial Defense Staff. His job is to draft the best possible plan as to how to use the British Army to win the war. His decisions are subject to his predecessor as Chief of Staff, The Viscount Gort, who has taken over the job of leading the British expeditionary force in France. Ironside is a fighter, schooled in the War in France, in South Africa, India, Iran, Archangel. He is 6 ft. 4 in. tall, weighs 250 lb. LIFE went calling on him on July 31 at Gibraltar.

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To men of 40 who want to retire in 15 years

"FIFTEEN years ago I made a discovery that changed my life. I believe it will interest you.

"When I was 40, I was worried about myself and my future. I wasn't getting ahead. I didn't have much money. I seemed to be living in a circle, and I was dissatisfied. I used to dream of being able to relax, forget money worries and enjoy life. I longed for security.

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You don't have to be rich

"But that was 15 years ago. Now I have retired on a life income. I have no business worries—my security is guaranteed. I can work or play, as I like. Each month the postman hands me a check for \$150 and I know that I will receive another \$150 every month as long as I live.

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how to get immediate protection for my family in case I didn't live until then. And it even included a disability income for me in case I was disabled before I reached 55 and couldn't earn a living.

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"Today, at the comparatively early age of 55, I have the things I want—life-long security, the opportunity to travel, to hunt and fish, to play, to live fully and well. I can laugh at the worries that used to haunt me. I can be sure of comfort and happiness in the years ahead—with a guaranteed income of \$150 a month for life."

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Do You Remember?

WOULD YOU PLEASE step back into a yesterday with its dim and dusty memories? Remember—a long, long time ago—you are in an old-fashioned grocery store with its aromatic bins and heavy laden shelves—and you're very young and perhaps slicked up just a bit, for it's Saturday night.

And around the magnet-like stove good neighbors are gathered to swap homely gossip and trade well-worn witticisms. And there you stand, your heart beating eagerly. For your father has just settled his account for the week and the grocer, to prove his relationship is far more than just financial, gives you a sack of peppermint drops.



While stores and habits have changed, the grocer today continues to offer you a service that is far beyond the price tag his merchandise bears. For it is he who watches to see that you get the finest in foods—it is his insistence on quality that has helped gain for you a better standard of things to eat. He demands that you have the best at the lowest possible cost. His business is filled with risks and he handles countless items at little or no profit just to serve you adequately. You have to like your job and your customers to be a grocer.

In our seventy years of dealing with your grocer, we have learned to know and respect the service he renders the American family. He has been a great factor in raising standards of food quality.

He is always eager to pass along to you his knowledge of food values. He has long been a friend of ours because we have a common interest in bringing to you the finest foods that can be prepared. When he passes our merchandise across his counter he knows he is keeping faith with your confidence in him, his unspoken pledge to you, and his duty to your family. Through this man, your grocer, we are proud to have been welcome guests at your family table for seventy years.



H. J. HEINZ COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA.
TORONTO, CANADA (57) LONDON, ENGLAND



THE FACE OF CIVILIAN POLAND IS TURNED UP TOWARD THE CLOUDS AS GERMAN BOMBING PLANES, 60 AND 70 IN A FLOCK, PASS OVER WARSAW DROPPING DEATH

POLISH CONQUEST

GERMAN BOMBERS RAIN DEATH AND DESTRUCTION ON WARSAW

Nobody can add up all the tears and agony and rage that a people feel when the sovereign nation they live under is destroyed by the brute force of an alien power. The unthinkable mass of this sorrow cannot be told in headlines. It cannot even be fully read on the distraught faces of the Poles shown above, watching the oncoming German planes whose military mission was to destroy Warsaw. Unlike Czechoslovakia, which went down without a struggle, Poland was last week fighting bravely to stave off for a few more days a conquest that seemed inevitable. At week's end Russia drove the knife in Poland's back.

On this and the following pages are the first photographs, flown to the U. S. by transatlantic plane, which show what Adolf Hitler is doing to Poland. On Sept. 5 the first German bombing planes arrived over Warsaw. These confined their bombs to air

bases, bridges and strictly military objectives. By Sept. 12, the bombers were coming in fleets of 60 and 70 and they were no longer particular where they dropped their bombs. Many of these bombers had had the benefit of invaluable practice in Spain for two years. Their escort ships had swept the skies

practically clean of Polish planes. And Warsaw, standing off German columns on all sides, was a city besieged, a military objective itself.

By that time the Polish Government had deserted its capital. Siege guns pounded the city. Women dug trenches and laid tank mines. Incendiary bombs set great fires raging. More civilians were killed than soldiers and the streets were cluttered with corpses. Somewhere around Warsaw, the Poles claimed at first, were 450,000 Polish troops. Most of these presently moved eastward. Meanwhile the German bombers rained death on all the towns and cities of Poland. The systematic destruction by bomb, shell and grenade was described by some observers as greater than the total destruction in France during the entire World War. The world was getting its first real taste of what war, Nazi-style, was like.

THIS SPECIAL ISSUE OF LIFE

was designed by the editors to be a permanent manual for readers of the news of this war world. In it, besides the latest pictures and reports from the war front, you will find in photographs, drawings and maps, the historical, strategic and biographical backgrounds of the second World War.

GERMANY LEAVES ITS MARK

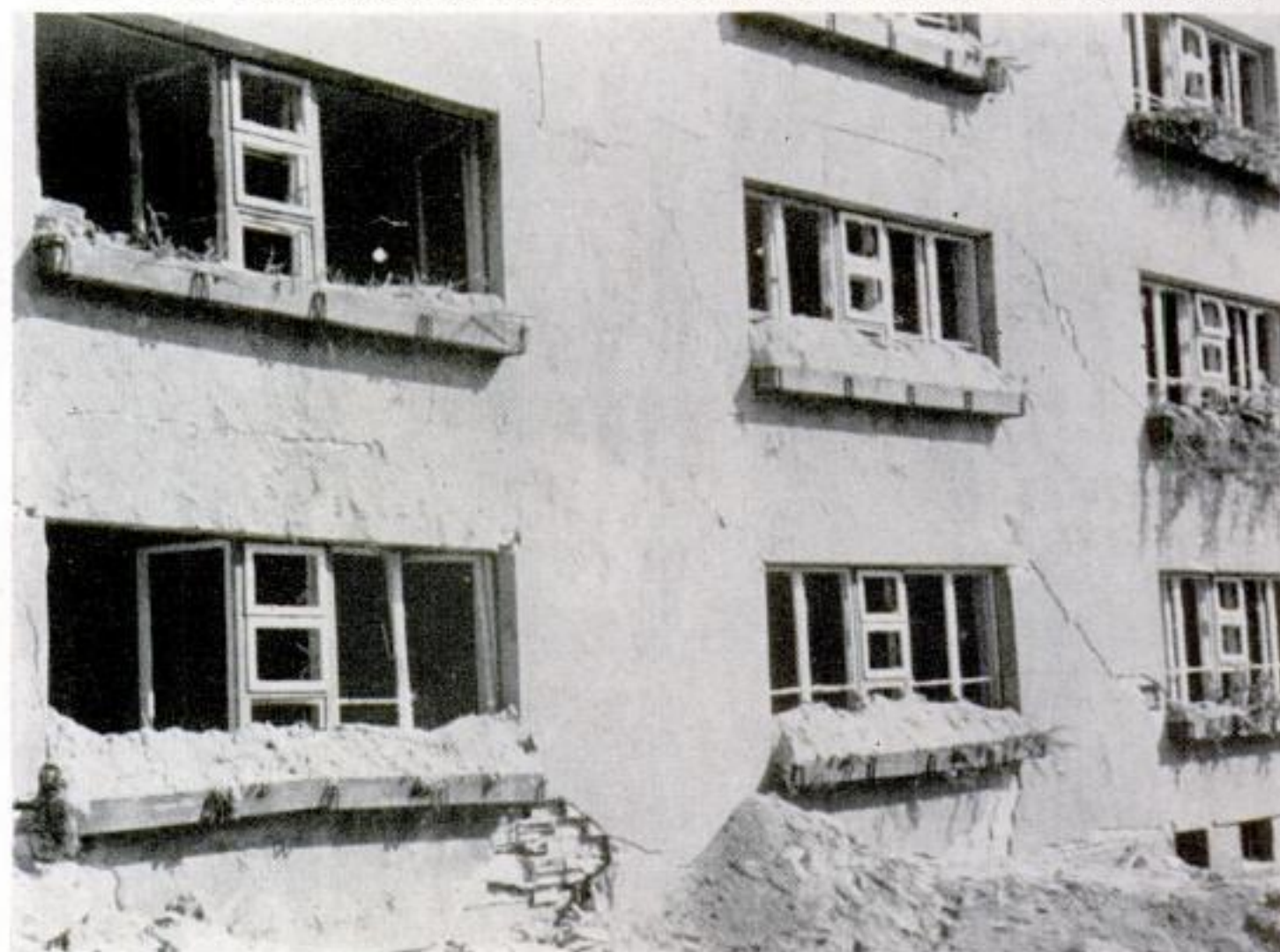


POLISH CITIZENS OF WARSAW STAND AROUND THE RUINS OF ONE OF THE FEW GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN BY WARSAW'S MEAGER ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE GUNS

A GERMAN BOMB DIGS A HOLE IN A VACANT LOT IN WARSAW'S HOME DISTRICT



CLOSE-UP OF THE APARTMENT-HOUSE WINDOWS BLOWN OUT BY THE SAME BOMB



A MODERN WARSAW APARTMENT BUILDING IS PIERCED LIKE A SPONGE CAKE



THE POLES CLEAN UP THEIR RUINED CITY FOR NEXT GERMAN BOMBING





GERMAN TANKS, LIGHT AND MEDIUM, THRUST RECKLESSLY FORWARD INTO POLAND



NAZI ARMY OF DANZIG ATTACKS THE POLISH POST OFFICE BEHIND ARMORED CAR



GERMAN INFANTRY MARCHES UP WHILE ONE OF 15,000 CASUALTIES GOES HOME



PEASANTS, MANY OF WHOM WERE SHOT FOR SNIPING, PASS SCOUTING ARMORED CAR

GERMAN CAVALRY RIDES OFF FROM A GREAT PARK IN POLAND PAST STAFF HEADQUARTERS. HEADQUARTERS STANDARD-BEARER IS AT BOTTOM LEFT. NOTICE DIRT ROAD



THE SECOND WORLD WAR

ITS SECOND WEEK FINDS THE GERMAN ARMY OVERRUNNING POLAND

By Major George Fielding Eliot

LONDON, SEPT. 16 (by cable)

On basis of information available in London during the week of Sept. 9-16 the Polish Armies, with one exception, completed a retreat to the line of the Narew-Bug-Vistula-San Rivers. Along this line and especially in the vicinity of Warsaw, Polish resistance stiffened. The Polish Army, retiring from a position on the Vistula southwest of Toruń accompanied by small forces which had been operating in the province of Pozen, moved southeast of the Vistula toward Warsaw.

This retiring Polish Army then took the offensive and began counterattacking southward, recapturing Lodz with the idea of cutting off German elements pushed up in support of their armored troops. The situation at week's end is that severe fighting still proceeds in this pocket area with the issue in doubt.

North of Warsaw, the Germans claim to be attacking the fortress of Modlin. Still farther northeast the Germans have driven across the river Narew and mechanized spearheads have reached Brest-Litovsk. Another German thrust has reached Kaluszyń, east of Warsaw. This point the Poles claim to have retaken.

On the middle Vistula the situation seems unchanged. In the south the Germans are making a determined effort to reach Lwów and cut the main Polish-Rumanian railway, the principal Polish supply line now open to the outer world. This again appears to be a drive conducted by armored troops supported by air. In fact the Germans now, as all through their operations in Poland, are using their armored and light divisions for a series of long-distance attacks through the sparsely defended Polish countryside and are claiming to have taken places which these raids have reached but cannot always hold.

The German Army is trying something radically new in modern warfare. Confident of its superior striking power, it is pushing its mechanized columns as fast and as far as they can go. Apparently forgotten are lines of communications, bases and consolidation of conquered territory. General von Reichenau, an able officer, pushed on past Radom and a strong Polish force. Supreme War Lord Hitler was reported on the outskirts of Lwów.

Spectacular example of what these columns had left behind were five Polish divisions and two cavalry brigades around Kutno in the pocket west of Warsaw. Perhaps two German divisions were assigned to destroy them. Even Germany admitted these Poles were putting up a staunch fight, though they had no planes to tell them where their enemies were.

At week's end the Warsaw radio announced that this "Lost Army" had fought its way back to Warsaw, having smashed two German divisions.

French observers at first ad-

mitted that in Poland "there is no front any more." Later they decided that perhaps this was a good sign.

The Germans on the whole were clinging to their favorite double envelopment on the Schlieffen model. It is quite possible that their two wings may come together from the north and south in East Poland if infantry divisions are available to back up the armored troops.

The Polish Army is still fighting and, except for the troops west of Warsaw, who are in contact with their own forces but extended too far westward, they have a much shorter line than originally held. The fact remains that something like 75-80% of the German Army is deep into Poland; that it is raining there at least in some parts, which will turn the roads into mere bogholes; that the extended German thrusts must be backed up by mop-up reserves. In short, the German desire for liquidating the Polish war becomes more acute with every passing day. Hence the systematic endeavors of the Germans to picture their raids as captures, to claim prematurely the occupation of such places as Warsaw, Modlin and Brest-Litovsk. Hence also the renewal of the terrific air attacks on Polish towns and cities with perhaps somewhat less care than was shown in the original series of attacks as to military objectives.

In fact, the German air force has been one of the very best and the most successful elements of the German offensive against Poland. Correcting a statement made last week on the basis of better information, it now appears that in the first few days of the war something like 90% of the whole first-line

German air force was used over Poland, attacking railways, roads, concentration areas, bridges and seriously impeding the completing of Polish mobilization and movement to concentration areas. Also some of the Polish planes which had not yet been moved from peace bases to secret war bases were bombed and destroyed on the ground by sudden attacks. An overwhelming air superiority—four or five to one at the beginning—tends to grow as the opposing air force is rapidly depleted. Hence the importance now attached by the Poles to British-French air support either by way of direct reinforcement or attack on German communications. Attack on communications is an operation of doubtful success and utility. Direct reinforcement would have enormous moral value, probably sufficient to overbalance risks and difficulties. A small Allied air force might be wiped out and lost getting there; once in Poland, it would be almost impossible to service the planes without British and French parts and ground crews. It is hard to exaggerate the enormous advantage which air superiority has given the Germans and the troubles which it has imposed on the Poles.

To sum up: the case of the Polish Army as it stands is bad if not wholly desperate. Its first great ally, General Mud, appears on the way. Incidentally, rains will make of the Polish rivers far more formidable obstacles than now. If General Mud can hold Germany up till Poland's second ally General Winter arrives, Germans will not be in a good spot, especially if by that time the French and British have broken through in the west and are flooding into the

Rhineland. Remember that the Germans have almost no general reserve and that every division which reinforces the western front must come from Poland.

One great question mark is Russia. Here there are certain signs: partial mobilization in the west, complaints in the press suddenly about Polish oppression of the Russian-Ukrainian minority and Polish airplanes violating the frontier. The almost unanimous impression in East European diplomatic circles is that the Russo-German pact is a real military alliance. Very likely in case of a Polish collapse Russia will endeavor to get the Polish Ukraine and perhaps the Baltic States on the ground of military security without committing herself too far.

If the eastern front collapses, leaving Germany able to get Russian supplies, the British blockade is neatly countered and the western situation becomes tremendously difficult. Note the German drive on Lwów as an attempt to cut off the Polish Army from Rumania and drive them back against the Pripet Marshes, dividing them or compelling them to abandon great areas on the Russian frontier.



RACING GERMAN COLUMNS FINGER ACROSS POLAND TOWARD BORDERS OF RUSSIA AND RUMANIA



German infantry, carrying Mauser rifles, gas masks and blanket rolls, cross a half-repaired bridge "somewhere in Poland." At the side stand the Army Engineers, called

Pioneers in the German Army, who rebuilt the bridge. The cart drawn by four horses is the usual heavy machine-gun cart used by infantry, but the guns are not visible.

The road is the usual churned-up Polish dirt road, difficult for tanks. At the upper right-hand corner of the photograph appears to be the corner of a Polish cemetery.

LIFE ON THE NEWSFRONTS OF THE WORLD

Battle starts on western front; Russia plays cagiest game; Lindbergh champions isolation

From the plains of eastern Poland, the retreating Polish Army sent a desperate call to England and France to help before it was too late. In London little Lord Beaverbrook's great *Evening Standard* impatiently fumed: "What kind of war is this?" To military observers it was clear that if the Allies meant to strike on the western front, they had better strike fast while there was still a Polish Army to engage the German Army on the eastern front.

Meanwhile, in the Saar elbow between the Moselle River and Vosges Mountains, the French Army was cautiously advancing, skirmishing, feeling out the German Westwall. As each new position was taken in the 25-mile zone between the Maginot Line and the Westwall, the French fortified it and laid steel rails in concrete to trap tanks. General Gamelin, the Allied supreme commander, was getting his forces set to spring. Before they could do so, the Germans took away the offensive and on Sept. 16 "went over the top" of the Westwall. At week's end "hundreds of thousands" of troops were fighting in the No Man's Land between the two fortified lines.

In their scrupulous care to make the other side appear the aggressor, the belligerents were making a play for American favor. Germany was apparently planning to finish with Poland and then make a peace offer to England and France before sending her air fleet to bomb London or Paris. England and France likewise kept their airplanes grounded, waiting for Germany to take the offensive.

Russia's Game. Josef V. Stalin continued last week to play the cagiest game of any of the world's statesmen. As the German Army rolled up to that part of Poland which once was Russia, an editorial appeared in *Pravda*, accusing the Poles of brutally mistreating their minorities, especially the Ukrainians and White Russians. Three days later it was announced in Berlin that Russian troops had crossed the Polish border to occupy the Eastern provinces. Adolf Hitler, for whom Russian economic help may swing the balance of victory or defeat, was only too eager to let Stalin have about anything he wanted.

Meanwhile Stalin uncorked another world-shaking surprise by making a truce with Russia's other great enemy, Japan, in the little war on the borders of Russia's puppet Outer Mongolia and Japan's puppet Manchukuo.



STALIN

Thus Russia, in the space of three weeks, had moved from a position in which she faced wars in both Europe and Asia to a position in which, of all the world powers, including the United States, she apparently had the best chance of remaining at peace. This did not necessarily mean, as the disappointed liberals of the world made out, that Josef Stalin had become an ideological buddy of Adolf Hitler. It might not even mean that Stalin's Russia had given up for good the evangelical faith of Lenin's Russia. Nothing would open up the world for pure Marxian Communism like a war which left the capitalist states, democratic and fascist, in exhaustion.

In America. Lights burned all night in Secretary Hull's office, President Roosevelt was awakened

in bed to hear important bulletins, and all Washington was on the alert. The President renewed his pledge of a year ago that under the Monroe Doctrine the U. S. will defend Canada against aggression. Mr. Hull affirmed this country's neutral rights but made it clear that the U. S. would respect the blockades of all belligerents and would not object to search of American vessels and seizure of contraband. The British patrol stopped the American freighter *Warrior* and seized 5,900 tons of phosphate bound for Germany. General Pershing, who turned 79 and got a big bouquet and a kiss from nine-year-old Judy Mack, proposed increasing size of the Army to full peacetime strength.



LINDBERGH

It looked as if the war would bring about the rapprochement of Business and the New Deal. New faces turned up daily among the President's advisers, most of them businessmen or bankers. The President declared he was giving up all political activity and speeches, and laughed off his old brain trust as "a banshee." But as opposition to Mr. Roosevelt faded on the domestic front, the lines were drawn for a battle over his foreign policy. While the President called Congress for Sept. 21 to revise the neutrality law, Senator Borah rallied the Isolationists to defeat it. Revision, however, seemed to have a safe majority in both Senate and House. Another champion of Isolation arose in the person of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who made his first radio speech in eight years over all the U. S. networks. Col. Lindbergh, whose Congressman-father braved bitterness and scorn by opposing America's entry into the last War, made an excellent, stirring speech.

Windsors Back. Nine lines in the *London Times* announced the return to England of its former King, the Duke of Windsor, and his Duchess. They found an England restless under the severe restrictions of nightly blackouts and without any of the flags, bugles, bands or cheering of other wars. The Duke, who once complained that as Prince of Wales he was "kept in cotton wool" during the last War, was eager for active duty. He was believed to have dropped his demand that the Duchess be accorded the title of Royal Highness.



PERSHING AND MACK

But as opposition to Mr. Roosevelt faded on the domestic front, the lines were drawn for a battle over his foreign policy. While the President called Congress for Sept. 21 to revise the neutrality law, Senator Borah rallied the Isolationists to defeat it. Revision, however, seemed to have a safe majority in both Senate and House. Another champion of Isolation arose in the person of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who made his first radio speech in eight years over all the U. S. networks. Col. Lindbergh, whose Congressman-father braved bitterness and scorn by opposing America's entry into the last War, made an excellent, stirring speech.

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WINDSORS

Non-Best-Seller. As the President went to work on a great State paper, dealing with American neutrality, his previous State papers were faring badly. Random House, the President's publisher, sold to a remnant-book dealer 4,000 unsold and unsaleable sets of *The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt*.

FORTUNE Survey on War

Practiced in sampling public opinion through its monthly Survey, LIFE's sister magazine FORTUNE sped interviewers around the land after the second World War began to ask a cross-section of the American people what they thought about it and America's part in it. Their answers, of profound concern to every American and especially to Congressmen as they meet to debate revision of the Neutrality Act, will appear in the forthcoming issue of FORTUNE. LIFE is here privileged to present a preview summary.

The answers to FORTUNE's first question—"Which side would you like to see win?", left no doubt of where Americans' sympathies lie. The British-French-Polish allies got an overwhelming 83.1% of the vote, to 1% for Germany. Among the 6.7% who answered "neither side" and the 9.2% who said "don't know," however, were doubtless German sympathizers afraid to say so, as well as those indifferent to or disgusted with the war. Sympathy with Allies was weakest (58.4%) in big cities, strongest (90.4%) in villages. By sections it was strongest in Southeast (92%), weakest in Northwest Plains (75.3%).

Answers to the second question—"As it stands now, if no further Allies join either side, which side do you think will come out ahead?"—revealed considerable doubt among Allied sympathizers about their side's ability to win. The figures: Allies, 64.8%; Germany, 8.3%; Don't know, 26.9%.

Coming to the crucial question—"What do you think the U.S. should do?"—FORTUNE presented seven alternatives. The first—to enter the war at once on the side of the Allies and send an army to Europe—got only 2.3% of the votes. The second, to go in with the Allies at once but send only our Navy and Air Force—got 1%. But 13.5% of the voters favored sending U. S. military aid to the Allies if they appear to be losing, meantime sending them food and materials. Total already disposed to war: 16.8%.

Nearly one-fifth (19.9%) were in favor of keeping out of war but of sending food and supplies to the Allies while withholding them from Germany. Thus the total of those who want the U.S. to give direct and open help to the Allies mounted to 36.7%.

Allied sympathizers were doubtless included among the largest group of all (29.3%) who voted for taking no sides and offering to sell supplies to anyone, but on a cash-&-carry basis. Since Britain & France are strong in money and ships, while Germany is weak in both, the practical effect of this policy would be to let the Allies have U.S. supplies, while denying them to Germany.

Only 24.7% of the voters rallied to Simon-pure isolationism—taking no sides and refusing to sell to any belligerent. Only one-tenth of 1% wanted to "find some way of supporting Germany." Of the 3.4% who favored courses of action not suggested, two-thirds were pro-Ally. The "don't knows" totaled 5.8%.

There was very little difference, in the answers to these questions, between men and women or between those under 40 and those over 40. But there was some difference among economic classes. Those in favor of a cash-&-carry selling policy ranged from 36.2% of the rich down to 25.7% of the poor, while those in favor of strict isolation ranged upward from 21.7% of the rich to 26.2% of the poor. And there was marked difference between the various sections of the U.S. The Southeast and Southwest stepped far out in front in belligerence toward Germany. The Northwest brought up the neutral van.

WHAT AMERICA THINKS ABOUT THE WAR...

Who do you want to win the War?

Allies **83%**

Germany **1%**

Neither Side—or don't know . . . **16%**

What should the U. S. do?

Fight with Allies now **3%**

Fight with Allies if they are losing **13.5%**

Send supplies to Allies but not Germany **20%**

Sell to both sides cash and carry . . **29%**

No aid to either **25%**

Help Germany **1/10 of 1%**

Don't know and others **9%**

FOR DETAILS OF THIS NEW FORTUNE POLL SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

LIFE Presents a Special Issue on

THE WAR WORLD

The second World War became inevitable when Adolf Hitler sent his bombing planes roaring through the Polish dawn on Sept. 1. But it was not in fact a World War for 55 hours thereafter, until in London at 11:15 a.m. on Sunday, Sept. 3, an obscure British civil servant named R. Dunbar, head of the treaty department of the British Foreign Office, slipped around to the German Embassy on Carlton House Terrace and handed the chargé d'affaires a notice that Great Britain was now at war with his country. In that

moment, as mighty Britain wheeled into action with her globe-spanning dominions swinging behind her as surely as a battleship's convoy of destroyers, the peace world became a war world whose changed circumstances the remotest shepherd on the plains of Mongolia or Montana was eventually certain to feel.

To see why this is so, why neither America nor any other nation can remain unaffected by the war, turn to the map of the world's trade arteries on pages 68-69, to the discussion of sea power on pages 34-35, to the brief history of the British Empire on pages 70-71, and finally to the photographic essay on pages 74-81 which traces what happened to America the last time Britain rose to meet the challenge of a ruthless rival imperialism.

But the Empire is only half the basic story of the new war. The other half is a man—the tyrant, liar and murderer who loosed the forces of destruction on the world. The war is this man vs. the Empire. Almost inevitably one or the other must



LONDON'S TOWN CRIER READS WAR PROCLAMATION

go down. LIFE presents a Close-Up of the man on pages 43-50. And, to complete the record, it also prints on pages 72-73 the story of the misery and chaos which spawned him.

The war world is a world of shadows and darkness, of rumors, lies, and half-truths. The field of action is shrouded in censorship, its full story known only to the generals (*below*), the propagandists (pp. 82-85), and the leaders (pp. 36-37) who in every warring nation have taken over the full authority of dictatorship.

New weapons make the exact nature of the new war unpredictable. Turn to pages 56-57 for two-color maps which illustrate how bombing airplanes may change the face of Europe. But military experts still believe that the basic and probably decisive fighting of the war will be done, as it has been done in all wars of the past, by the little man on foot, the infantryman—maneuvering in the mud in small, mobile groups with rifle and machine gun as he appears in the German picture on the opposite page. The great fortress-lines of the western front (p. 38) have only served to increase his importance. On pages 86-96 LIFE provides an illustrated dictionary of modern warfare showing infantry, its equipment, its own weapons and its supporting artillery. This catalog is followed by pictures of the effects of war on the men who do the fighting.

For a Rand McNally map showing the war fronts of Central Europe which you may detach and use (with colored pins) to follow the day-to-day movements of the armies, turn the page.



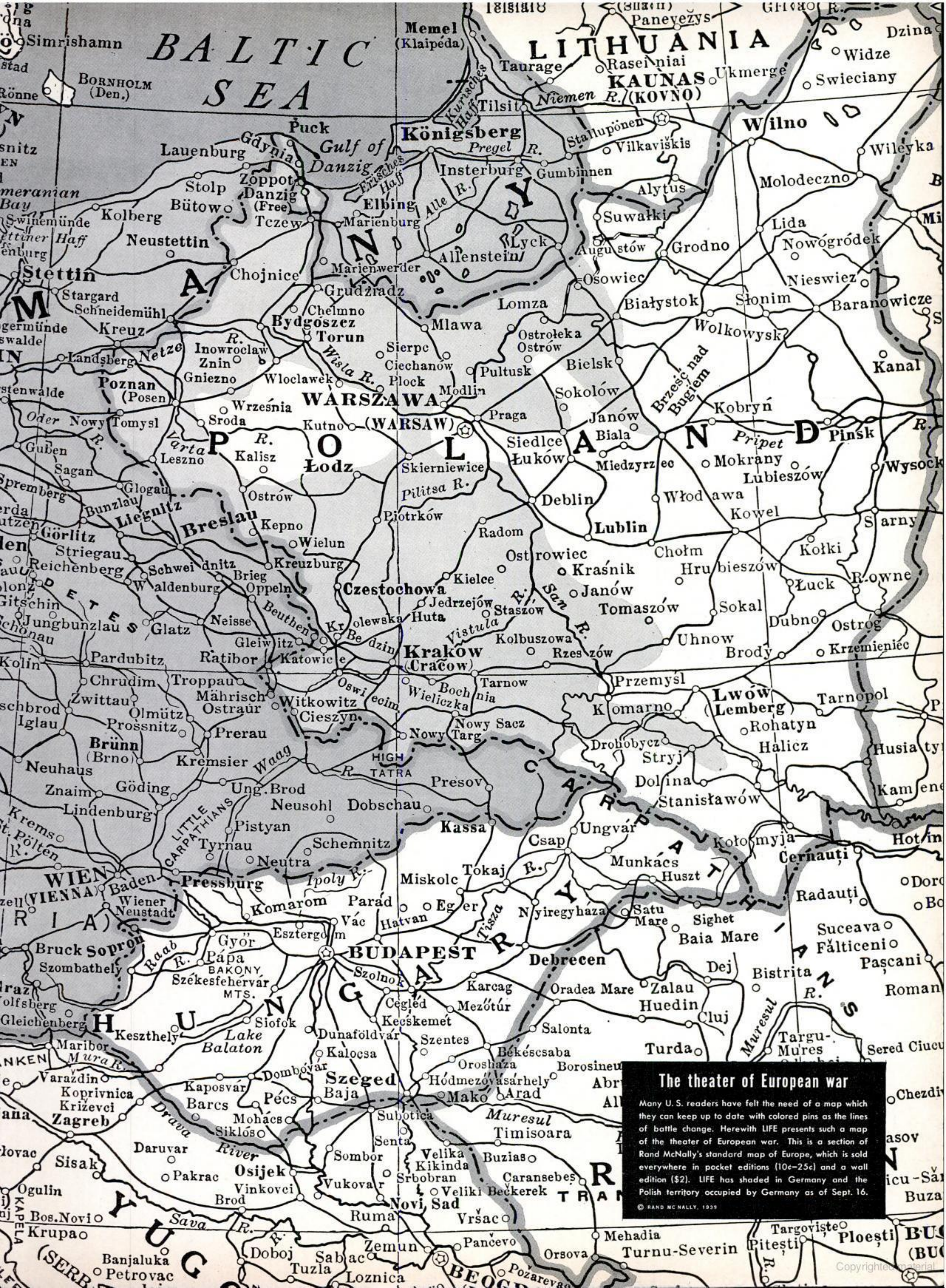
BRITAIN'S GENERALS GORT AND IRONSIDE



GERMANY'S GÖRING, KEITEL, HITLER, RIBBENTROP "SOMEWHERE IN POLAND"







The theater of European war

Many U.S. readers have felt the need of a map which they can keep up to date with colored pins as the lines of battle change. Herewith LIFE presents such a map of the theater of European war. This is a section of Rand McNally's standard map of Europe, which is sold everywhere in pocket editions (10c-25c) and a wall edition (\$2). LIFE has shaded in Germany and the Polish territory occupied by Germany as of Sept. 16.

© RAND MCNALLY, 1939



THE WESTERN FRONT

The crack French Army was last week pressing Germany's Westwall at the only possible points of attack (marked with black arrows)—the frontier in the elbow formed by the Moselle and Rhine Rivers. Southward Germany and France are firmly separated by the Rhine, backed on the German side by the Black Forest and on the French side by the Vosges Mountains. Presently the crack German Army too may crowd into the little western arena, after it has finished off Poland. Stalemate here means that the war would spread. The Germans may well try to go through The Netherlands, despite the Dutch Flood Defense Band. Or they may take one of the four ancient routes through Belgium, threatening the key Channel ports. These are the traditional routes for invading armies. Or the Allies may take the same routes the other way. Or both sides may embroil Switzerland and try to outflank the opposition fortifications via Belfort. Yawning in Italy's face are the French passes into Italy, discouraging Italy from fighting beside Germany.

GRAND STRATEGY

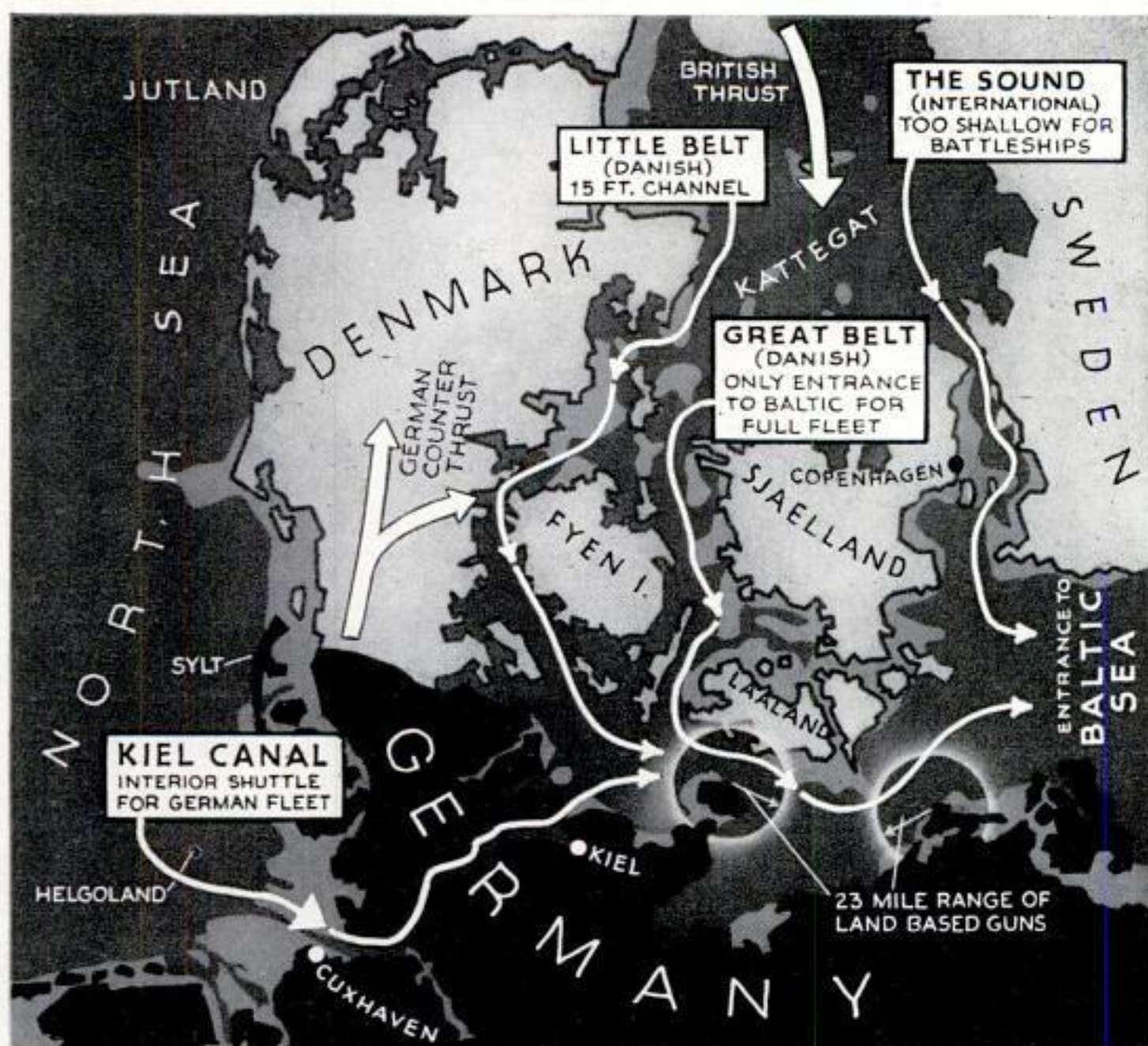
Germany and the Allies feel for openings

If Poland crumbles entirely and the western front on the Franco-German border deadlocks, the opposing general staffs are certain to look for new moves in unexpected places. Some possibilities are suggested on maps on these pages. They must all be examined and considered in terms of the entire map of Europe. The war might move north to Belgium or The Netherlands or south to the Swiss border. If Italy enters the war, it might move still farther south to the Alpine passes.

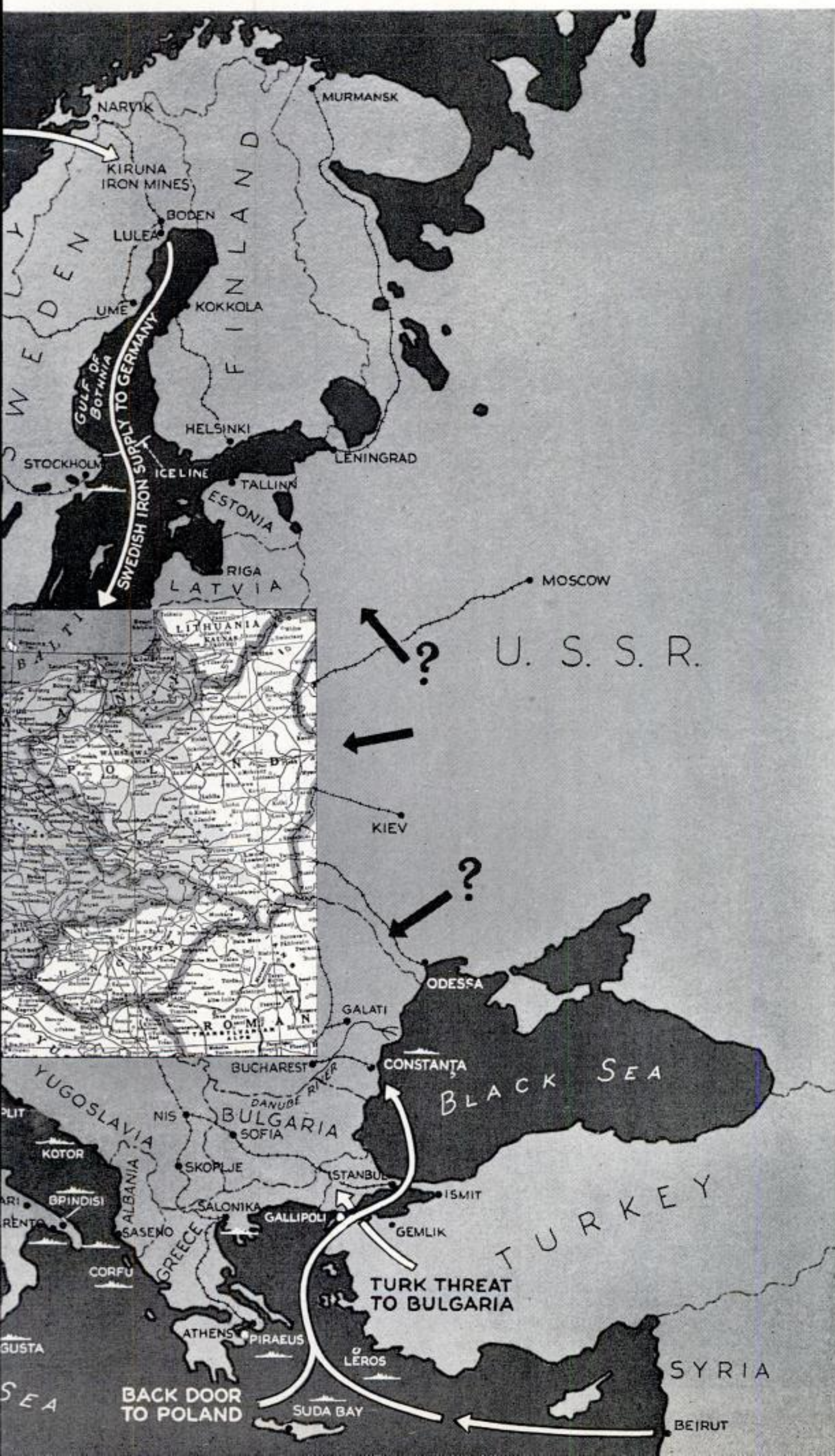
Britain might get tired of watching Swedish iron ore from the Kiruna mines and Russian supplies from Leningrad enter Germany. In certain circumstances it is not entirely fanciful that a British expeditionary force might cross northern Norway and Sweden or land on Denmark or southern Sweden. More probable is a German conquest of Denmark to protect the Baltic. The extreme difficulties of a naval entrance into the Baltic are shown in the map at right.

The situation at Poland's "back door" is dark and complex. Last week Russia closed the door by marching into Poland. To the south, England has allies in Turkey, Greece and Rumania. Both England and France have big military and naval establishments in the Near East. But Russia's and Italy's part in events are uncertain and the Balkans are far from England. Though their forces conquered the Balkans in 1918, the Allies must now move slowly and cautiously in this trouble area. On the map below, the principal naval bases are indicated by battleships.





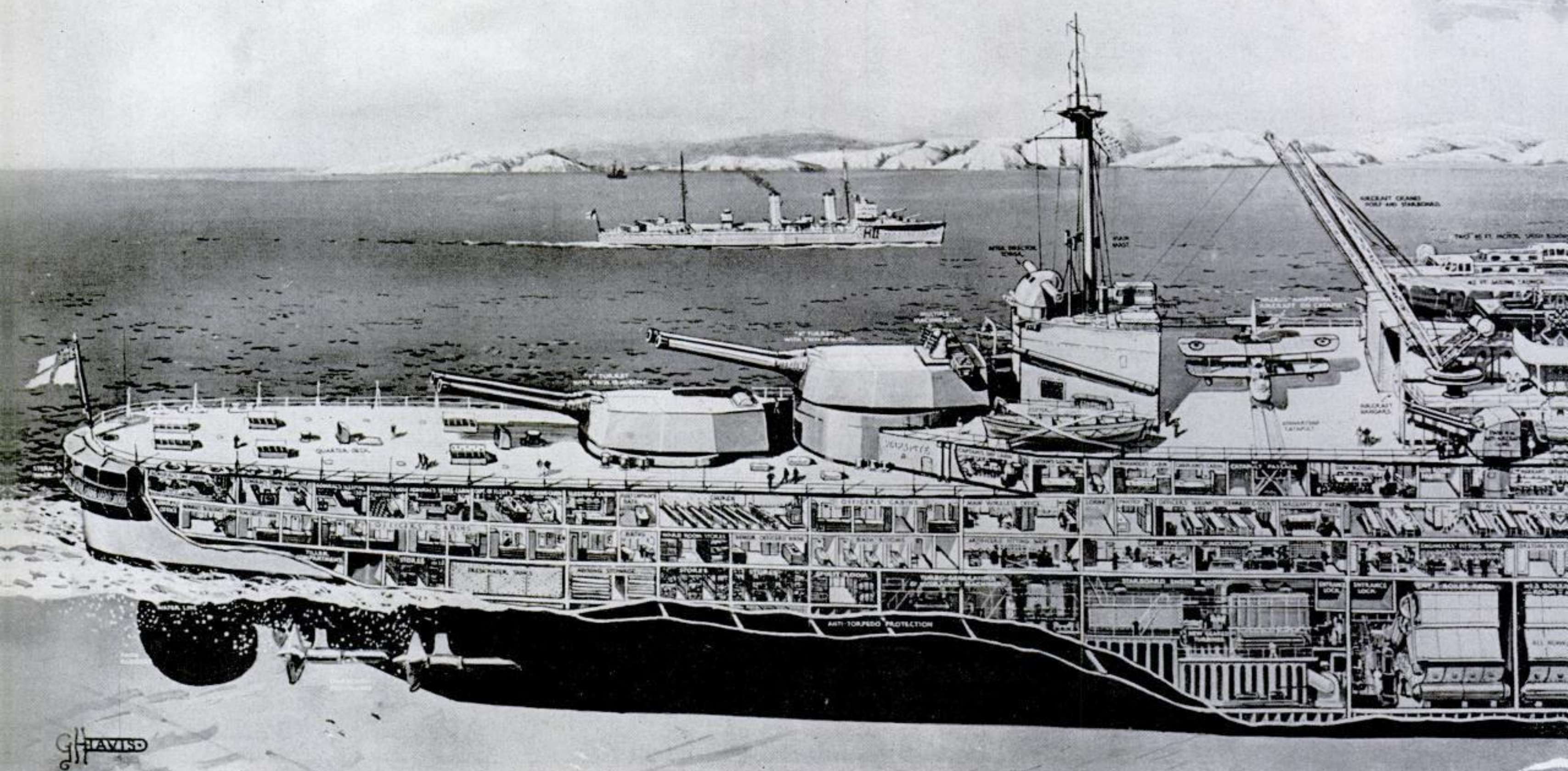
Entrance to Baltic, tempting to British Navy, is even worse than it looks. Battleships draw 30 ft. The Sound, 26 ft. deep, can pass only cruisers. Great Belt is in range of German guns. Britain might have to land on Sweden. Meanwhile German raiders might slip out.



BACK DOOR TO POLAND

The traditional British strategy of attacking on the enemy's flank may well lead Britain eventually to the map shown above. By week's end Poland seemed beyond much help and the German armies were near Lwów. Germany's next move might be into Rumania, Britain's ally, toward the oil wells of Ploesti. From 1915 to 1917, German armies made hay in this area with the Serb and Rumanian armies, though they were eventually driven back. A catastrophic development at week's end was equivocal Russia's seizure of part of the lands it lost to Poland after 1917. Russia also covets territories in Rumania. Best that the Allies can do right away is to send supplies the 2,000 miles from Marseille to the Rumanian port of Constanta or the Greek port of Salonika where they fought in the World War. The excellent little army of Turkey, which is simultaneously the ally of both Britain and Russia, could hold the Bulgars in check. Italian armies from Albania might be another matter. But British and French armies are based nearby in Palestine and Syria.

SEA POWER

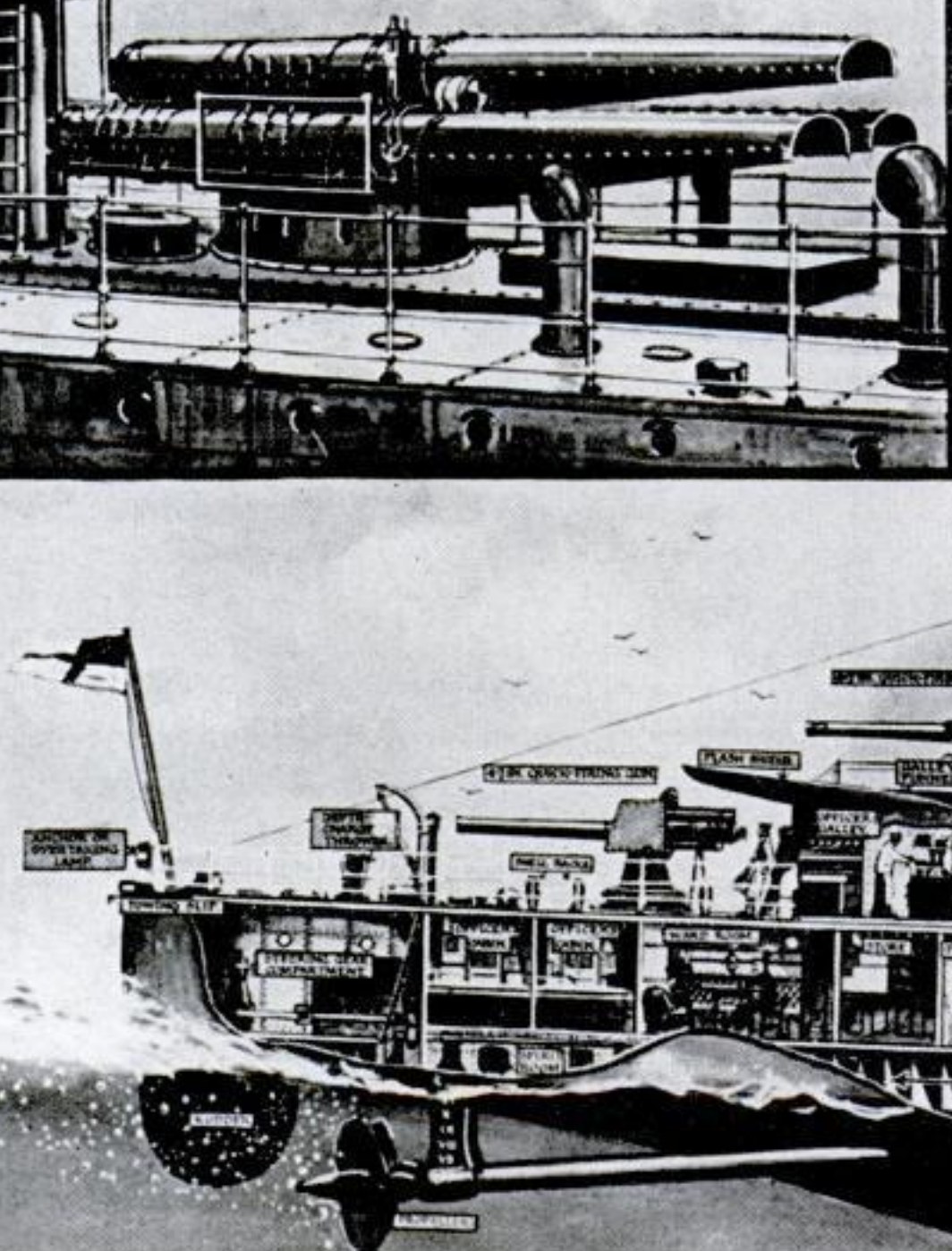
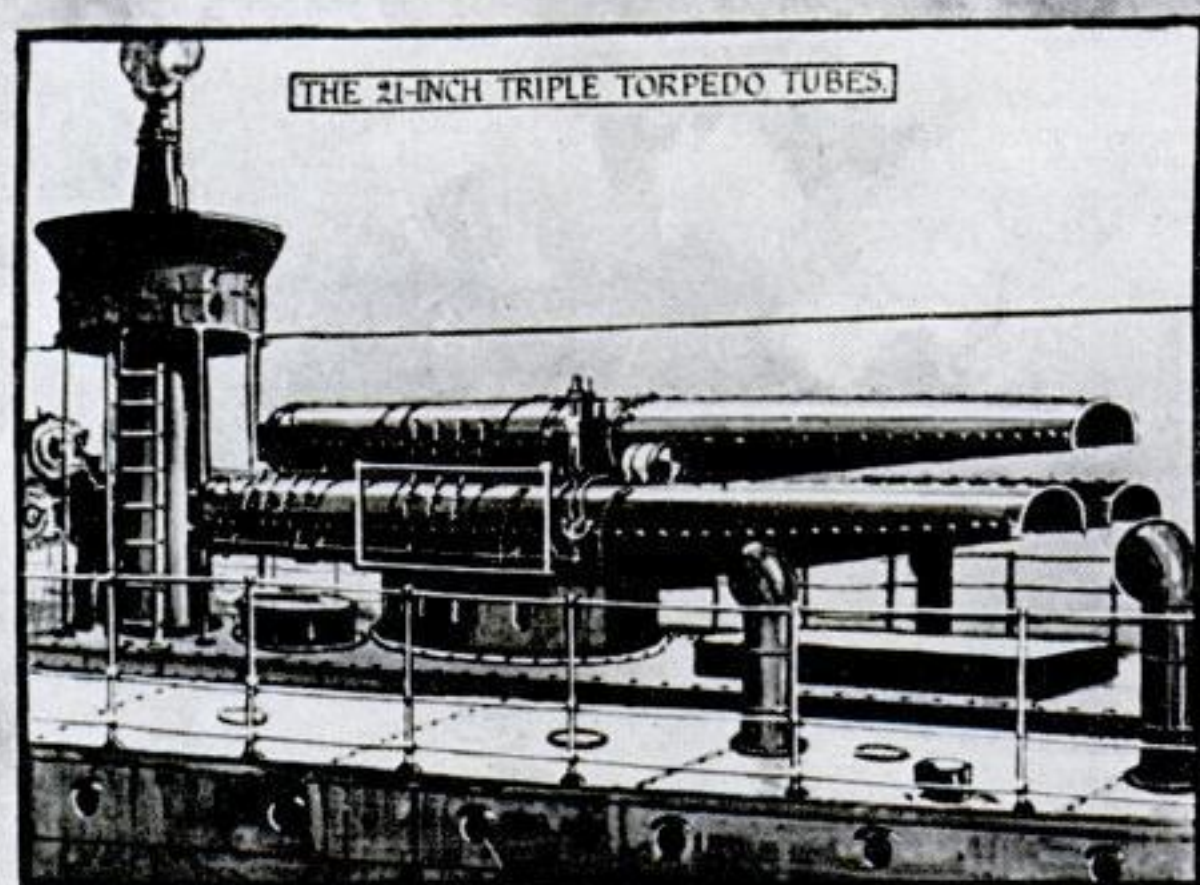


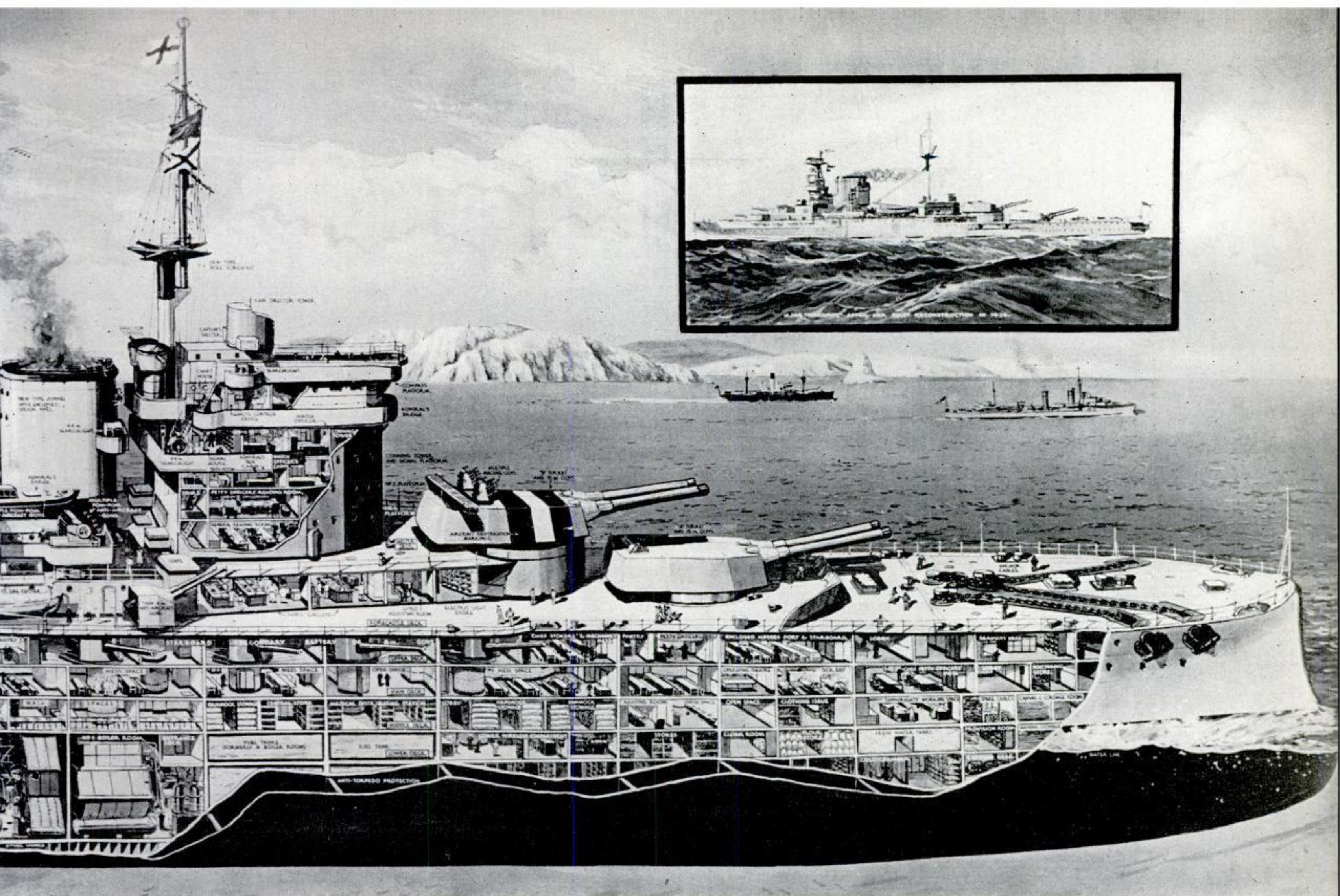
BRITISH BATTLESHIP The 31,000-ton *Warspite*, shown above in detail and at sea (*inset, opposite page*), is one of Britain's 15 capital ships. Her destructive ability lies in her eight 15-in. guns which can hurl 15 tons of shell a minute. Around her hovers a busy swarm of air-

planes and destroyers to ward off torpedo attack. Life aboard her, with hot food and dry beds, is relatively comfortable.

Backbone of British sea power—"those far-distant storm-beaten ships" as Admiral Mahan called them—battleships provide England with a Maginot

Line that no single nation can break. Too valuable to be risked in close-in blockade work, whereby Britain hopes to starve the German people down to no food at all on their new food cards, these floating fortresses cruise the North Sea, ready to annihilate the German Navy if it so much as shows a topmast.





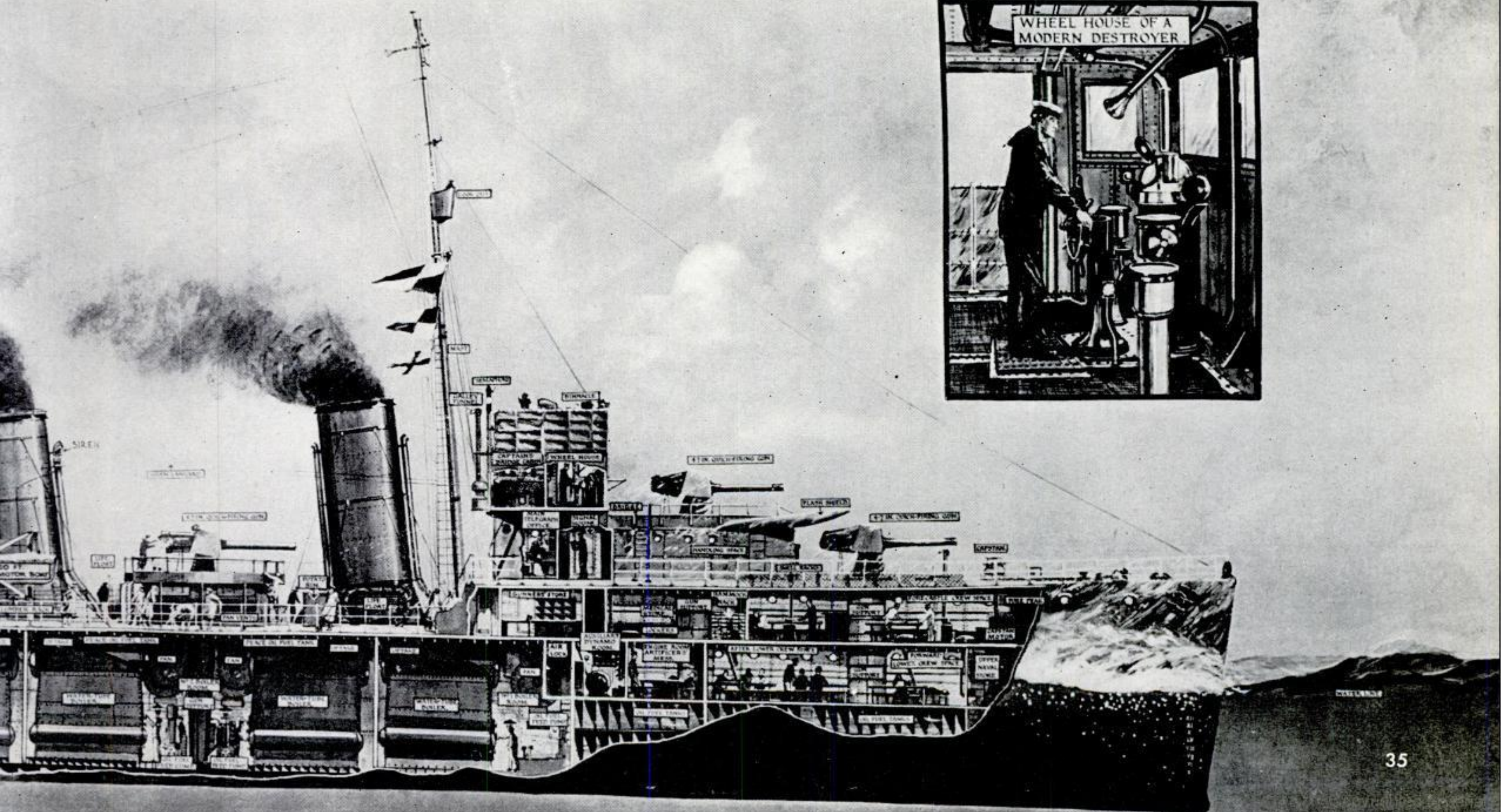
BRITISH DESTROYER

Like the 1,480-ton flotilla-leader *Wallace* (below), destroyers see more action than any other surface craft. They are a navy's fastest ships, some capable of 45 knots, and its best anti-submarine weapon. Besides convoying merchantmen, they screen

the big ships from attack, and torpedo the enemy.

In far-off, cold and lonely waters the British destroyer becomes the quivering nerve of British sea power. On her racing zig-zag course she rolls and pitches like a thing possessed and life aboard her, with crowded quarters and sea-swept decks, is one

long misery for her crew. She helps mount the first line of the British blockade against Germany and if Great Britain tries to reach Poland through the German-controlled Baltic, she and her fierce little sisters would form the advance guard of the perilous attack. (For a table of Sea Power see page 68.)



WHO'S WHO IN THE WAR WORLD

POLAND



President Ignacy Moscicki, 72, comes from a family of patriots but is better at science than politics. Pilsudski made him president in 1926, when he was head of the Chemical Research Institute at Fribourg, Switzerland. He holds 600 patents for electro-chemical inventions.



Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, 53, the boss of Poland, was a cramming art and philosophy student in Cracow before he joined the Polish Legion in the War to fight Russia, Germany and later Soviet Russia. This time his army is insufficiently equipped to stop the Germans.



Foreign Minister Jozef Beck, 45, is Poland's No. 2 man, also a War Legionnaire. He was son of a Government official. For years one of the keenest diplomats in Europe, he tried to keep on good terms with both Russia and Germany. Now his two enemies have united against him.

GREAT BRITAIN



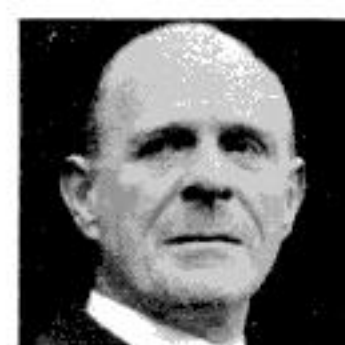
King-Emperor George VI, 44, suddenly became King in 1936 when his brother abdicated. Previously he had fought at Jutland and had dutifully inspected factories in peace. His solid family life has won him popularity at home, his recent U.S. visit won him friends here.



Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, 70, comes from a famous family of statesmen and manufacturers. After serving as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he became Prime Minister in 1937, capped his "appeasement" policy at Munich, which was to bring "peace in our time."



Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Halifax, 58, and 6 ft. 5 in. tall, is a High Church aristocrat. He has a withered left arm. His steady political rise was enlivened by a term as Viceroy of India. He paid a visit to Hitler in 1937, returned with a bad impression.



General, The Viscount Gort, 53, is the youngest commander in chief of the British Army in history. In the last World War he served on the general staff, was wounded three times and cited for bravery three times. A late-working, efficient soldier, he is nicknamed "The Tiger."



First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, 62, who commands the British Navy, had a Boston-born mother. In War, he fought at Jutland but almost died when a tooth dropped into his lung in 1934. Said he in 1933: "In a few years there is going to be a hell of a fight."

FRANCE



President Albert Lebrun, 68, is the second Frenchman to be re-elected President. Of peasant stock, his career began as a ploughboy but by 40 he was one of the youngest men ever to be a cabinet minister. In the War he fought at Verdun. His foibles: good food, stylish clothes.



Premier Edouard Daladier, 55, War Minister and Foreign Minister, was a baker's son. He taught history before the War, in which he won three citations for bravery. He is close to the army politically, surprised everyone after Munich by becoming a truly popular "strong man."



General Marie Gustave Gamelin, 67, is generalissimo of British-French armies. His family has fought Germans since Napoleon's day. He mapped strategy that won the Marne. In peace his interests run to philosophy. He is probably finest professional soldier in Europe.



Chief of Staff General Alphonse Georges, 64, is Gamelin's right-hand man. He distinguished himself as a member of Foch's Wartime staff. He almost bled to death in 1934 when the assassin of King Alexander of Yugoslavia shot him in the lung. His great forte: strategy.



Admiral François Darlan, 58, leads the navy which he entered as a young man. In the War he commanded naval batteries at Verdun and was chief of staff of Far Eastern fleet. He is the first man in the history of the Third French Republic to hold the title, Admiral of the Fleet.

GERMANY



Führer Adolf Hitler, 50, is also Chancellor and commander in chief. He founded anti-Jewish-Catholic-capitalist-democrat and, until recently, anti-Communist Nazi Party in 1919. Under him Germany has grown by force to greater size in Europe than Imperial Germany.



Field Marshal Hermann Göring, 46, heads the Air Force and is Hitler's chosen successor. A daring War Ace and post-War commercial pilot, he joined Nazis early but is considered a "moderate." He is noted for his tireless energy and flair for garish uniforms.



Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, 46, was a wealthy champagne salesman before Hitler made him Ambassador to Britain in 1936. He fathered anti-Comintern Pact (1936), Soviet-German non-aggression (1939). His wrong bet: "decadent England would not fight."



Commander in Chief of the Army is General Walther von Brauchitsch, 58. He claims Germany lost War because of "traitors." He served as chief military liaison officer between Hitler and Mussolini. Six weeks ago he said: "Compared to 1914, Germany has upperhand."



Admiral Erich Raeder, 63, heads German Navy which has been his life's work. He is the son of a school principal and holds a Ph.D. In War he was on Admiralty staff, fought at Jutland. Pet idiosyncrasy: he dislikes bobbed hair, reportedly refuses to let sailors' wives bob theirs.

UNITED STATES



President Franklin Roosevelt, 57, stems from a famed political family, was Wartime Assistant Secretary of the Navy. His world outlook is pro-democratic. Today he wants to modify the Embargo which he believes is un-neutral and helps Hitler against Britain and France.



Secretary of State Cordell Hull, 68, rafted logs as a boy in backwoods Tennessee, fought in Spanish-American war. After becoming youngest judge in Tennessee history, he spent 24 years in Congress. He believes U.S. interest is linked to that of democratic Britain and France.



Chief of Staff General George Marshall, 59, is fourth non-West Pointer to head the Army. In the War, he was close to Pershing, won fame in Meuse-Argonne offensive. Compared to European generals he is informal but equally capable. Fishing and reading relax him.

SWEDEN



Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson, 54, is called the "Swedish Roosevelt." (Swedes call Roosevelt the "American Hansson.") A social Democrat, he plays bridge with his King, between worrying what Britain will do to Swedish trade with Germany.

NORWAY



Prime Minister Johan Nygaardsvold, 60, was a railroad section hand until he entered politics as a socialist, worked his way up. He was a radical in his youth but is more conservative today. His problem is also to keep a balance between Britain and Germany.

ITALY



King-Emperor Victor Emmanuel III, 69, was a delicate youth, born of first cousins. A frank, friendly man, he led the life of an ordinary soldier in the War, won immense popularity. Typically, he rises daily at 5 a.m. What he thinks of Mussolini is a big question-mark.



Premier Benito Mussolini, 56, first big post-War Fascist, began as socialist son of an anarchist blacksmith. In the War, he was wounded by shrapnel. Recently he seized Ethiopia, Albania, tried to boss Spain. Now he plays Hitler, his supposed ally, off against British and French.



Chief of Staff General Alberto Pariani, 62, is also Under Secretary of War. He attended the Versailles Treaty, planned most of the Ethiopian campaign and introduced the goose-step in Italy. His pet aim: lightning war. He is called "a general kibitzer" by his enemies.

DENMARK



President of the Council Thorvald Stauning, 66, began life as a cigarmaker's impoverished apprentice. As a social democrat, he instituted wide industrial reforms. Today his ticklish job is to sell food to both Germany and England and still keep neutral.

LITHUANIA



President Antanas Smetona, 65, born a farmer, studied law and during War championed Lith independence. This earned him presidency and name "Leader of the Nation." His problem: keep Lith mouse alive in same cage with Russian and German lions.

RUSSIA



Secretary General of Communist Party, Josef Stalin, 60, is world's most secretive dictator. His father, a cobbler, sent him to a Jesuit Seminary but he became a "professional revolutionary." Last week the Silent One mobilized his army, apparently to help portion Poland.



Commissar for Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov, 49, is also Premier. The son of a clerk, he was a revolutionist at 17, a Siberian exile at 19. His wife heads the Cosmetics Trust, but uses no cosmetics. His first surprise move in foreign policy was to sign the pact with Germany.



Marshal Kliment E. Voroshilov, 58, commands the Soviet Army in which he introduced daily shaving and polo. Born in a peasant town, since renamed after him, he picked ore in the mines at the age of 7, was a labor leader at 18, a Communist at 22. His wife was a ballerina.

BELGIUM



King-Emperor Leopold III, 38, served six months in the trenches during War, then studied at Eton. In 1926 he married Princess Astrid of Sweden, killed in an auto accident in 1935. He is bringing up their three children. He tried hard to stop present war.

NETHERLANDS



Queen-Empress Wilhelmina, 59, has reigned longer than any European sovereign. She is immensely learned and her hats are even more amazing than Queen Mary's. Holland is the most nervous neutral with her neutrality violated by British and German planes.

SPAIN



Premier General Francisco Franco, 47, son of a naval commander, became youngest general in Europe at 32. In 1936 he led fascist-royalist revolt. Diminutive, he yet has learned the dictatorial pose. Indebted to Italy and Germany for civil war help, he seeks to keep neutral.

TURKEY



President Ismet Inönü, 59, was Atatürk's friend and successor, is named after town where he defeated Greeks in 1921. A World War colonel, he is slightly deaf but reputed to hear well if he wants to. Today he has an alliance with France and Britain—unsigned.

YUGOSLAVIA



Regent Prince Paul, 46. By birth (in Czarist Russia, related to Romanoffs) he is anti-Soviet. By education (Oxford) and marriage (to sister-in-law of Duke of Kent), he is pro-British. By circumstance (wedged between Germany and Italy), he is on the spot.

RUMANIA



King Carol, 46, has had a stormy career. For Magda Lupescu, he renounced his throne in 1925, lost his wife. Returning from exile in 1930, he ruled seriously. Today he is boxed in by hostile Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria, Russia. But he still has Magda.

HUNGARY



Regent Nicholas Horthy, 71, is commander in chief of a non-existent navy. But in the War he eluded the blockade in Adriatic, attacked Allied fleet and got his ships home. An aristocrat, he paints and speaks six languages, has a wife of "majestic beauty."



GERMAN SAPPERS, ASSAULTING A BLOCKHOUSE IN RECENT MANEUVERS, USE FLAME THROWERS TO CURTAIN EMBRASURES AND REPEL DEFENDERS WITHIN

FORCING A FORTRESS

New methods of attack are introduced in the war of position on the western front

The war of maneuver that began on the eastern front on Sept. 1 is drawing quickly to an end. Now on the western front another kind of war has begun, a war of position, that will likely be slower, more static and savage than that of the years 1914-18. One of the great military rediscoveries of the first World War was the surprising defensive effectiveness of field works and fortifications. Earthen trenches sufficed to checkmate Europe's massed armies for four long years. Over 278,000 Germans were lost besieging the grim fortresses of Verdun. In the end the War was won not by military victory but by the utter exhaustion of German resources and personnel.

Today prospects for a war of attrition are heightened by two factors: 1) reduction of the western front to 200 miles between Switzerland and Luxembourg; 2) construction of planned fortifications, along Maginot and Siegfried Lines, far stronger and more resistant to offensive weapons than anything existing 20 years ago. Attacks will almost certainly be made on these fortifications but, almost certainly, offensive tactics will not include the spectacular massed-infantry thrusts of the last War, which ended so often in butchery under withering fire.

Since the Maginot forts first began to mushroom along French frontiers in 1929, German tacticians have studied the problem of forcing those barriers in the west. The pictures on this page showing Ger-

man troops maneuvering around a concrete blockhouse (above) and machine-gun outpost (right) suggest the weapons and tactics they will employ.

First move in any siege operation against a modern fort will be the laying down of a deadly artillery barrage, superior to any concentration of fire the defense can bring to bear. No half methods will suffice. The screen must be sufficiently deadly and prolonged to drive ground forces to cover and isolate the beleaguered fortress from its neighbors and supplies in the rear. Airplanes will bomb and strafe the territory from above. Artillery will fire smoke shells to blind and choke the defending forces. Under this barrier of fire, pioneers and sappers will advance with hand grenades and flame throwers, constructing trenches and earthworks as they go. Behind them tanks and shock troops will mass to meet any possible counterattack. When the pioneers are within striking distance, their artillery will lift its curtain to the rear of the fort under attack. Then covered by smoke bombs, hurling grenades and flames, attacking troops will try to block embrasures and disable casemates one by one. Final step will be the planting of high explosive charges to blast holes in the concrete walls. Alternative approach: a tunnel. However the German and French forts are captured, their investiture is certain to introduce a phenomenon of modern warfare—fighting underground.



To silence machine gun, a pioneer who has eluded its line of fire approaches from above, lowers a high explosive charge. He then quickly retreats and sees the gun blown to bits.

...EVERY
TEMPTING
SPOONFUL

Crunchy-Crisp!



Delicious with fresh, frozen, or canned fruits

IMAGINE SERVING a breakfast cereal that is unlike anything the family has known before! Something so lastingly crunchy-crisp, so tantalizing on the tongue, so wonderfully delicate...

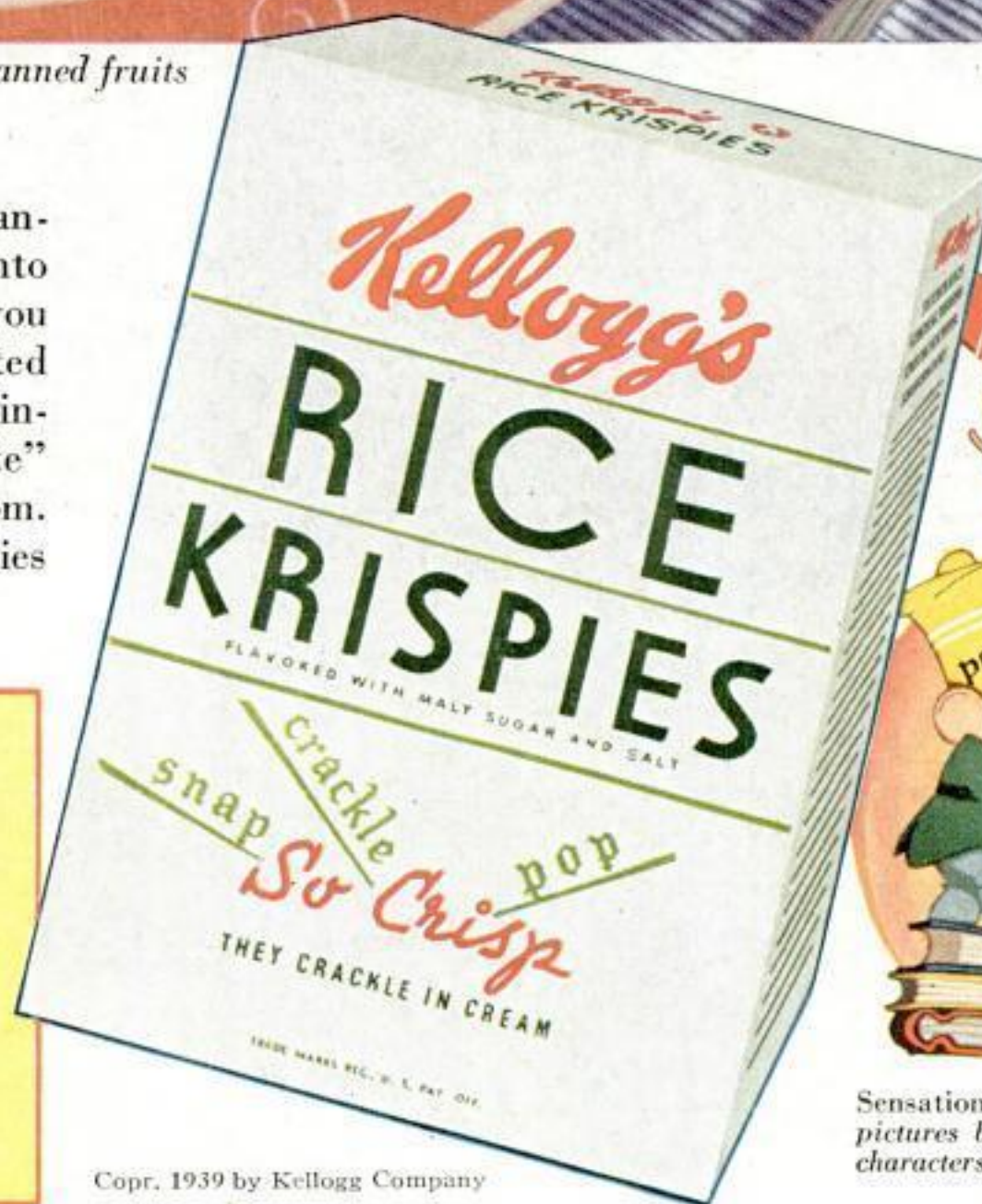
But why imagine? You *can* serve such a cereal tomorrow morning and have the whole household cheering you to the skies. Just say "Kellogg's Rice Krispies" to your grocer.

Rice Krispies are born to be different... and crisp as their name. They're individual grains of rice "oven-popped," by a Kellogg patented process. Then toasted to bring out the unique richness of flavor.

In milk or cream, they stay afloat and prove their sensational crispness with a snap! crackle! pop! that never fails to win the youngsters.

Only premium quality, American-grown "Blue Rose" rice goes into Rice Krispies. They come to you with their crisp freshness protected by Kellogg's new and exclusive inner-wrap, completely "Waxtite" heat-sealed at both top and bottom. "Discover" Kellogg's Rice Krispies for your family—today!

"OVEN-POPPED" BY KELLOGG'S PATENTED PROCESS! Rice Krispies are absolutely unique in form. They'll float for hours in milk or cream. Product and process are protected by United States Letters PATENT NOS. 1,925,267; 1,832,813



RICE KRISPIES IN MILK, OR IN RICH, FRESH CREAM—ADD PEACHES RIPE FOR A DISH SUPREME!



Sensational offer! Large, colorful nursery-rhyme pictures by Vernon Grant, artist who created the characters "Snap!", "Crackle!" and "Pop!" see back of Rice Krispies package

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GET IN— AND DRIVE

You never saw such size and style in a low-priced car! Bigger, roomier body—greater vision. Notice the brilliant styling of grille, hood, fenders. New Sealed Beam Headlamps give 50-65% more road light. Steering post gear shift *standard on all models*. In style, comfort, ride—the most luxurious low-priced car in history!

THIS LONGER, WIDER PLYMOUTH WITH THE LUXURY RIDE



HERE's the big 1940 style, size, ride and value news... the new Plymouth... *the low-priced beauty with the Luxury Ride!*

This brilliant new Plymouth doesn't *look* like any previous low-priced car... doesn't *feel* like one, what's more, in performance and in ride.

Stretch out in the bigger, roomier body. Notice the "lift" you get from Plymouth's big, economical Floating Power engine—*Superfinished* in vital parts for new smoothness, longer life.

Quality, *value*—you can't miss recognizing it! Oil filter on all models. Precision-type hydraulic brakes with *Superfinished* drums. New design transmission and clutch—quicker, quieter shifting. Lengthened wheelbase, scientific weight dis-

tribution, great new chassis engineering. Every improvement plays its part in giving you a *Luxury Ride at low price.*

Running boards are optional. Doors are full width at bottom—more room for easy entrance. All instruments have reminder safety signals. Concealed trunks are larger, illuminated inside.

In an industry noted for value-giving, this big 1940 Plymouth is definitely the *greatest* package of value ever offered at so low a price. Be sure to drive it! PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan.

TUNE IN MAJOR BOWES' ORIGINAL AMATEUR HOUR—COLUMBIA NETWORK—THURSDAYS—9-10 P.M., E.S.T.

THE LOW-PRICED BEAUTY with THE LUXURY RIDE
1940 PLYMOUTH!



Their grain won first prize...for you!

WHAT BECOMES of this country's finest rye, corn and barley—the kind of grain that wins prizes at Fairs?

We don't know what happens to *all* of it. But we do know that a goodly share of it comes to our distillery... to be made into Four Roses. In fact, that's the only kind of grain we buy.

True, it costs more. But without it, Four Roses just wouldn't be Four Roses. Without it, Four Roses wouldn't have the flavor that has made it so famous.

But even the finest grain, before it can be used for Four Roses, must season—

until the moisture is gone, until the grain is dry, flinty, sound. For only then can the rich, clean kernels impart their full goodness to the several whiskies that eventually will be combined to give you Four Roses.

Eventually? Yes—for these straight whiskies must slumber and slowly mellow in their oaken casks for at least 4 years before they may share the illustrious name Four Roses! Then these superb whiskies are *combined* into *one* whiskey that is finer than any of them could be alone.

Four Roses is ALL whiskey—America's finest whiskey...made for you from America's finest grain. Try it today! *Frankfort Distilleries, Inc., Louisville and Baltimore.*



FOUR ROSES

**EVERY DROP IS WHISKEY
AT LEAST 4 YEARS OLD**



A BLEND OF STRAIGHT WHISKIES—90 PROOF—THE STRAIGHT WHISKIES IN FOUR ROSES ARE FOUR YEARS OR MORE OLD



THE BEGINNINGS OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM: ADOLF HITLER ADDRESSES HIS FIRST FOLLOWERS IN A MUNICH CELLAR IN 1919. THIS PAINTING IS BY NAZI ARTIST H. O. HOYER

As of Sept. 1, Adolf Hitler became the most important man alive in the world—of far more immediate concern to living men than Shakespeare, Caesar, Genghis Khan, Rembrandt, Confucius, Abraham Lincoln, Einstein, Sibelius and Mahatma Gandhi combined. He had taken and used his power to destroy millions of men, perhaps even the 1,000-year-old civilization of a continent. He had shown that he could throw his 86,000,000 fellow Germans, their lives and their future as a nation, cheerfully into a gamble for various ideals he professed. His eyes sparkling with faith and decision, he had proved that he could summon the holocaust.

This one new fact automatically throws the person of Adolf Hitler into unimaginably high relief. In retrospect, it eliminates many carefully reasoned theories as to his character. From now on, Hitler is somebody on the grand scale. He is Napoleon in 1800 just before he conquered Europe or he is Napoleon III in 1870, just before he declared war on Bismarck's Prussia. But Hitler definitely is not any longer the ordinary little Austrian, the World War corporal who so greatly loved the German people that he sacrificed his time and life to make them happy and great in peace. He is not, either, the calculating fiend who would have launched a *Blitzkrieg*, a lightning war, without warning, on a moonlit summer night.

For what Adolf Hitler did was to threaten and boast and bully and then, unlike other bullies, to strike—though with the lives of other men. He gave his enemies full warning,

ADOLF HITLER

WAR HIGHLIGHTS THE CHARACTER OF TODAY'S MOST IMPORTANT MAN

By Bernard Lansing

gave them full time to mobilize and get set for the blow. And with a pride staggering to contemplate, he asked his Italian ally to let Germany singlehanded take on the combined might of Great Britain and the Empire, France and Poland. Unless Hitler has a gigantic ace (say, the Soviet armies) up his sleeve, this has the mark of a chivalric heroism suitable to the year 1200, and seems to belong in a class with the boastful feats of Richard the Lion Heart and Bohemond the Mighty. But Hitler is showing off, not with one arm and broadsword but with 86,000,000 people and a whole civilization and in the year 1939.

In the last weeks of August this man was strangely elated. He worked every night until dawn, first in his Berchtesgaden chalet and then in the Berlin Reichschancellery. He slept no

more than three or four hours at a time. He talked and wrote unceasingly. Even when he walked out in the Chancellery gardens or to the top of his little Alp, he kept talking. He had a tirade fresh on tap when the British Ambassador called. And as soon as his little war turned, in a burst of new arguments and appeals and tortured logic, into a general European war, he put on an utterly plain field-gray uniform decorated only with an Iron Cross and gold buttons and rushed off to the front in Poland. It was apparent he planned to take the credit for any German Army victories in Poland and to remain, in war as in peace, first in the minds of his countrymen.

The evaluation which historians of the future place upon Hitler will of course depend upon the success or failure of his current venture. If it fails, he will be remembered as an alarming meteor that flashed across cloudy skies in ten troubled years of the world's history. If it succeeds, he may be presented to unborn generations as the Caesar or the Saul of some as yet unimaginable world culture. Meanwhile, this extraordinary character certainly deserves careful re-examination by historians of the present.

The ruler of the most militant, methodical race that modern white civilization has engendered is insignificant in appearance, given to hysterical outbursts, motivated by emotion rather than reason, and a recluse distrusting everyone except a small coterie of equally puzzling colleagues. Observing no set rules of living,

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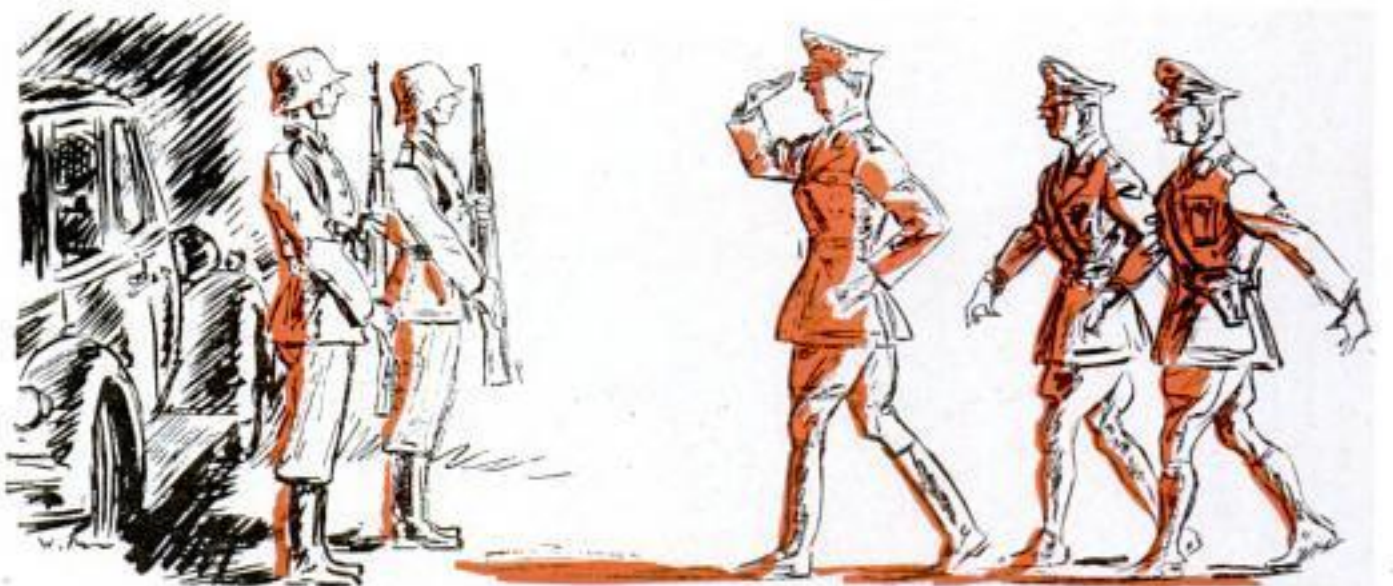


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ADOLF HITLER (continued)

eating meagerly or not at all, taking no exercise, working mightily until three o'clock, and sleeping four hours at the most, he is able to maintain for weeks on end a routine of two or even three speeches daily interspersed with travel and public receptions, and to appear as fresh at the end of it as at the beginning. Hitler's source of energy is a puzzle to all who come into contact with him and a nightmare to those who have to work with him or are pitted against him. "When I have a mission to perform, I find strength for it," he says simply.

The man who started the present European war suffers from almost constant indigestion and is devoted to vegetarianism, puddings and non-alcoholic drinks. Two constant attendants are his Austrian cook and his medical specialist, whose task is to keep the Hitler



NOW FIRST MAN IN GERMANY. HITLER GOES OFF TO DIRECT WAR IN POLAND

mechanism in working order. His avoidance of meat, fish, delicacies and choice wines does not mean that he lives frugally. One of his favorite dishes is asparagus tips and artichoke hearts with cream sauce. He is fond of cauliflower prepared in a number of ways, spinach, stuffed tomatoes and green vegetables. Eggs served in all the hundred and one recipes of a Viennese cookery book are an indispensable item. For the ethereal *Mehlspeisen* (pastries), Hitler has the best cook in the Ostmark. His favorite drink is chocolate made in the strong Viennese manner. Until recently he confined himself to mineral waters from various German springs, but when presented some time ago with a sparkling herb drink which tastes like de-alcoholized champagne, he immediately adopted it. At the time of his 50th birthday, a Munich brewery sent him a case of special beer containing only one percent alcohol, and the reception was so favorable that the Chancellery has now become a regular customer.

Before his invasion of Poland, Hitler's normal working day in Berlin began at about nine in the morning and continued until three the next morning, with only slight interruptions for meals and strolls in the Chancellery Park. As his day is normally taken up with conferences and audiences, he does not get down to real work until the official life in the Capitol ceases. Then begin hours of dictating, note-taking and perusing of reports. Towards eleven o'clock he takes a walk in the Chancellery Park with his hands clasped firmly behind his head, returns, dismisses the S. S. guards at his study door with a "Good night, boys. Go to bed," and continues his work through the small hours of the morning. The insomnia with which Hitler has been afflicted for years is attributed by physicians to the state of his stomach. He is a confirmed hypochondriac, believing perhaps with some justification that his digestive trouble is due to cancer, which caused the early death of his mother. His great fear is that he will be taken off before his work is completed, and according to reliable reports has been engaged for the past several years in composing a sequel to *Mein Kampf*, an elucidation of his ideas and theories with directions for carrying them out and warnings against pitfalls which may be encountered. This he intends as the Bible of National Socialism, which, he has declared, is bound to endure for 1,000 years.

Hitler's principal forms of relaxation are music and the movies. In Berlin, he goes to the opera. In his mountain home, he spends his evenings either listening to German or Italian concerts or having his favorite films projected by a full-sized sound apparatus with himself and his house personnel as audience. Three films in a row are not exceptional and his preference runs to heroic productions such as *Lives of a Bengal Lancer*, *Viva, Villa!* and *Mutiny on the Bounty*, all of which he has seen many times over. An Austrian film actor who was once invited to an official reception was speechless with surprise when Hitler came up to him, called him by name and

thanked him profusely for coming, telling him in a typically film-fan manner that he never missed one of his films and greatly admired his dramatic talent.

His New Interest in Women

Once, addressing a group of German girls between 6 and 15 years of age, Hitler began his speech: "Future German mothers. You have a mission to perform!" In the last two years, however, he has shown signs of an awakening interest in women, as such. In private, Hitler seemed to be a shy bachelor aware of his desirability but determined not to fall into any net set for him. Hitler, many Germans now think, would gladly marry the granddaughter of Richard Wagner, 20-year-old vivacious Verona Wagner who is always a frequent visitor and vacation guest at his mountain snuggery, were he not opposed in principle to marriages between persons of such unequal ages. She has the reputation of being his most outspoken critic, telling him in unflattering words simple truths that no cabinet member would dare utter. Then there is the legendary Eva Braun, who is now 28 and buxom but still entertaining the fond hope that Adolf will marry her within the next year or two. She is a soul mate from his earlier days and possesses photographs of herself in a dirndl dress and Hitler in Bavarian leather shorts, both of them in high spirits and bound for a picnic. Since 1928 she has sat like the fair Elaine waiting for her knight to return to her bower in Munich, but she possesses one material advantage over the Maid of Astalot in that her Lancelot pays the rent for her flat.

The best sleuthing that journalists have been capable of has not revealed anything other than the most highly circumspect and chivalrous conduct of the Führer as far as women have been concerned. During the past year, however, he has stepped out of the monastic role commonly assigned to him by gossips and German publicists and has evidenced a strong interest in pretty girls as a group. A year ago, he gave a party for the German film colony in his new Chancellery and had a genuinely good time in the company of vivacious Viennese screen stars who declared that he was "*sehr lustig und galant*." Last winter, his response to the twinkling legs and enticing smiles of two American dancers in quick succession was even more spectacular. After paying a cold \$1,000 and the cost of sending a private airplane to Cannes just to enjoy the additional spirit that nimble Marion Daniels was able to inject into a single performance of the *Merry Widow* in Munich last February, he be-



HE IS ENRaptured BY "BODY MOVEMENTS" OF BROADWAY DANCER VERNE

came a stage-struck fan of pretty Miriam Verne, who danced in a Berlin musical comedy featuring a strip-tease act done in the most thorough German fashion. Unable to satisfy his appetite for Miss Verne's dancing by attending three performances of the show, he invited her to the Chancellery to dance for him privately, and when the show closed in April he sent her to Munich to do her act in the *Merry Widow*. His attendances at the *Merry Widow* this year now number six.

Always awkward when in the company of strangers, Hitler has avoided direct social contacts since 1936, confining his associations to formal receptions and visits to the opera where he is flanked by supporters. Probably the last time that he accepted an invitation from a foreigner was in 1935 when he attended a dinner given by the pro-German English newspaper publisher, Lord Rothermere. The dinner took place at the Hotel Adlon. Hitler, dressed in a brown coat, arrived late and, brushing aside the customary few minutes of getting together and chatting, immediately placed himself at the table. Rothermere had commanded that the largess of Germany and Europe be spread before his guest. Hitler refused everything except water to drink and refused to eat anything at all. Lord Rothermere spoke no German; the table had been so arranged that it was only with difficulty that an interpreter could operate. The

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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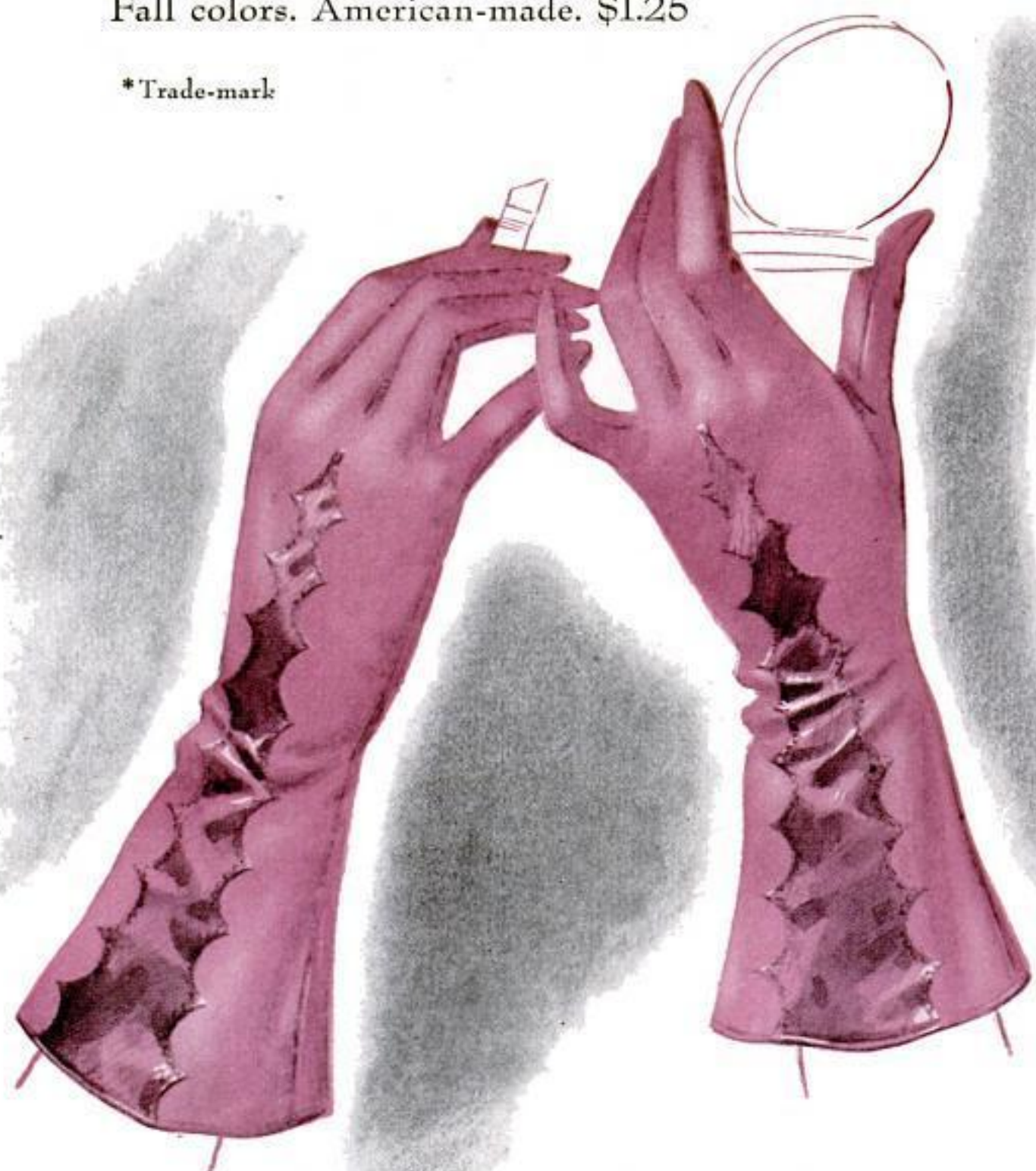
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BE WISER...BUY
KAYSER
AT SMART SHOPS THE WORLD OVER

ADOLF HITLER (continued)

courses were hurried through while the guest of honor indifferently sipped at his glass of water. Then Hitler suddenly began to speak. The words poured forth like a torrent, engulfing his hapless host, who could not understand a word and did not dare interrupt by appealing to the interpreter. At the end of 15 minutes the whole company was obviously uncomfortable. After 30 minutes the Führer was still going strong while those in the room sat petrified in miserable silence. Not until he had spoken in his loudest, harshest platform voice for three-quarters of an hour did Hitler get his message out of his system, and then he made abrupt signs of wanting to depart. In their haste to get up from the table the victims of the ordeal pushed chairs helter-skelter and one of them inadvertently tipped over a large china vase, which fell with a crash. At that moment all of the doors leading into the dining room burst open and uniformed S. S. guards sprang into the room with drawn pistols.

Members of his entourage report a similar situation when Hitler visited Italy for the first time. An outspoken gourmet himself, Benito Mussolini believed he would be doing his guest a favor by providing him with Italy's best. To Il Duce's consternation, Hitler refused both Italian wine and food, until his host finally inquired in desperation, "Well, what would you like to eat?" Hitler replied by asking if he might have some scrambled eggs.

His Youth in a Land of Petty Hatreds

Researchers who attempt to solve the enigma of Hitler by delving into his heredity are thwarted at once. His family tree is a gnarled, stunted, undirected thicket located in Upper Austria near the Slovak frontier where the races of Europe and the East have passed back and forth throughout the centuries, each leaving its imprint and a trace of its character. The villages are low and damp, the roads impassable except in the dry season and the only element of cleanliness and health is the stately white geese that parade back and forth across the lanes and hiss their protest at an occasional slow-moving peasant. The houses, constructed of mud and straw, are huddled together in small villages in which the spirit of the feudal age still persists. A complicated system of enmity and hate prevails between the different localities and the youth of one village who seeks a girl in the next is regarded as an outcast and traitor. Consequently inbreeding has dwarfed and weakened the inhabitants, rendered them incapable of enterprise or industry, and has made them a community best described by the German word *Meckerer* (complainer). Hitler's father, Alois, illegitimate son of a servant girl named Maria Anna Schicklgruber, tried to defy local convention in this respect but he did not succeed. Having married, at 40, a wealthy widow 14 years older than himself and, one month after her death, a younger woman who died a year later, Alois resorted to Klara Pölzl who was his own third cousin and had also been his first wife's maid. This union was more successful. On April 20, 1889, when Alois was 52 and Klara 29, it was blessed by the birth of Adolf.

Hitler's wayward boyhood and his quarrels with his father who took to winebibbing and died in a drunken stupor in his squalid rooms above the blacksmith shop; his abortive efforts to study art in Munich and his career as a plasterer's helper, are now a familiar story but they do not yet shed much light on his later career. His first teacher recalled, while it was still safe to do so, that he was a quarrelsome, stubborn lad who smoked cigars and cigar stubs collected from the gutter or begged from roisterers in the public house. Hitler recalls of his brief attendance at a singing school conducted by monks in Lambach that he learned nothing except to despise the parasitic life and hypocrisy of the monastic orders.

Determined to make his son an official, Alois Hitler sent him to



HITLER WINS IRON CROSS BY PRETENDING A WHOLE COMPANY IS BEHIND HIM



HE IGNOMINIOUSLY FALLS FLAT WHEN TROOPS FIRE ON HIS 1923 PUTSCH

the *Realschule* in Linz, which is equivalent to a vocational high school, but his son flunked course after course and in two years did not advance beyond the first classes. Hitler explains this unfortunate first contact with higher learning in *Mein Kampf* by declaring that his heart was set on becoming an artist and that he deliberately neglected his studies so that his father would send him to an art school, but teachers who up until the *Anschluss* remembered him as a stubborn, indifferent youth, declared that he had no aptitude for learning. Five years after his father's death on Jan. 3, 1903, his mother died of cancer leaving Adolf, who had enjoyed the opportunity of obtaining an education superior to that of 90% of his fellow citizens, totally unprepared for any vocation whatever when at the age of 19 he had finally disposed of the last family resources and was obliged to find a job.

His pilgrimage to Vienna and first encounter with the world of work and privation are also by now familiar to all readers of *Mein Kampf*. It was for him a period of general hate. He hated the government because he felt that it had cheated him of his easy existence, he hated the Habsburg Dynasty because it stood for established order and conservatism, he hated the rich and the poor because they were rich and poor, and he hated the Jews because they represented a strange, mysterious element in the Vienna world that could be conveniently blamed for everything. First and foremost he hated Austria for having engendered all the other objects of his hate. His first encounters with labor and the trade unions were unpleasant and ended in his choosing a quick retreat in preference to being thrown by indignant workmen from the scaffolding of a building upon which he was working as a mason's helper. "I believe," he wrote, "that my associates at that time regarded me as something of an oddity."

In 1914, the rabid hater of the Habsburgs marched to the front singing the praises of the Hohenzollerns, to return four years later to starving and revolution-torn Bavaria with a corporalship, an Iron Cross and medal for having been wounded. Mystery surrounds the feat that gained him the Iron Cross. According to one version, he was carrying messages across No Man's Land one night when he suddenly came upon a squad of Frenchmen in a shell hole. Unable to retreat without risking capture, he decided on an offensive bluff. Suddenly barking orders to an imaginary company, he ordered the surprised *poilus* to climb out of their hole with hands reaching for the sky. In this manner, he marched them to the German lines.

In Munich he soon succeeded in attracting the attention of the Communist authorities ruling the city and on April 27, 1919, three members of the People's Militia arrived at his room to arrest him for treasonable utterances. "When confronted with the muzzle of my carbine," he later wrote, "the three fellows lost their courage and beat a hasty retreat." Hitler's political career began that same spring when, sent as a military agent to spy on a meeting of a small group of malcontents who had named themselves the "German Workers' Party," he so far forgot his official mission as to enter heatedly into the discussion over whether Bavaria should secede from the Reich, outshouting and outlasting the ablest of his opponents. This, Hitler tells us, was one of the great moments of his life because it revealed to him that he was an orator. The outcome of the meeting was his entrance into the party as member No. 7. His new political affiliates' haphazard method of running things offended him. "They had," he wrote with annoyance, "no program, no pamphlets, and not even a rubber stamp."

A British officer walking through Munich during this period was accosted by a pale, shabbily dressed individual who asked him with great intentness in his voice whether he would sell him an army trench coat which he happened to be wearing at the moment. The officer brushed him aside as one of the countless poverty-stricken beggars who filled the streets at that time. The man was not to be put off, however, and followed the Englishman to his hotel, ap-

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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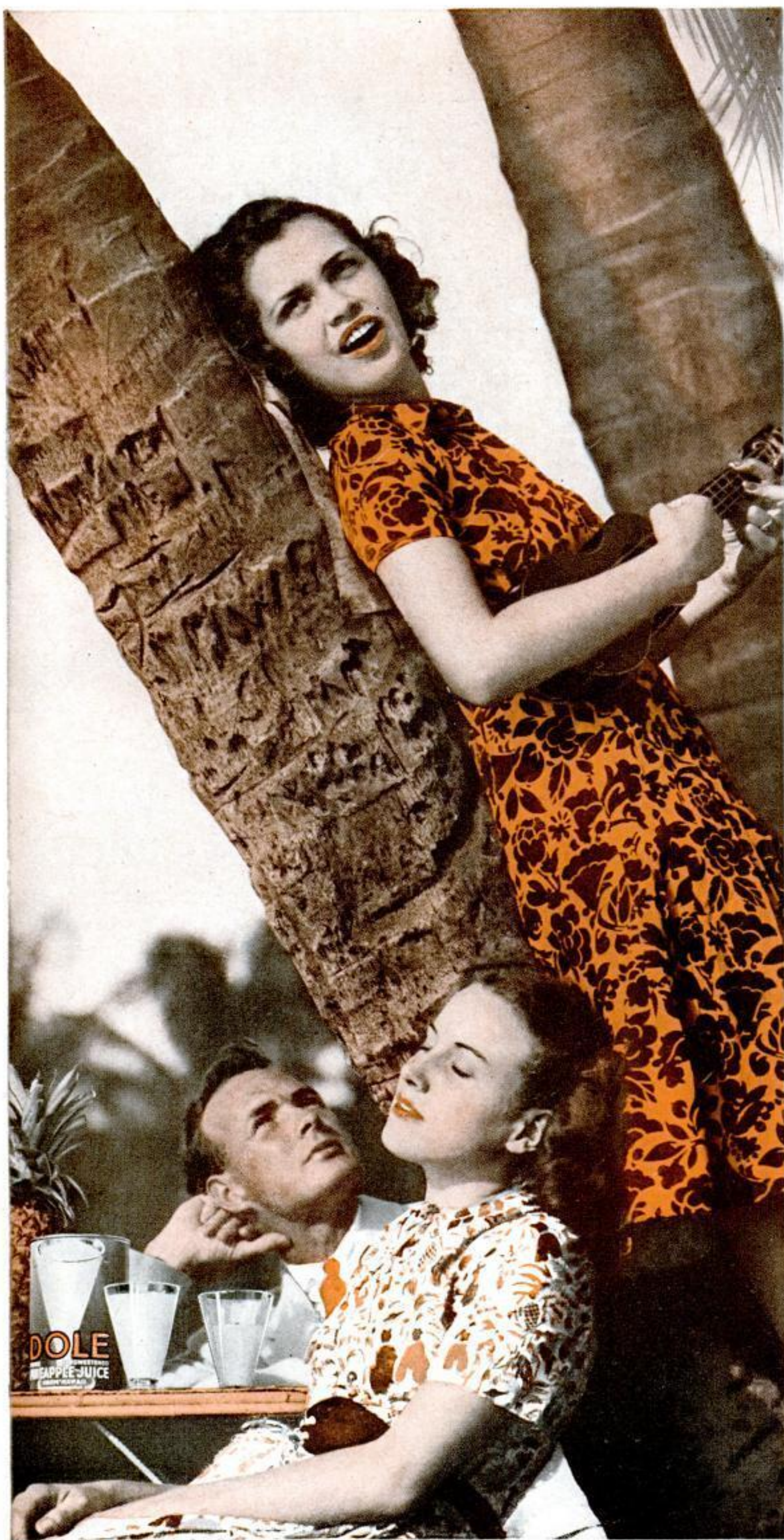
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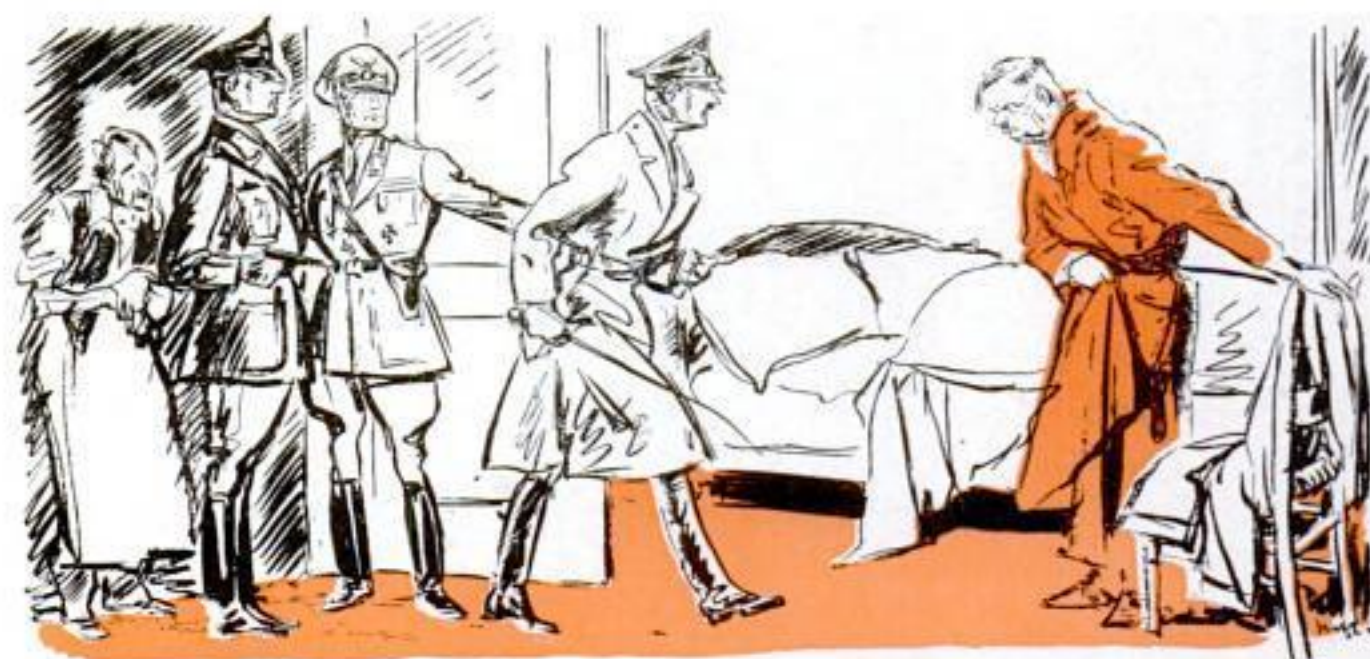
ADOLF HITLER (continued)

proaching him again in the lobby and begging him to sell the trench coat, which he declared he required for his "mission." The performance continued for three days, the importunate stranger appearing daily at the hotel, determined to have the coat. Finally the officer decided to humor him and put a price on his coat which he was sure the man could not raise. To his surprise, he received a note at the hotel a few days later informing him that the purchaser would meet him on the same evening with the money. The note was signed "A. Hitler," and the British trench coat figured in countless martial photographs of the Führer until he discarded it in 1934 for a new one before visiting Mussolini in Venice.

In 1923 Hitler made his first and greatest mistake: the *Putsch*. With bread costing 140 billion marks a loaf, the Stresemann Government tottering and Bavaria still threatening to secede from the Reich, certain military personages were sounding out the situation with the end in view of snatching the bankrupt government. It was an open secret that Nov. 9, fifth anniversary of the founding of the Communist regime in Munich, would bring a decision. Hitler would have never let himself and his 27,000 party members be used for such a hairbrained scheme had he not been beguiled and politically seduced by the military crowd under General Erich von Ludendorff. It was a case of a corporal suddenly being coaxed and flattered by generals and of a naïve, inexperienced enthusiast lending his name and support to a plot designed by others for their own aggrandizement.

The details of the *Putsch* have been recounted from every point of view: Hitler's valiant boast, "Tomorrow will see a new national government or us dead. There is no third course!"; the assumption of power by the generals, the disgraceful betrayal at the eleventh hour by all except Ludendorff, and the final desperate but somewhat admirable gesture of Hitler in leading his small band defiantly through the streets of Munich, his thoughts probably upon his hero, Napoleon, and his triumphant return from Elba. But the masses did not acclaim him wildly. Instead, the rifles of a Bavarian infantry battalion, mobilized by the same General von Lossow who twelve hours before had been named War Minister in Hitler's revolutionary government, cracked in front of the Munich Feldherrnhalle and War Ministry, and 16 men lunged to the pavement pierced by steel-jacketed bullets. Hitler also hit the pavement, with such force in fact that he dislocated his shoulder, but his action was voluntary, a terrified reaction to the command to fire. The bullets passed over his prone body and ploughed through the ranks of his followers.

Instead of keeping his death vow, Hitler went to prison as a common traitor to his country, having been saved from the executioner's axe by a tolerance and leniency unknown under his own regime. With a portable phonograph and set of Wagnerian records for inspiration, he spent the next 13 months recording his thoughts in that remarkable compendium of disjointed confused ideas first entitled

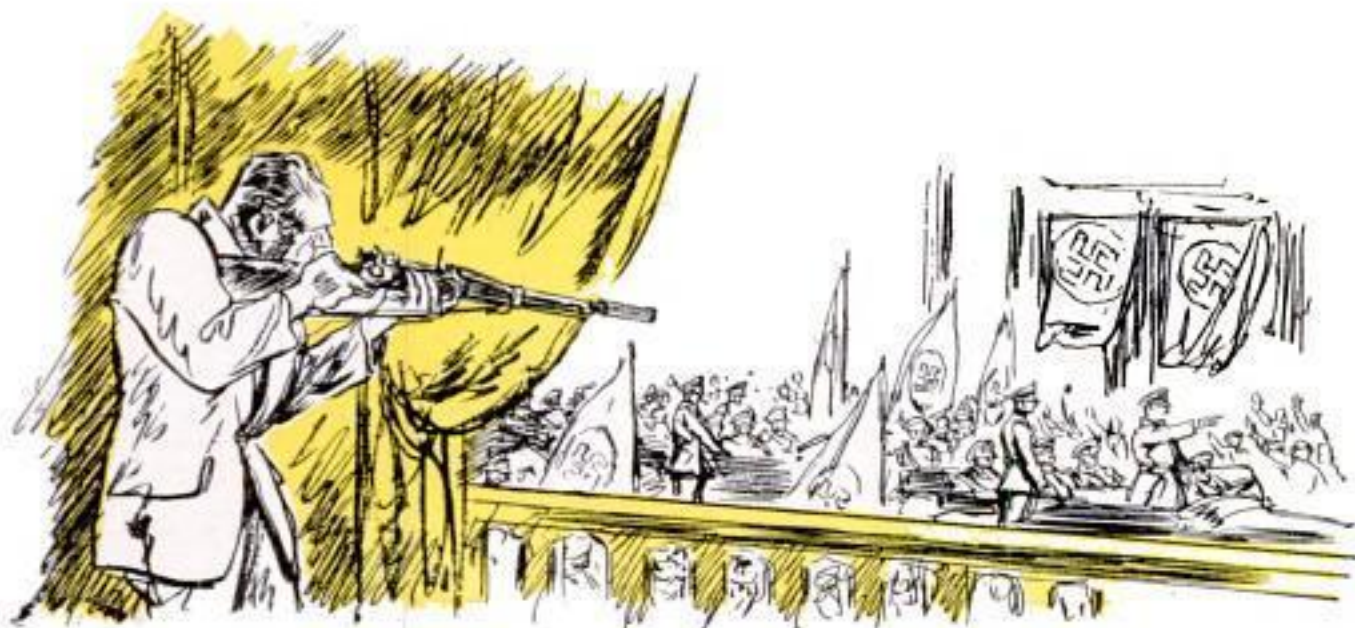


HE PERSONALLY PURGES ERNST ROEHM, DEGRAVED CHIEF OF BROWN SHIRTS

"Four and One Half Years' Struggle against Lies, Stupidity and Cowardice," but later beaten into printable shape by his loyal follower and fellow prison inmate, Rudolf Hess, and published as "*Mein Kampf*, an Accounting by Adolf Hitler." Then followed what might be termed Hitler's *Lehrjahre*, long years of struggle to regain lost prestige, followers and privileges, years which increased his knowledge of politics and ability to judge human nature. He learned by sad experience that gaining power through the legitimate channel of national elections is slower but less risky than coups and pistol-toting dramatics. After his side-door entrance into the government where von Papen and Hugenberg accepted him as a necessary evil but planned to clip his wings, his pledges to the government which he did not intend to keep, his 1933 election campaign capped with a first-rate pyrotechnic display at the Reichstag Building, he was se-

curely in the chair and directing the destiny of the German State.

Hitler's life consists of a series of weird pictures which, to the world, are perhaps most amazing because they do not show an orderly progression, but seem to be pictures of entirely different people. Having been an unruly schoolboy, a frustrated artist, an heroic soldier, a clumsy revolutionist and an adroit politician, he now became a god. The deification of Adolf Hitler, however, was slightly less mysterious than the earlier transformations which made it possible. It began on Jan. 30, 1933, when he was suddenly placed before a somewhat indifferent nation as the "creator" of the Third Reich. His publicity agents, Goebbels, Hess, Rosenberg, Ley, *et. al.*, set to work to make him a divinity, because it was obviously impossible to represent him, favorably, as anything else. The mystical concept, "Hitler is Germany, Germany is Hitler," was emphasized in political speeches and newspaper headlines. "Hitler is always right, Hitler can do no wrong," proclaimed countless Nazi propagandists.



HE IS SHOT AT IN VIENNA IN MARCH 1938 BY A MYSTERIOUS SHARPSHOOTER

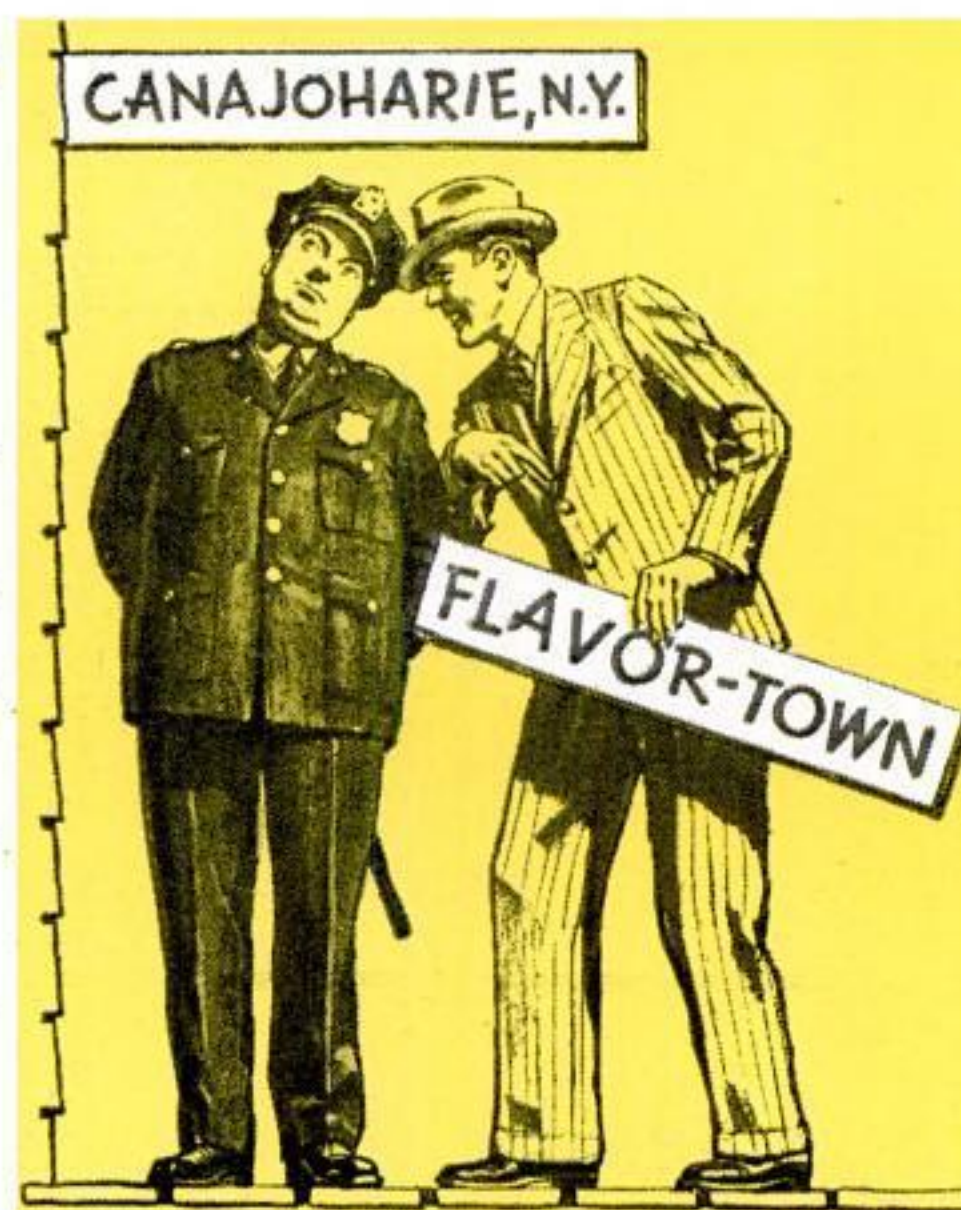
"Hitler is the instrument of Divine Providence sent to insure the German destiny," declared theologians eager to make National Socialism a religion. "In smashing the Jews, Hitler is executing the will of God," reasoned opportunists currying favor. Even the natural deficiencies of the Führer were lauded as supernatural attributes. His unassuming way of life was likened to that of the Divine Leader during His earthly existence, his avoidance of feminine company was because his heart had been lost to *Mater Germania*, his eccentric moods were outward signs of inner communion with forces beyond the scope of mere mortals and his temperance and asceticism were indicated as proof that his nourishment was of a spiritual kind. The German people never having been given a chance to develop the spirit of individual responsibility and having been bereft of a leader for 15 years, were glad to accept Hitler at the estimate of his publicity men. Today thousands are diligently at work elevating him higher and higher on his pedestal. Even when Germany was at peace, mobs formed daily in front of the Chancellery in the hope that he would appear at the window to give them an impersonal, stiff-armed greeting. Long lines form in Munich to enjoy the rare experience of sitting in the chair that he once occupied for his noon-day meals in a small, out-of-the-way restaurant.

Being the Führer implies leadership in more than mere politics. In peacetime, he is the spiritual guide in art and literature. No important building is erected until his architectural eye has approved the plans, his opinions are law in finance, and changes were even undertaken in the Siegfried Line because he suggested them. Few will forget his fury at the preliminary inspection of the German Art Exhibition in Munich in 1937 when he tore pictures from the walls and mutilated canvases. His thwarted ambition to become an architect is being gratified in a wholesale manner to the annoyance of the few good architects in Germany who are permitted to collaborate with him and his young protégé, Albert Speer, in revamping the face of the country. He keeps an assortment of colored pencils on his desk and one of his favorite pastimes is decorating municipal maps of Berlin and Munich with monuments, opera houses, Nazi assembly halls, parks, parade grounds and boulevards—different colors being used for sketching in the various new structures. A French journalist who interviewed him found his ideas on the housing situation and his plans for improving living conditions in the cities extraordinarily advanced and well-considered, but at the conclusion of the interview Hitler suddenly informed him that housing would have to wait until the monuments to National Socialism had all been built.

Playing the Part of a God

Hitler himself, whether he approves of the shrewdly conceived deification process thought up by the coterie of under-leaders or not, at least submits to it and plays the role with the greatest exactness.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



**"WE OUGHT TO TAKE
THAT OLD SIGN DOWN
AND CHANGE THE NAME
TO FLAVOR-TOWN"**



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One of America's GOOD habits

GOING TO THE N. Y. WORLD'S FAIR?

We invite you to visit the Beech-Nut Building there. If you're driving, we would be delighted to have you stop at Canajoharie, in the Mohawk Valley of New York, and see how Beech-Nut products are made.

"Every guest of mine is entitled to choose Wine"

says **BOAKE CARTER**



Wartime flier, world traveler, author, artist, daily newspaper columnist and outstanding radio news editorialist...prodigious Boake Carter leads a full life. Naturally he plays host to many of our most active people, and he likes to gratify their preferences

"Many people put in such strenuous days they need to unbend and refresh themselves. I find these the very ones who prefer moderate relaxation"

"I like my friends to drop in at my house often," Boake Carter says, "and I know how it is with them—I myself like to be moderate when I relax. I offer every guest a choice of beverages and find that a great many today would rather take wine."

Have you noticed it lately? More and more hosts, before dinner, give their guests a choice which includes glasses (cocktail size) of amber Sherry.

Hostesses, too, enjoy the praise they hear for the delicious Hock or piquant Claret they serve nowadays with the main dinner course.

And in the evening, they like the cheers they get when they set out cheese or sweet cakes with small glasses of rich flavored, fragrant Muscatel.

Famous hosts believe they know *why* so many people now prefer wine. Folks like to sip wine slowly—rather than to bolt it down. It's part of gracious, leisurely evenings when people really enjoy themselves.

Try doing as Boake Carter does. Next time you entertain, give everyone an opportunity to choose wine. You will notice it flatters your most important guests.

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW TO SERVE WINE

There are many varieties, but only two main types of wine... (1) Wines made "dry" (not sweet) especially to serve with meals, called *table wines*; (2) Wines for use with desserts or with refreshments, called *sweet wines*.

A much enjoyed white "table" wine is Hock, especially light, delicate of flavor. Offer Hock with meals in servings half the size of a water goblet.

A popular "sweet" wine is Muscatel, rich in flavor, full-bodied. Serve in small glasses with desserts or any time in the afternoon or evening.

The Wines of California: Now chosen by more than 9 out of 10 American hosts and hostesses are the good wines of our own country. The wines of California, for example, are grown to strict standards of quality. Each is true to type. Well developed. Inexpensive.



This advertisement is printed by the wine growers of California acting through the Wine Advisory Board, 85 Second St., San Francisco

ADOLF HITLER (continued)

Not only does he maintain a gulf between himself and his subjects, but he has even managed to keep his most aggressive colleagues at handshaking and heiling distance. The only Nazi with whom he was ever on familiar "Du" terms was his S. A. Chief of Staff, Ernst Roehm, whom he had to shoot. To all of the others he is "Herr Reichskanzler" or "Mein Führer," and several favored leaders who felt that they had progressed to the point of intimacy and gave indications of it suddenly felt the coldness of his displeasure and found themselves dropped from his sphere of recognition, like piano-playing Putzi Hanfstaengl.

That Hitler is aware of a deep cleft between himself and his nearest followers and is even at pains to preserve it is evident at any public reception. His collaborators that he sees perhaps daily receive the same impersonal, unseeing stare, automatic flick of the right hand and loose handshake as the diplomats from the small countries of Central America, and the provincial Nazi leaders who are probably having the greatest thrill of their lives in meeting the Führer face to face. Once in an unguarded moment he revealed that he is aware of a distinction and is prone to look down upon his purely human cohorts. "I am different from those others," he once confided to an astonished woman visitor, "I can hold up my arm for an hour without tiring—they can't. Time means nothing to me, but they are never able to hold out."

Of his principal underlings, he probably places most trust in his deputy, Rudolf Hess, because he knows that "My magnificent Maurice," as he called him in *Mein Kampf*, has no ambition to step into his chief's shoes—but does not rely upon him for advice. He respects the ability and opinions of Göring, his self-chosen heir to the dictatorship, well knowing, however, that "der dicke Hermann" has several irons in the fire. Goebbels he regards as a necessary evil, despising him but realizing his value.

Attempts on Hitler's Life

The known attempts on Hitler's life are surprisingly few in number. The first was in Munich in 1934 when a pistol was found concealed in a newsreel camera which had been mounted on the top of a car. Had the plot succeeded, the camera operator could have taken slow aim and shot through the lens opening of the camera while passing Hitler or preceding him through the street. On another occasion a wire cable was stretched diagonally across the highway between Munich and Berchtesgaden in such a manner that a car hitting it would have been thrown over a precipice onto the rocks 200 yards below. This scheme failed because after the signal of the approach of the official car had been given, another car turned into the highway from a side road and struck the cable first, crashing into the ravine but tearing the cable loose from its moorings. Following the purge on June 30, the daughter of General von Schleicher, who with his wife had been murdered on official orders, appeared at a government reception with a pistol in her handbag, but before she could use it her behavior had aroused suspicion and she was searched. She confessed before they shot her that she was gunning for the Führer. The last known attempt took place in Vienna at the time of the triumphal entry when a shot from a high-powered rifle which had been fired from a considerable distance and evidently through a silencer, laid one of Hitler's uniformed guards low but missed the Führer. Taking no chances, he entered Czechoslovakia in an armored train and drove into Prague at high speed in a heavily armored and guarded military car. He did not show himself to the cheering masses except from a third-story window of the Hradčany and then only for a few seconds. Persons who said, "Wait until he tries to enter Czechoslovakia," were last week looking hopefully towards Warsaw.

On the day the Polish war began, Adolf Hitler put on a soldier's uniform and trumpeted to his Reichstag: "My whole life from now on belongs to my people. I now do not want to be anything but the first soldier of the German Reich. Should something happen to me during battle, my successor will be Göring. Should something happen to Göring his successor will be Hess. Should something happen to him, I will through law have the Senate called, which will choose the worthiest, that is the bravest from its midst."

"My whole life was nothing more than a single struggle for my people. I am ready at any time to stake my life. Any one may take it for my people and Germany. I demand as much of every one else. It is totally unimportant whether we live, but it is essential that Germany lives. Our wills can master every situation. *Deutschland Sieg Heil!*"

With this, Adolf Hitler set out for the wars.



What a joy to relax in Beautyrest's "luxury comfort"! This New, Deeper Beautyrest truly affords you one of life's real pleasures. How gently it yields! What a

joy to lie there as every tired inch of you surrenders to its luxurious "feel"! You drift off... into a night of sound, healthful slumber... to awaken rested and *relaxed*.

NEW DEEPER BEAUTYREST!

"Luxury comfort" guaranteed for twice as long!



The "Unseen" reasons for Beautyrest's "luxury comfort." Most other mattresses have springs that are all *tied together* by wire. But the 837 pocketed springs inside the New, Deeper Beautyrest are *separated* from each other. Each is enclosed in its own cloth nest. Each yields *independently* to the slightest pressure. Lying still or moving, *every* part of your body receives exactly the right "give."

New Beautyrest edges never sag! Every New Beautyrest has patented sag-proof edges that don't break down! This patented feature brings "mid-mattress comfort" to the very edges of the bed.

New Beautyrest stays fresh inside! Each New Beautyrest has 8 real ventilators, not "false" ones. They expel stale air. So Beautyrest is always fresh and sanitary inside.

Less "turning" with New Beautyrest! Beautyrest doesn't get lumpy. After the padding has leveled, you turn it only 4 or 5 times a year. Think of the trouble this saves you!



Proof that New Beautyrest lasts longer! At Hoboken, N. J.—in the laboratories of the United States Testing Co., Inc., 10 different types of mattresses were battered by a 200-lb. Torture Machine. The New Beautyrest was the *only* mattress still in good sleeping condition after 489,000 poundings. No other mattress tested stood up even one-third as long. Therefore, we guarantee the New Beautyrest for 10 years' service, although under normal use it should last far longer.

**LUXURY COMFORT FOR
A PENNY A NIGHT
WITH THE NEW DEEPER BEAUTYREST**

The Beautyrest Box Spring, for use with the New Beautyrest Mattress, is \$39.50. Or get the Ace Coil Spring at \$19.75.

SIMMONS COMPANY

Chicago • New York • San Francisco • Atlanta



Why Beautyrest's "luxury comfort" costs less! Your New Beautyrest costs \$39.50 (easy time-payments, of course). This price comes down to about a penny a night, based on our 10-year guarantee.

If Beautyrest lasts 3 times longer in a laboratory test, it's safe to say that it should last longer in your home, too... especially longer than "cheaper" mattresses. And it's safe to say, too, we think, that over the years, Beautyrest will cost you *less*...and give you far more glorious comfort in the bargain. See the New, Deeper Beautyrest at your furniture or department store today.

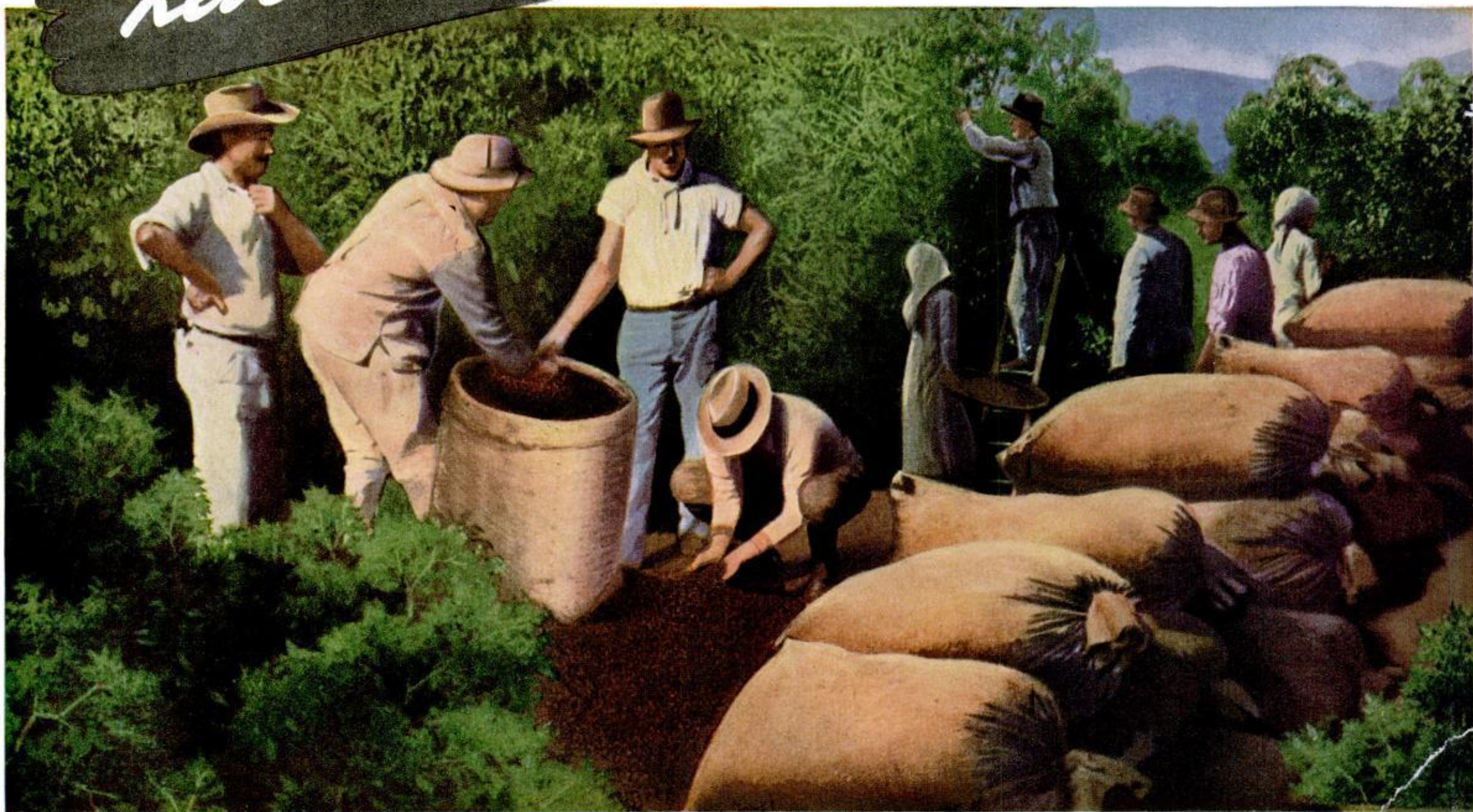
IMPORTANT: If you are shown other mattresses supposed to be "just as good" as Beautyrest, remember that no other mattress at any price has *ALL* the advantages of this New Deeper Beautyrest.

Beautyrest is made only by the Simmons Co. To be sure you get the genuine Beautyrest, insist upon seeing this label on the next mattress you buy.



*One of
Life's
Amazing
Revelations*

30,000,000 FAMILIES . .
EVERY 7th
CHOOSES



America's Largest Selling Coffee is a blend of the world's choice beans—the pick of the plantations—selected by A&P's own resident South American coffee buyers. Americans know good coffee—and they serve more A&P Coffee than any other brand. Thousands of families thus enjoy the finest coffee, yet save up to 10 cents a pound.



At Santos, Brazil—world's greatest coffee market—A&P maintains a large staff of expert coffee tasters that test every lot of coffee received from A&P buyers; one of many tests before reaching your cup.



Thousands of Bags of A&P Coffee are carefully stowed away, far from any other cargo that might have the slightest effect on the superb quality of its flavor or aroma. Fast ships transport A&P Coffee to the U. S. A.

AMERICA is a nation of coffee lovers. Last year, America's housewives purchased a billion and a quarter pounds of coffee.

Bearing in mind that there are 10,000 different brands of coffee on the market, here's an astonishing fact: every 7th family chooses A&P coffee! Eight O'Clock is the largest selling brand in the world. Red Circle and Bokar are tremendously popular.

To Life's readers, A&P now reveals the dramatic picture story of how it makes available to American families the world's choice coffees—actually the pick of the plantations—at a saving to thousands of up to 10 cents a pound.

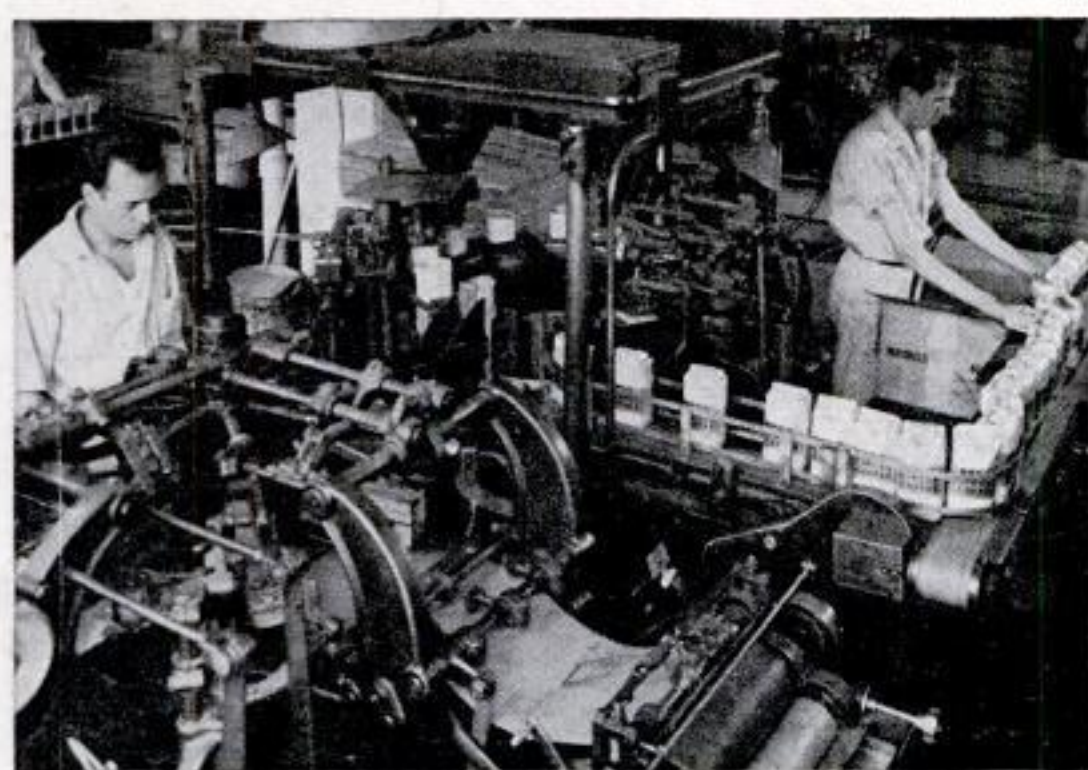
Leading authorities say that A&P's unusual marketing methods result in the most efficient system of food distribution in existence. They point to coffee as an example, for coffee is brought direct from the plantation to you; each step under A&P's control. Many in-between profits and handling charges commonly added to retail prices are eliminated.

Coffee is a notable instance of how A&P succeeds in cutting the food costs of millions of families.

10,000 BRANDS OF COFFEE . . . YET HERE'S WHY FAMILY IN AMERICA A & P COFFEE!



Upon Arrival in the United States, "ship samples" are taken to A&P's coffee-tasting laboratories for a flavor test. Like the wine-tasters of Europe, A&P's coffee experts have highly-sensitive palates.

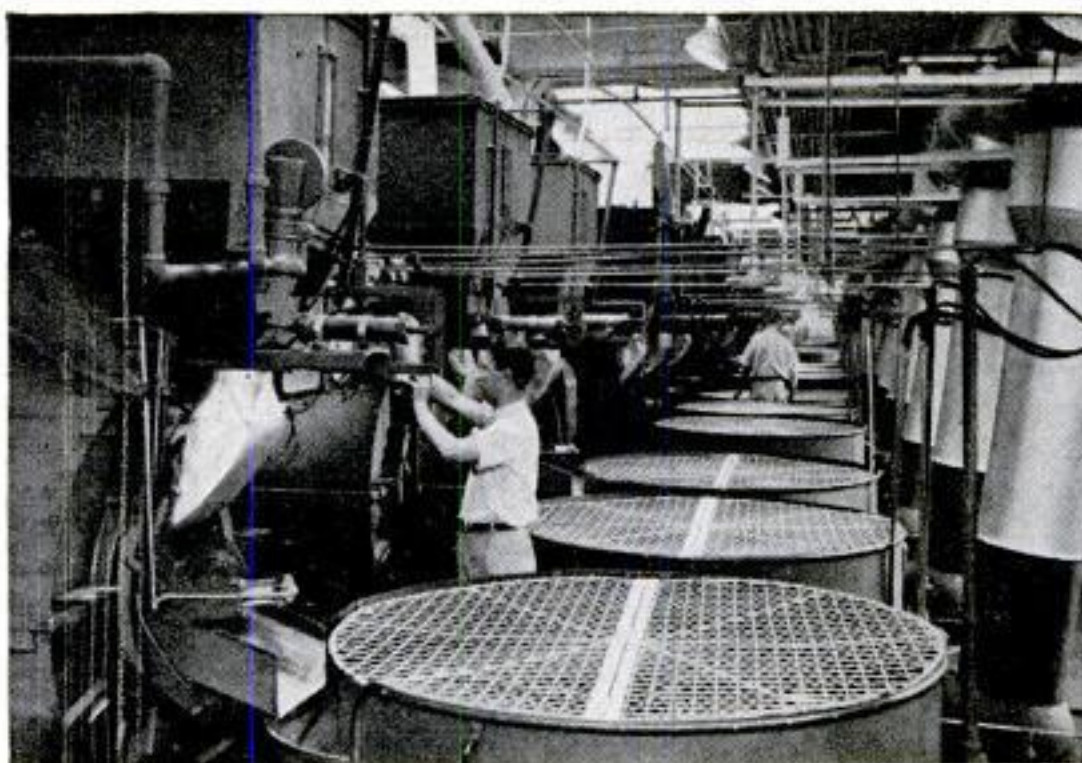


A Few Feet Away other machines print, make and pack the economical coffee bags. Expensive containers to preserve freshness are unnecessary, so great is the demand for A&P Coffee.



THREE DISTINCTIVE BLENDS
.. SAME SUPERB QUALITY

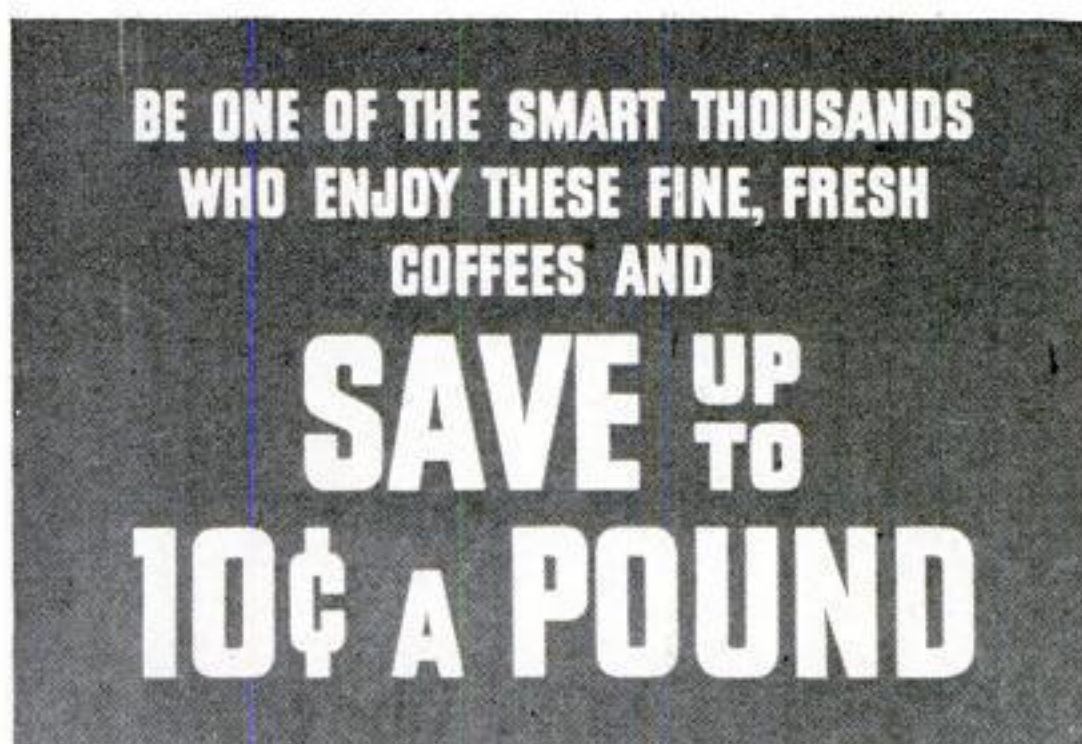
Throughout America Each Day more cups are filled with one of these A&P Coffees than any other: Eight O'Clock—mild and mellow. Red Circle—rich and full-bodied. Bokar—vigorous and winey.



Roasting Machines With "Brains". After skillful blending by A&P experts, the coffee reaches these exclusive automatic roasters that cut off the heat the instant the roast reaches its flavor peak.



A&P Grinds Its Coffee at Its Stores. Laboratory tests prove that coffee, sold in the bean, ground at the moment of purchase, has finer, fresher flavor than coffee ground at a distant factory.



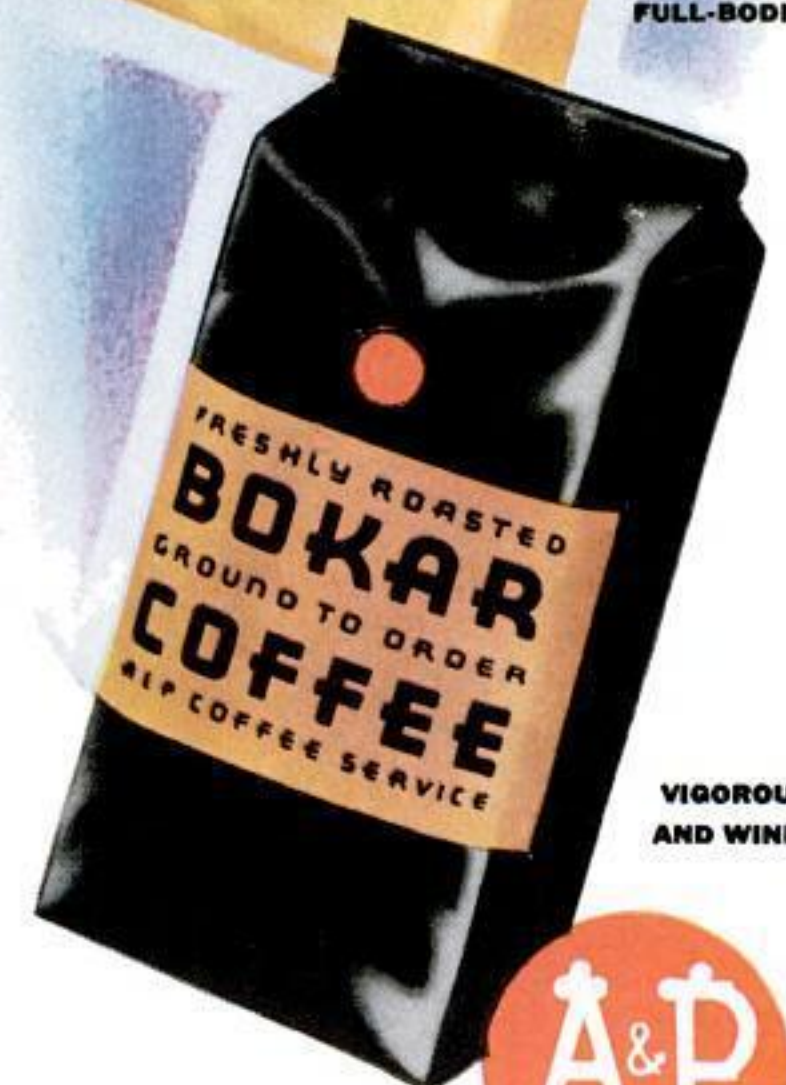
Time to Change to A&P Coffees—not only for the cash savings—but for grand-tasting coffee—the pick of the plantations—freshly-roasted and freshly-ground for your coffee pot.



MILD AND MELLOW



RICH AND FULL-BODIED



VIGOROUS AND WINEY



COFFEE SERVICE

AT ALL A & P FOOD STORES



"Hank—you don't know the half of it!"

"I LIKE THAT!" snorted Hank, the Milk-wagon Horse, indignantly. "After all my years plugging away in the milk business—you have the nerve to tell me I don't know the half of it!" He switched his tail angrily.

"But, my dear fellow," moored Elsie, the Borden Cow, "you *don't*. You've done your particular job beautifully—seeing to it that every day heaven knows how many homes start off with plenty of fine, fresh *Borden's Milk*. But you're in a rut."

"A rut!" sniffed Hank. "And, what is it you're in?"



"I," answered Elsie, "am in on the ground floor. You've got to admit most everything that's Borden starts with *me*. That's why I know there's a great deal more to this business of ours than meets the eye in one of your milk bottles. Take *Borden's Ice Cream*..."

"Neigh!" neighed Hank, "I'll take oats."

"Fortunately, most folks prefer Borden's Ice Cream," Elsie explained patiently. "For it's made from the marvelous milk and cream that Borden scientists and experts help me to make so rich and good. Naturally, the

ice cream turns out especially rich and good, too.

"My original milk and the extra careful way Borden handles it," added Elsie, "also account for the fresh.



natural flavor that *Borden's Irradiated Evaporated Milk* contributes to cream soups and mashed potatoes—and it's so wholesome that many, many doctors prescribe it for infant feeding, too."

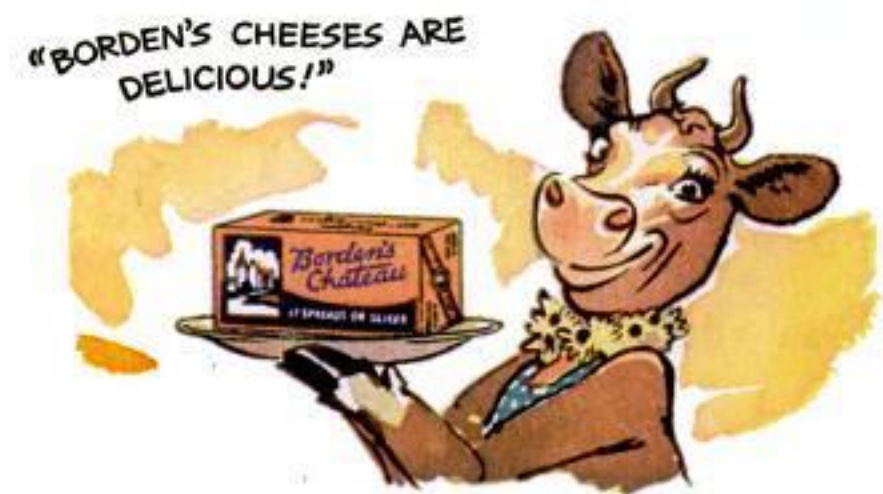


"Canned milk!" whinnied Hank in astonishment. "Is that getting popular?"

"Of course, Hank!" exclaimed Elsie. "Up-to-date people enjoy my milk in *lots* of different ways. In

Borden's Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk, for instance, they've found a *magic* form of milk that helps them make delicious cookies and candies and cake frostings in almost *no* time. And lots of folks think there's nothing nicer than cutting a thick, tempting slice of..."

"Of your milk, I suppose!" scoffed Hank, giving her the horse laugh.



"Yes," agreed Elsie, "—of my milk... after it has become one of the many *Borden's Fine Cheese Foods*. Why, just take the case of *Borden's Chateau*. Chateau has the grand flavor that comes only from costly aged cheese. Heaps of folks have tried to copy Chateau. But Borden alone knows the secret of making it."

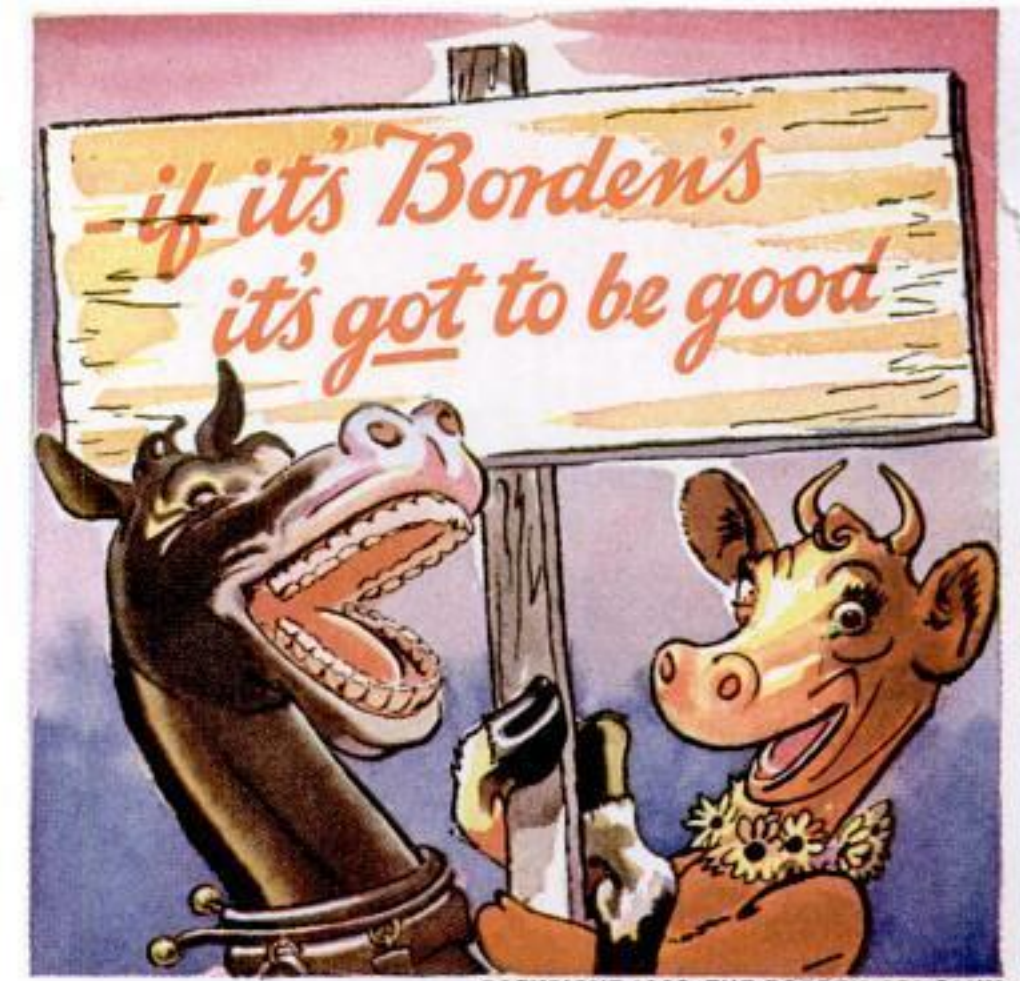
"Harrumph!" said Hank grudgingly. "Maybe there is more to this Borden business than a fellow can see when he's hitched to a milk wagon. But I suppose this all goes to prove that *you're* the whole show."



"No, Hank," Elsie moored gently, "no more than *you* are. Borden's extra special care... the never-ending watchfulness of Borden scientists... the unfailing skill of Borden experts... *these* are really the whole show. That's why even a Borden food that *isn't* made from milk is just as good as it's possible to be. Like *Borden's None Such Mince Meat*—the most wonderfully spicy mince meat that ever plumped out the flaky crust of a perfect mince pie!

"Just you remember that about *any* Borden food, Hank," concluded Elsie, "and feel proud with me that today folks everywhere are learning... 'if it's Borden's it's GOT to be good!'"

More than 27,500 Borden employees work in behalf of 47,000 owner stockholders, to provide the best of dairy products, to guard the goodness of all Borden foods, and to bring them to your home.



COPYRIGHT 1939, THE BORDEN COMPANY



THIS 12-TON VICKERS-WELLINGTON BOMBER, CIRCLING ABOVE THE THAMES DURING SUMMER MANEUVERS, IS BRITAIN'S BIGGEST MILITARY LAND PLANE

BOMBERS

The "artillery of the air" gets
its great chance to prove itself

Modern war is three-dimensional. It is fought on land, at sea and in the air. As if to underline the importance of the new air arm, the first shot of the war was fired by a German bomber.

Among warplanes, none possesses the destructive ability of the big bomber. They serve as the "artillery of the air." Although they vary in size and by country, bombers like the British Vickers-Wellington (*above*) carry over a ton and a half of bombs.

Inside such bombers, in a special soundproof cabin, sit five men: pilot, navigator, radio man, bombardier (bomb aimer) and gunner. The gunner sits in the nose of the ship, his machine gun set through a glass turret. Directly behind him and above is the pilot. Below the pilot, in a special compartment, is the bombardier who lies prone to set his bomb sight while looking through a window on the floor. Near

the center of the plane, a few feet in front of the windows, are navigator and radio man. In the tail of the ship another machine gun is installed. This is used by navigator or radio man if bomber is attacked from behind.

In a bombing raid on a target like bridge at left, the planes are likely to practice either "pattern bombing" or "individual bombing." In pattern bombing the planes fly in "V" formation and release their bombs when the leader, at the tip of the "V," releases his. In theory one bomb should score a hit. In individual bombing the formation scatters. Each plane comes in above the target at a different altitude and from a different direction. For diagrams of this and other bombing methods practiced in this war, see page 59; and for the tremendous targets which Europe presents to bombers, turn this page.



ALLIES BOMB GERMANY'S INDUSTRY AND NAVAL BASES



ENGLISH BOMBER SPEED: 180 M.P.H. FRENCH BOMBER SPEED: 248 M.P.H. GERMAN BOMBER SPEED: 260 M.P.H.

Shown here is Germany and the valuable targets it presents to Allied bombers. The arrows indicate the mileage and time it would take these bombers at cruising speed to reach the targets from their home bases (shown in yellow outline). Some of the vast German industrial regions—marked in solid yellow on the map—lie perilously near the French border. Aachen's coal mines and the iron and steel furnaces of the Ruhr and Saar were reportedly bombed at the start of the war. For their first targets British bombers chose the naval bases at Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven, and the entrance to the Kiel Canal.

If French or English destroyed rail and bridgeheads over the Rhine at Karlsruhe, Cologne and Mainz, Germans would have difficulty in transporting reinforcements to the Siegfried Line. At Essen the Krupp munitions works spreads out over 3,000 acres. Aircraft factories dot the inland Reich: Rostock, Bremen, Oranienburg, Friedrichshafen, Munich, Augsburg, Dessau.

Around Munich are some of the country's most important hydroelectric plants and at Pilsen, 1 1/4 flying hours from the Polish Triangle, stand the Skoda munitions works, largest in Central Europe. North at Breslau the main railroad lines of eastern Germany come together. If these were damaged, the mobility of the German Army in the east would be reduced.

As these maps show, Allied and German bombing bases are set well behind the frontiers. This helps safeguard airports from enemy raids, gives fighter planes time to intercept enemy bombers before they reach their goal. Here are stationed the important bombers (left) and interceptor-fighter planes (right).



The German Air Force roosts in the safest eyrie of any warring nation. Its bombing bases (located within the red outline on the map) are as numerous as those of France and England combined and better defended. The producing areas of Germany are as far flung as those of England are congested. Quickly Germany won command of the Polish air, with raid after raid upon Warsaw, Lodz and the \$200,000,000 industrial triangle bounded by Cracow, Lublin and Lwów.

In the west, England and France present some tempting targets for German bombers. Their great industrial regions are marked in solid red. Against air attack France enjoys the fruits of decentralization. Except for Strasbourg and blast furnaces around Longwy, no vital targets are near the German border. French

naval bases—Marseille, Toulon, La Rochelle, St. Nazaire, Brest, Dunkerque—are as far from Germany as geography will permit. The Schneider-Creusot munitions works at Le Creusot and the manufacturing centers of Lyons and Lille are farther from German bases than their German counterparts are from France.

But in England, Germany has its greatest single target. London is skirted by oil storage tanks; naval docks and arsenals. There are great arms plants at Coventry. To the north are the Midlands, with humming industrial centers at Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester and Liverpool. An island, Britain is ringed with naval bases and ports. If German planes can fly high above the North Sea unobserved, they can reach London, heart of the world's greatest Empire, within a few minutes after reaching the British "frontier."

FRANCE AND ENGLAND ARE BIG TARGETS FOR GERMANY



ENGLISH FIGHTER SPEED: 336 M.P.H. FRENCH FIGHTER SPEED: 310 M.P.H. GERMAN FIGHTER SPEED: 354 M.P.H.

REALSILK'S CUSTOMERS' RESEARCH MONTH, SEPT. 11 TO OCT. 9

LONGER WEAR in REAL SILK HOSIERY



Realsilk's Customers' Research Bulletin will tell you why. It also gives many valuable ideas and money-saving suggestions on buying hosiery in general. Get a copy **FREE** during our Customers' Research Month from your Realsilk representative. Make an appointment for him to call by phoning the Real Silk Sales Branch in your city. REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS, INC., Indianapolis, Indiana.

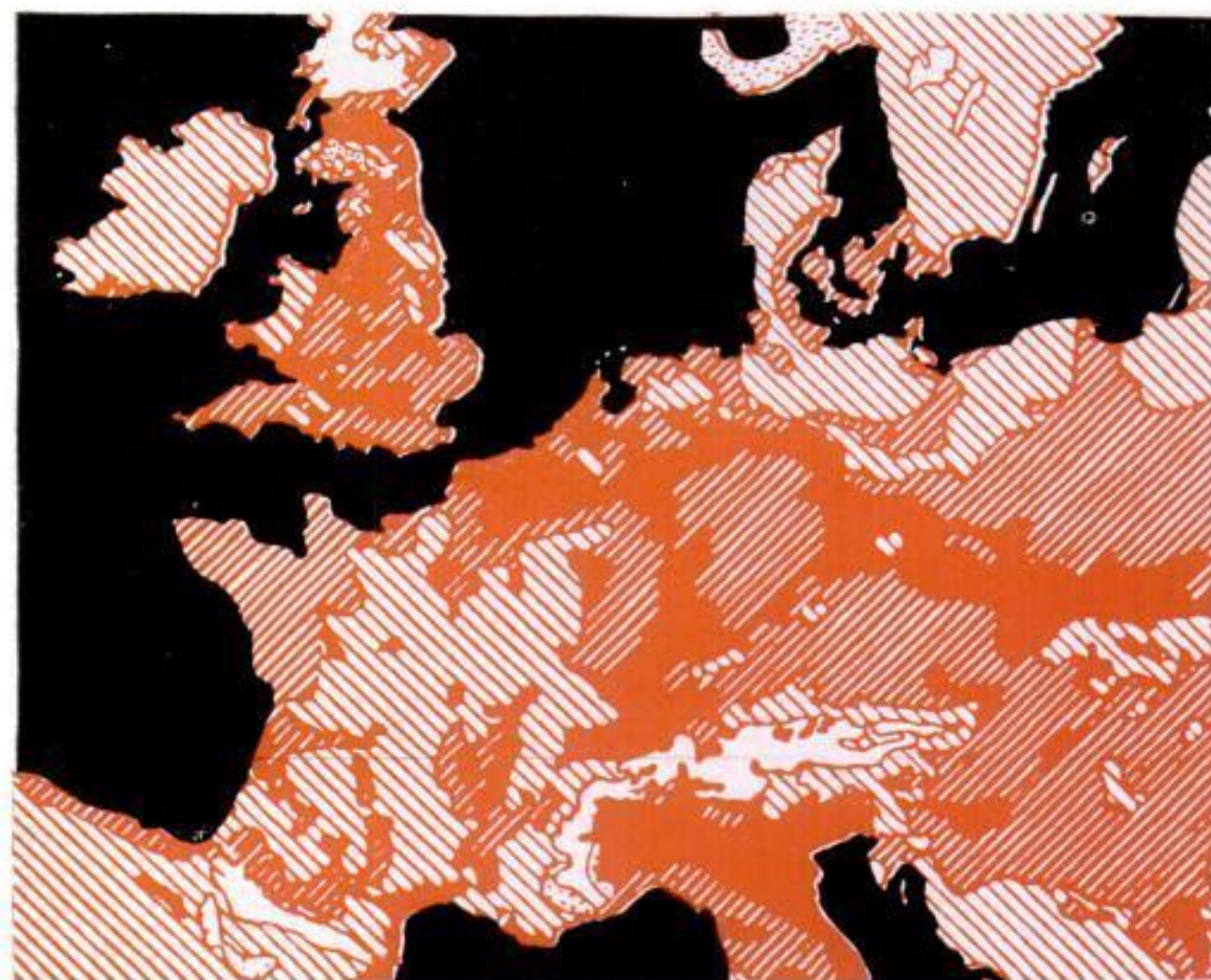
FROM MILL TO MILLIONS

BOMBERS (continued)

Europe's population centers are big targets

Europe is the world's most densely populated continent. In war this fact translates itself into pictures of bombers hovering above cities and countryside congested with fleeing refugees. In order of density the warring nations rank: 1) England with 685 people per sq. mi.; 2) Germany with 363; 3) Poland with 214; 4) France with 197. (By comparison the U. S. average is 40.)

Darkest patches on the map below represent the densest areas with over 500 people per sq. mi. They cover the industrial Midlands of England, Greater London, Europe's most populated metropolis with 8,655,000 inhabitants, northern France where the last War was fought, the French-German border where the present War is being fought, and a wide strip crossing Greater Germany that includes Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig, Breslau and Prague.

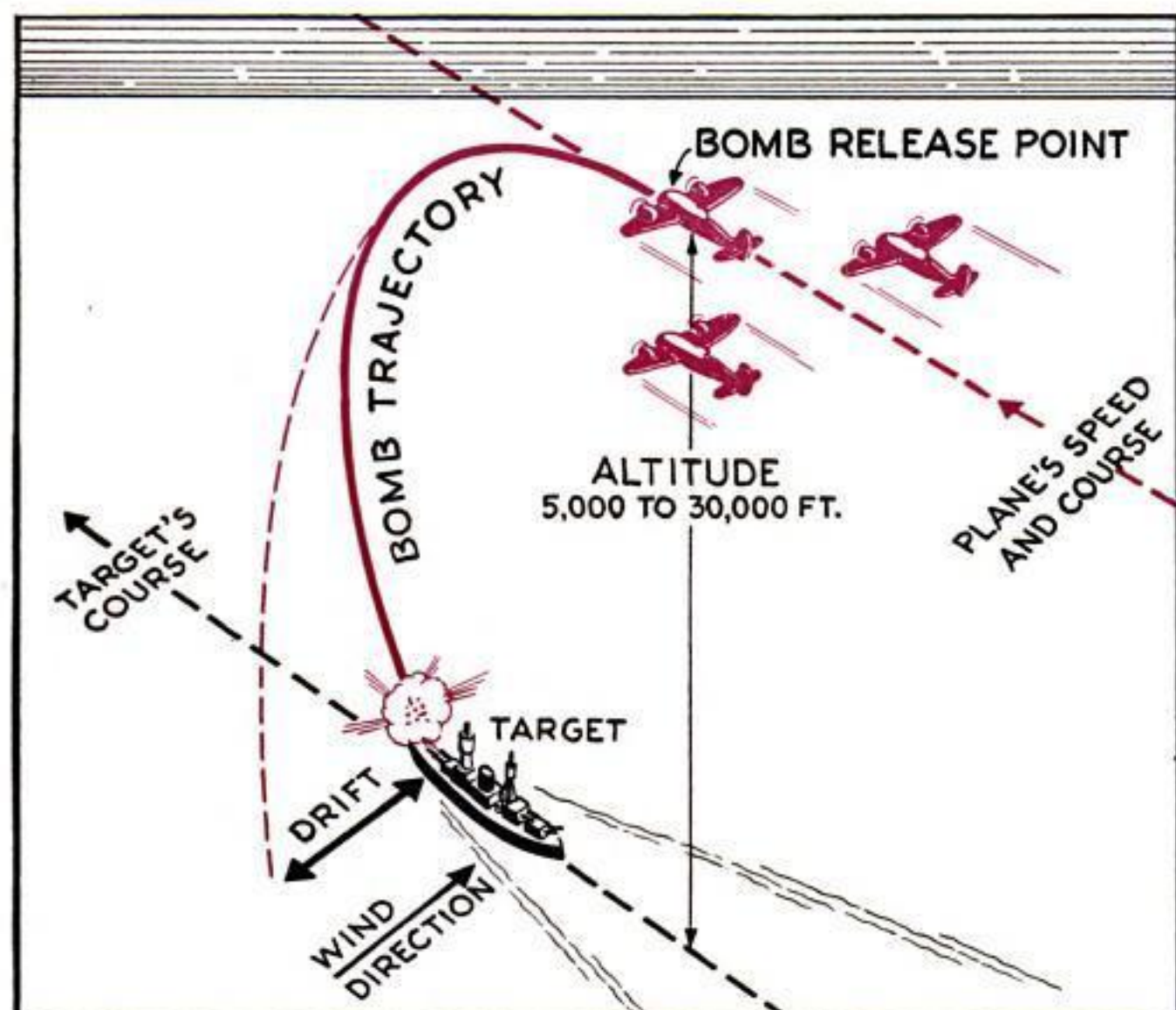


Germany shuttles planes between two fronts

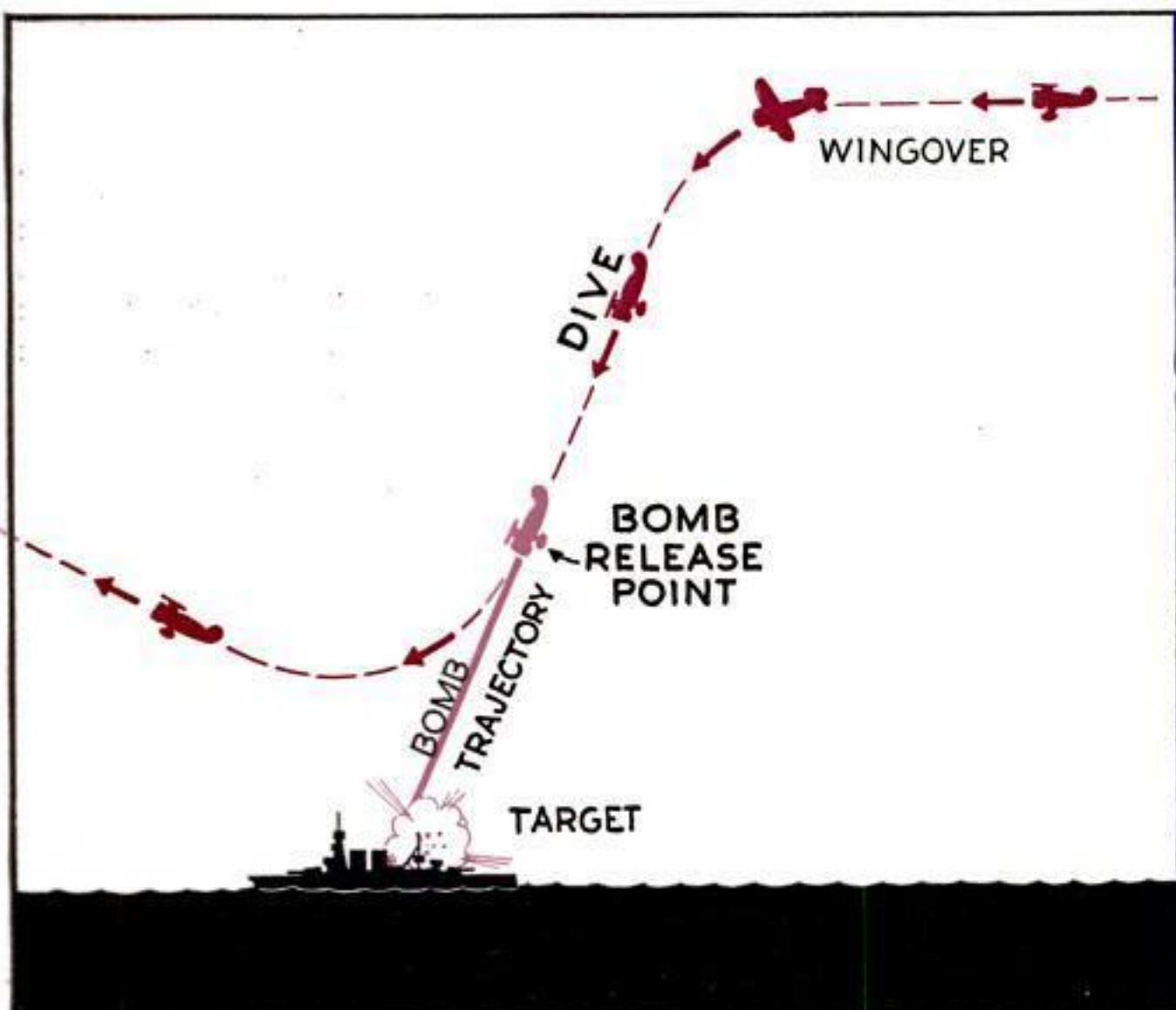
Basic strategic fact of this new war in the air is Germany's central position which enables it to shuttle planes between Eastern and Western fronts in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours at cruising speed over its narrowest point—450 miles in width. At the same time she can move troops East-to-West or West-to-East in a few days over lateral railroad lines and multi-laned concrete highways. Thus German planes, already in command of the Polish air, can return to bases in central Germany and be ready in short order to take off in the opposite direction for the Western front. This mobility is hampered only by the necessity of transporting the ground crews and staffs of the flying squadrons from one front to the other. This can be done rapidly, however, through the use of numerous transport planes of a semi-military character.



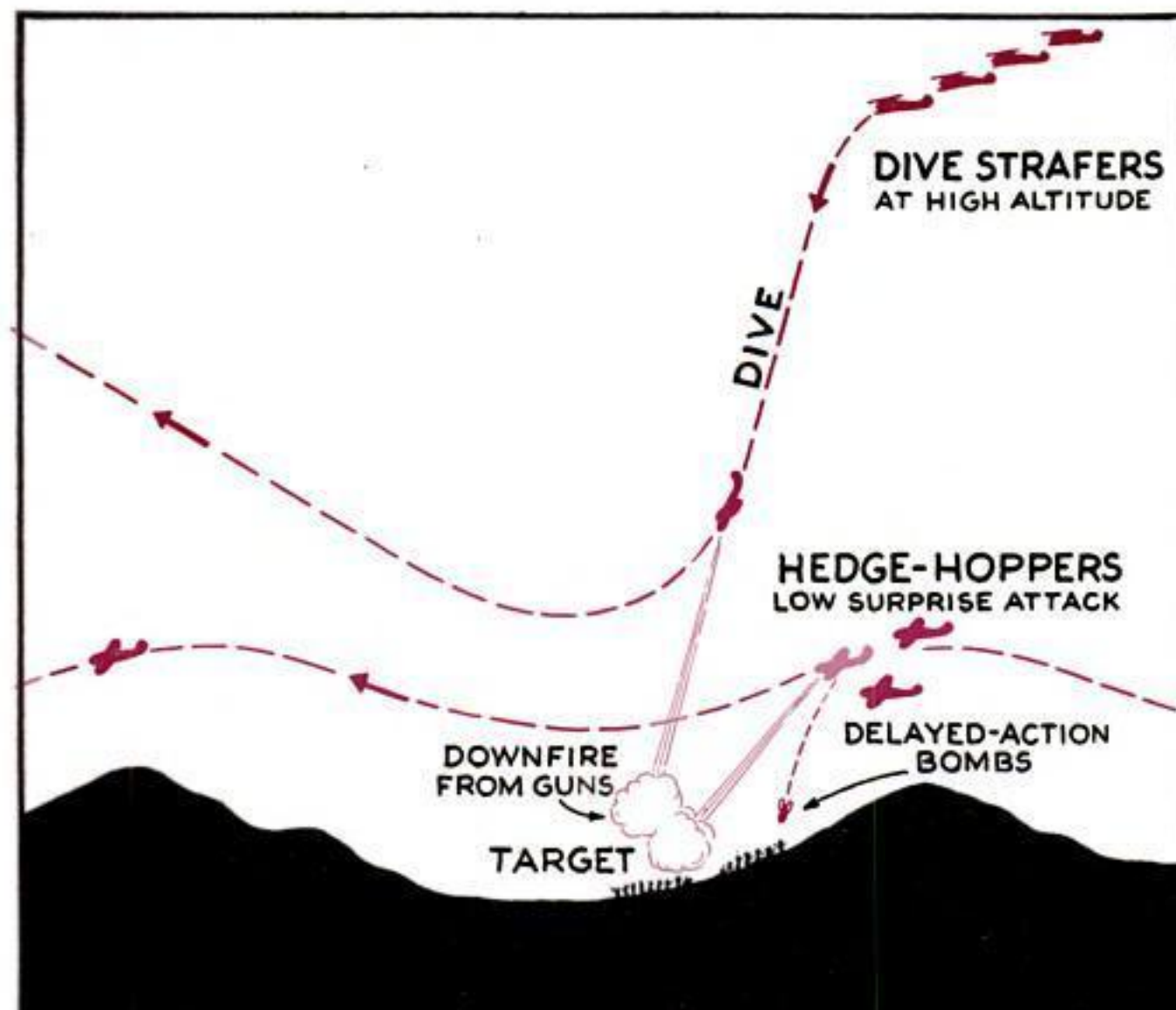
New war demonstrates three types of bombing



Altitude bombing is hard because drift and wind reduce accuracy of aim. Leader sights target. Planes in V-formation follow him, drop bombs in hope one will hit.



Dive bombing. The plane wings-over, dives directly on the target at full speed, pulling out about 700 yd. overhead. Just before the "pull-out" a bomb is released.



Attack bombing against ground troops: "Hedge-hoppers" keep down 25 to 200 ft. and fire machine guns in wings. "Dive strafers" dive in single-file surprise attack.



Ride the New Light-Weight Bike

Bicycling is winning new thousands of devotees because it's one of the most exhilarating sports in the world. It brings a tingle to the blood, a glow to the cheeks, a sparkle to the eyes. Beyond all that—it's fun!

And now this new light-weight makes bike riding more fun than ever. For this new model is pounds lighter. It handles more easily, runs more smoothly. The merest pressure on the pedal—and presto—you're turning invigorating exercise into play.

Why not decide now to stay young and keep healthy in this glorious, carefree way? Visit your nearest dealer in American-made bikes at once. Ask for the light-weight!

Visit Cycle Trades Exhibit, Man Building, Lincoln Square, New York World's Fair



Keep Trim...Keep Slim...Keep Cycling!
CYCLE TRADES OF AMERICA, INC.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES • CHANIN BUILDING • NEW YORK CITY

Birds of Prey

They play a vital part in the unceasing war of Nature



Great Horned Owl



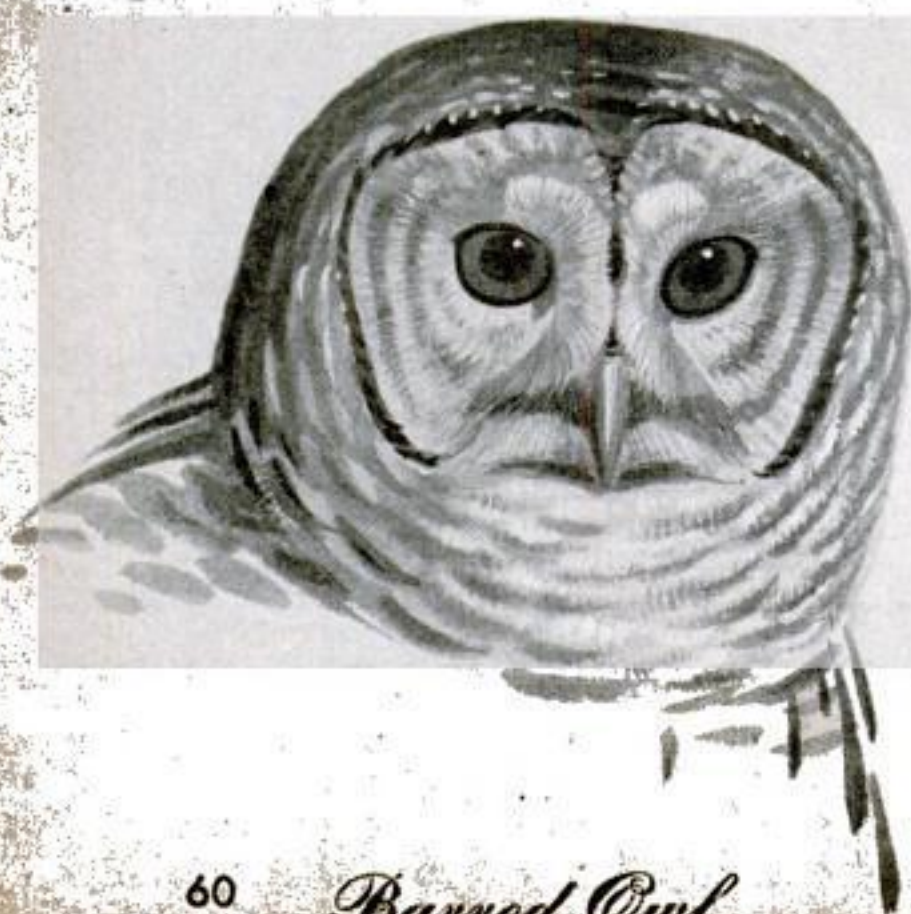
Snowy Owl



Barn Owl



Screech Owl



60 *Barred Owl*

When LIFE, because of printing schedules, sent these color pages to press six weeks ago, its editors did not know that they would be devoting this entire issue to war among men. The birds shown here take prominent part in another conflict, the unending war of Nature. In that struggle, man has always taken sides against these scavenger birds and birds of prey. People thought that hawks and owls were bad birds because they ate live animals and that buzzards were evil because they ate dead ones. The farmer complained that hawks preyed on his chickens and the hunter complained that they destroyed rabbits and ducks. The buzzards were accused of spreading hog cholera by eating diseased hogs.

But in the past few years, a well-organized bird lovers' propaganda campaign has caused people to lose much of their enmity toward these birds. Far from carrying disease, buzzards clean up carcasses which might otherwise putrefy and spread disease. Birds of prey feed almost entirely on rats, mice, squirrels and rabbits, which cause infinitely more damage to a farmer's crops and poultry than the comparatively rare raids hawks make on barnyards. In waging their war, the birds of prey perform an absolutely necessary function. The animals they catch most frequently are the weaker members of a

species. By killing them, hawks and owls weed out weak stock, leaving only the fittest to survive and breed a strong race.

The drawings and paintings on these pages were done for LIFE by Roger Tory Peterson of the National Association of Audubon Societies. The birds on the next two pages are scavengers, who eat dead flesh. The rest are birds of prey, who catch their meals alive. The owls at the left are among the best known in the U. S. Like hawks, owls swallow their prey whole—skin, bones and all. These do not go through their digestive tracts. At regular intervals, hawks and owls throw up hard little pellets containing all the indigestible parts of their day's meals.

The great horned owl is a great hunter whose soft wings make his flight noiseless as he swoops down on a surprised mouse. His is the familiar, eerie hoot. The snowy owl, an Arctic bird, comes in numbers to the U. S. once every eleven years when, by a recurring cycle, the supply of lemmings on which he feeds runs low. The barn owl, who lives around farms, has such good ears that he hunts by sound as well as by sight. The screech owl is misnamed. His call is a quivering wail. The barred owl, along with the great horned owl, is one of the largest of the family.



The California Condor, a vulture, is the biggest bird in the U. S. and one of the rarest. It has a wing spread of 11 ft., weighs 25 lb. Once the condor roamed western mountains

from Mexico to Canada but today the few dozen birds that survive live in the mountains of Southern California. Protected by law, they may yet be saved from extinction.

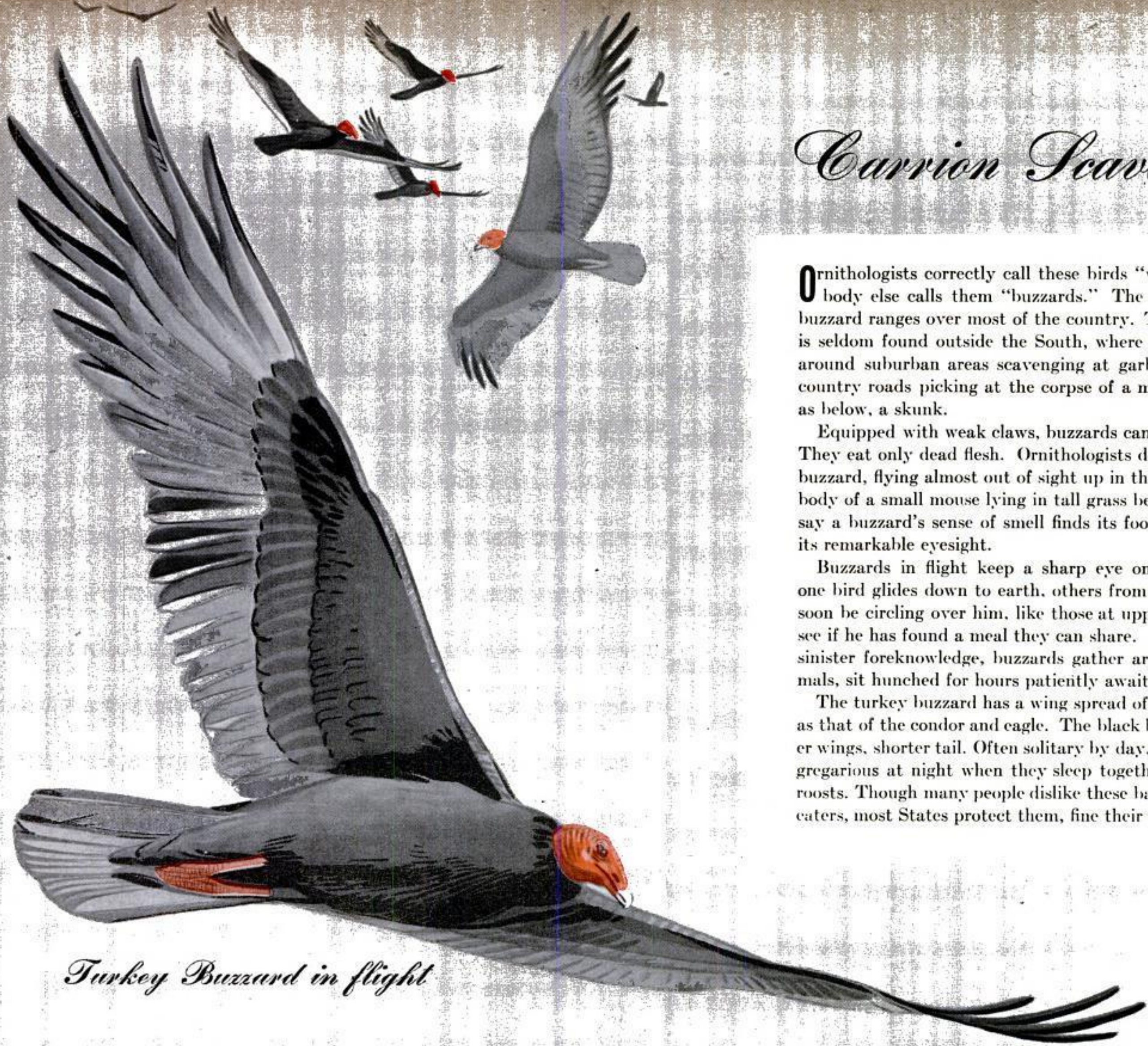
Carriion Scavengers

Ornithologists correctly call these birds "vultures." Everybody else calls them "buzzards." The redheaded turkey buzzard ranges over most of the country. The black buzzard is seldom found outside the South, where it is seen walking around suburban areas scavenging at garbage dumps or on country roads picking at the corpse of a mouse, a rabbit or, as below, a skunk.

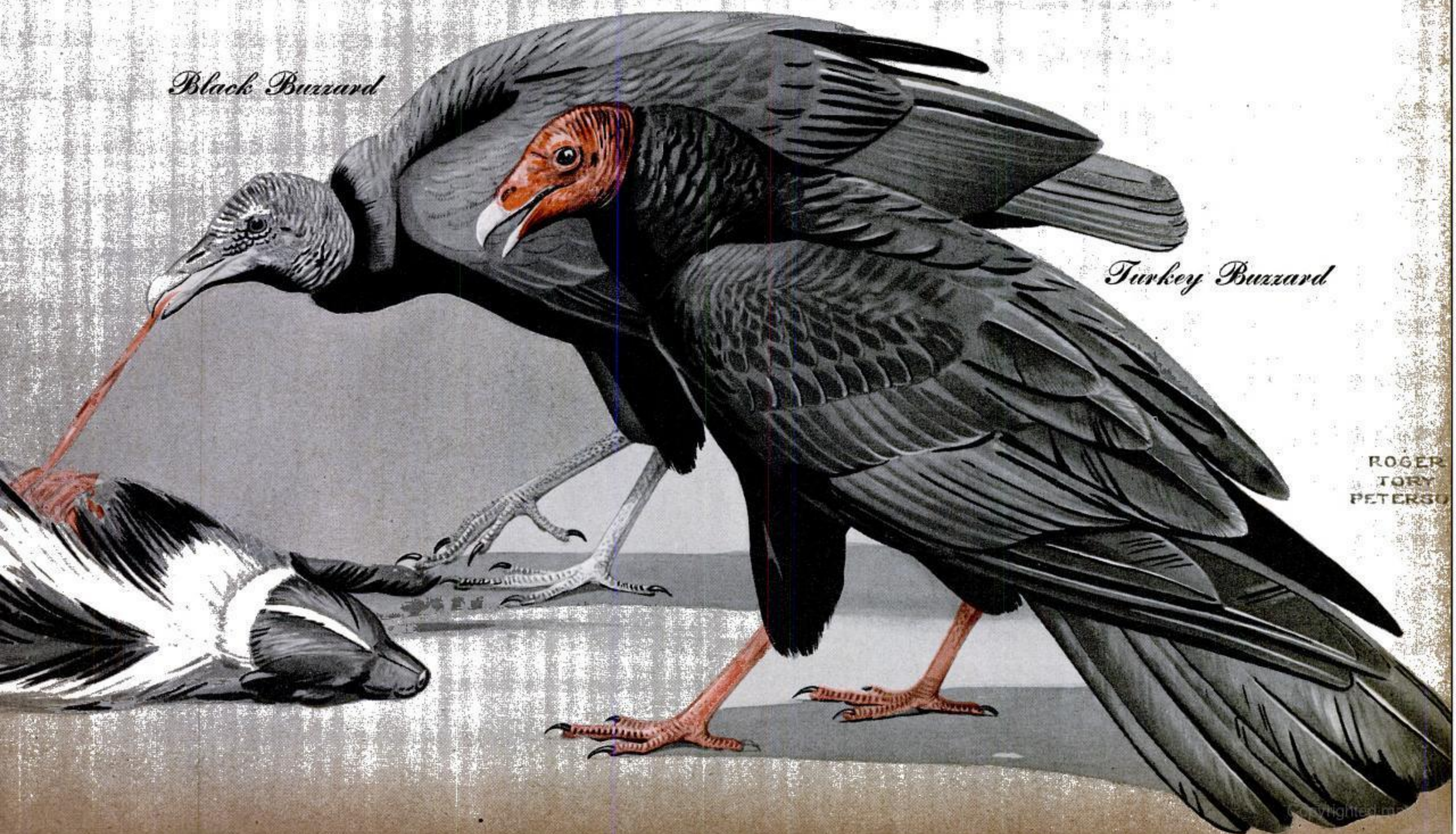
Equipped with weak claws, buzzards cannot kill live prey. They eat only dead flesh. Ornithologists do not know how a buzzard, flying almost out of sight up in the air, can spot the body of a small mouse lying in tall grass beside a road. Some say a buzzard's sense of smell finds its food but most credit its remarkable eyesight.

Buzzards in flight keep a sharp eye on one another. If one bird glides down to earth, others from miles around will soon be circling over him, like those at upper left, waiting to see if he has found a meal they can share. Possessed of some sinister foreknowledge, buzzards gather around injured animals, sit hunched for hours patiently awaiting their death.

The turkey buzzard has a wing spread of 6 ft., not so great as that of the condor and eagle. The black buzzard has shorter wings, shorter tail. Often solitary by day, buzzards become gregarious at night when they sleep together in big buzzard roosts. Though many people dislike these bald-headed carrion eaters, most States protect them, fine their killers up to \$100.



Turkey Buzzard in flight



Black Buzzard

Turkey Buzzard

ROGER
TORY
PETERSON

(continued)

Fish Scavengers



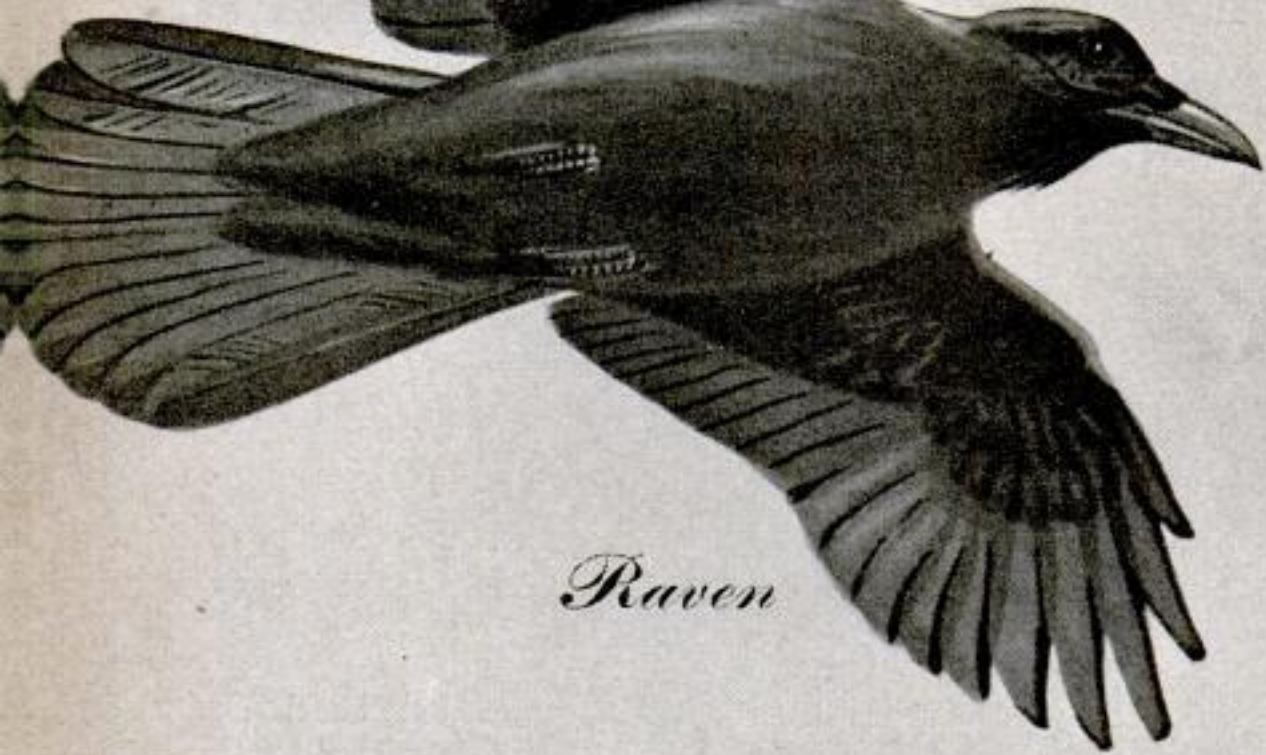
Bald Eagle: immature

The bald eagle, America's national bird, is a scavenger bird which eats dead or live fish. It lives along watercourses all over the U. S. Not clever at catching live fish, it robs the osprey of its catch. An eagle will attack an osprey, force it to drop its fish, grab the fish in mid-air and fly off with it. Though very powerful, an eagle cannot vanquish the small robin-sized kingbird which bravely attacks birds of any size—as one is about to do to the unsuspecting young eagle above.

The commonest gull in the U. S. is the herring gull, found on both coasts, along the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. It frequents big-city garbage dumps. The raven is larger than a crow and has a more rounded tail. Its call is *carruck*.



Herring Gull



Raven



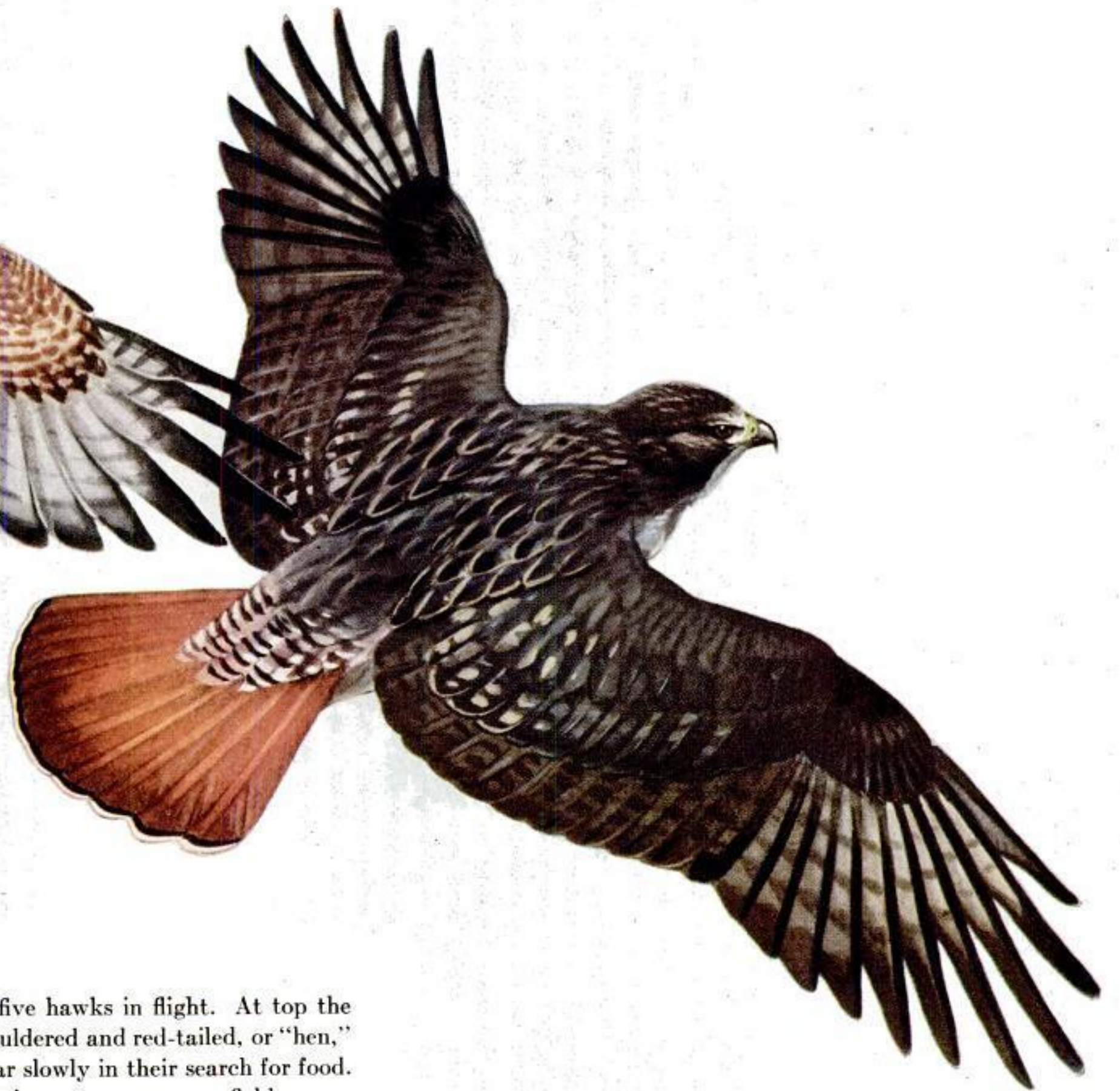
Bald Eagle: adult

ROGER
TORY
PETERSON

The Hawks

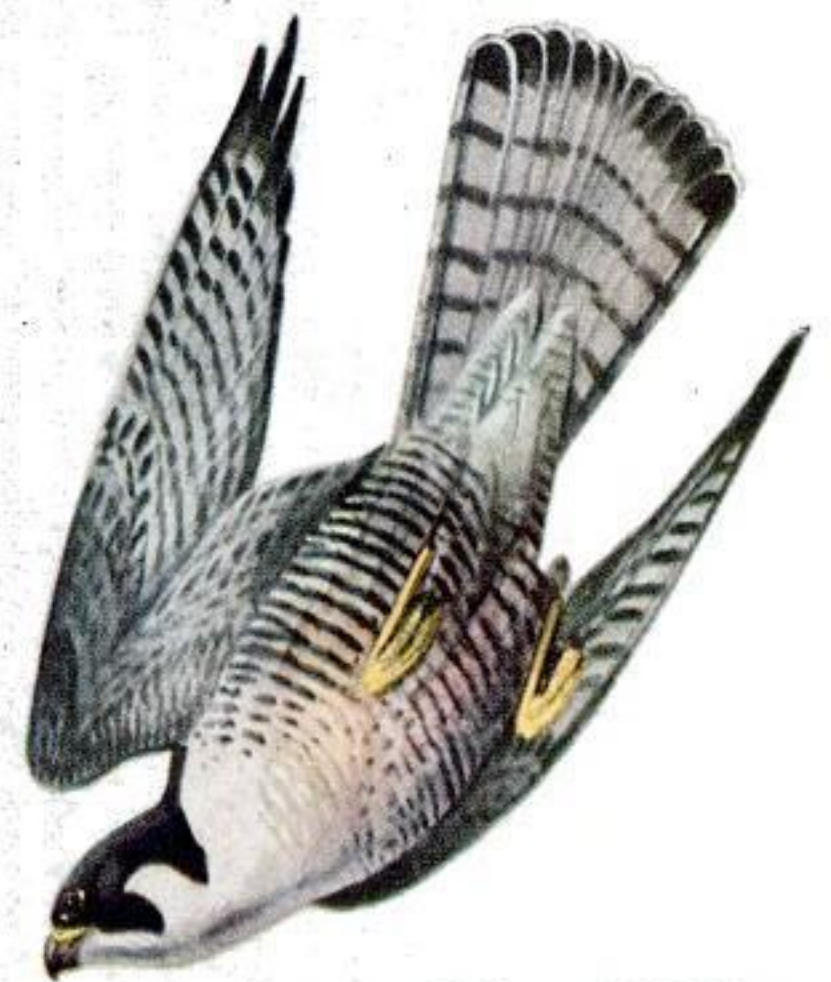


Red-shouldered Hawk



Red-tailed Hawk

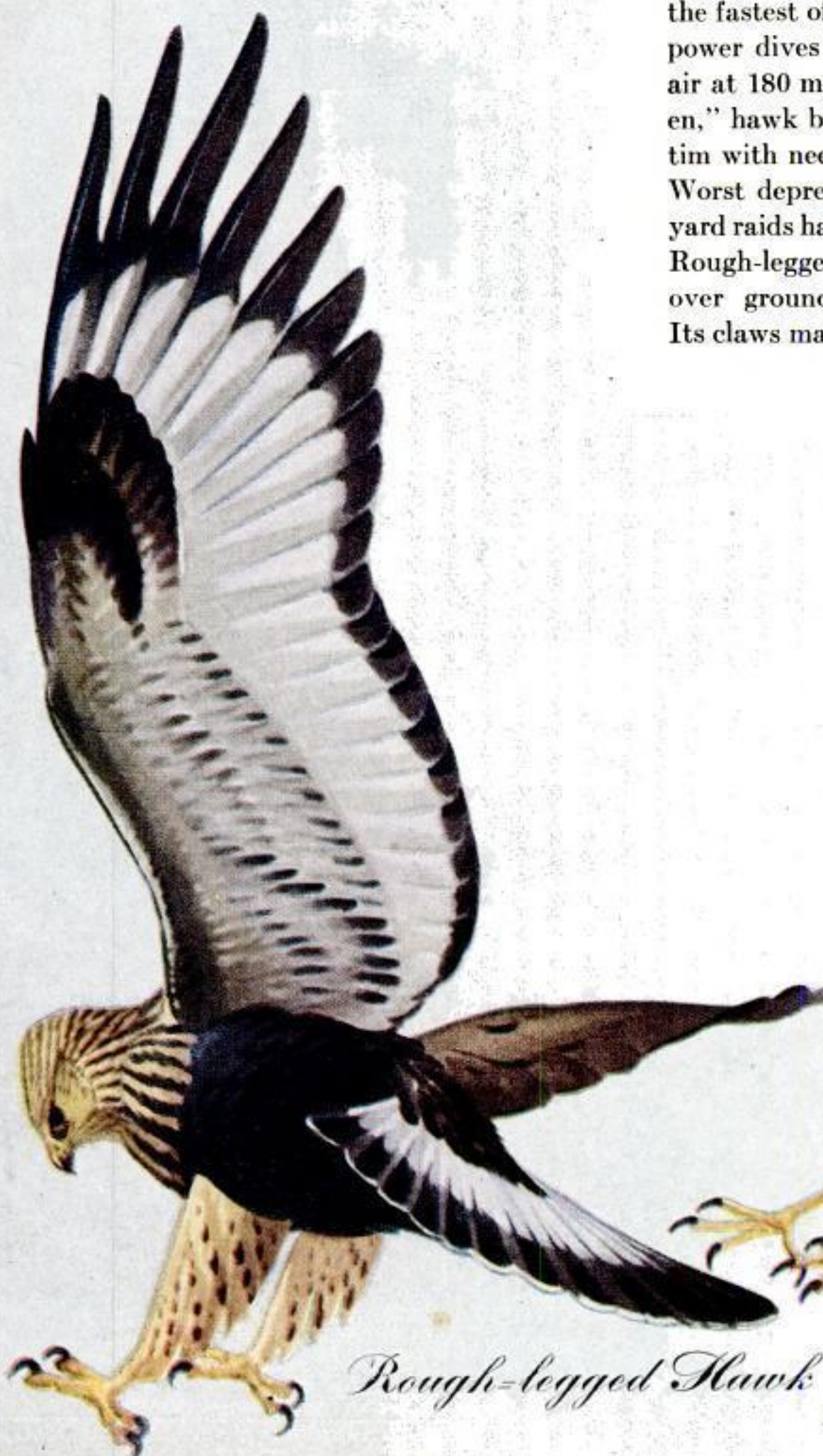
Here are five hawks in flight. At top the red-shouldered and red-tailed, or "hen," Hawks soar slowly in their search for food. Their amazing eyes can spot a field mouse a quarter mile away. At right is the duck hawk, the falcon of the Middle Ages and the fastest of all birds, in one of the terrific power dives which carry him through the air at 180 m.p.h. The Cooper's, or "chicken," hawk below is coming down on a victim with needle-sharp talons outstretched. Worst depredator among hawks, its barnyard raids have given all hawks a bad name. Rough-legged hawk, a heavy flier, flaps low over ground looking for meadow mice. Its claws make very effective mouse traps.



Duck Hawk



Cooper's Hawk



Rough-legged Hawk

ROGER
TORY
PETERSON

The Hawks



Osprey

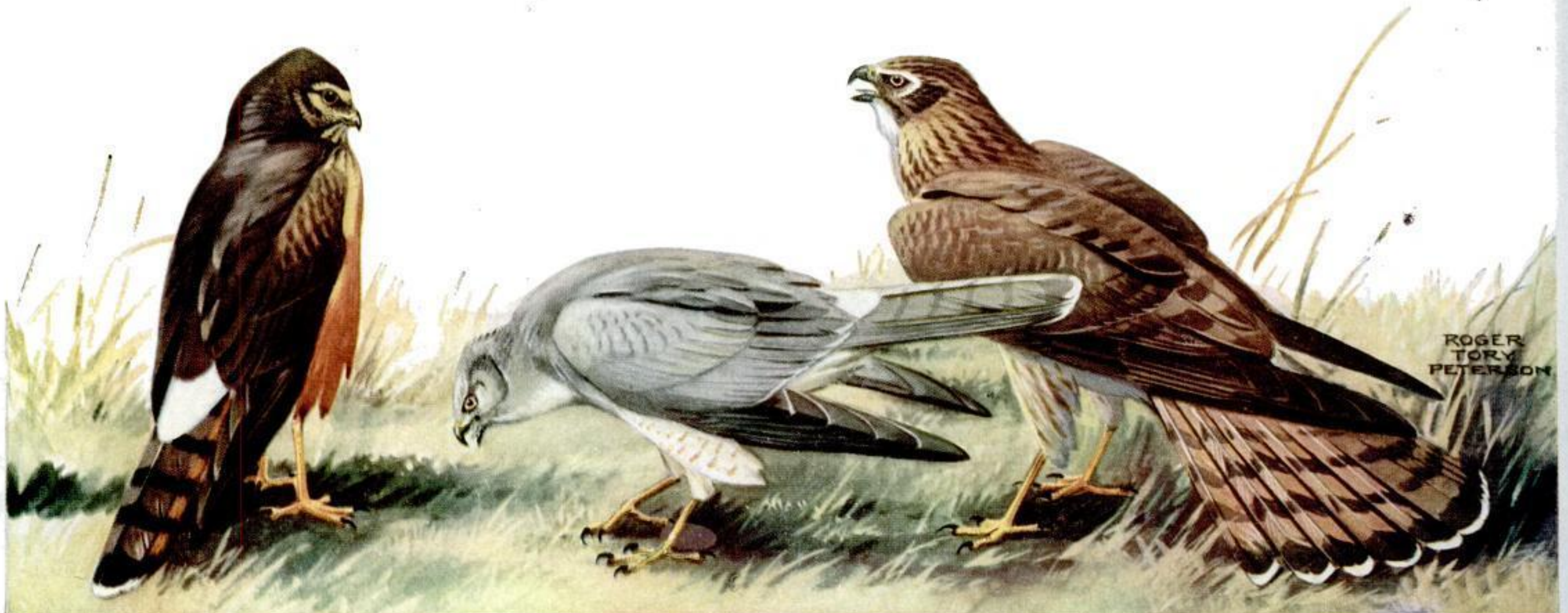
Prairie Falcon,
western cousin of the duck hawk, lives
in high ridges and dry, barren canyons.



Sparrow Hawk,
smallest of hawks, is no larger than a
robin. It lives mostly off grasshoppers.



Swallow-tailed Kite,
one of the most beautiful of all Ameri-
can birds, can be found only in the South.



ROGER
TORY
PETERSON

The Marsh Hawk family stands below. Male is in center. One of this year's brood, still in immature plumage, is at left. The female, larger than the male, is at right. The marsh hawk is one of the handsomest and

most abundant hawks. At the top of this page is the osprey or fish hawk, a majestic bird which lives near water, eats fish, has a magnificent wingspread of five feet and a ridiculous call which sounds like a young chick's peep.

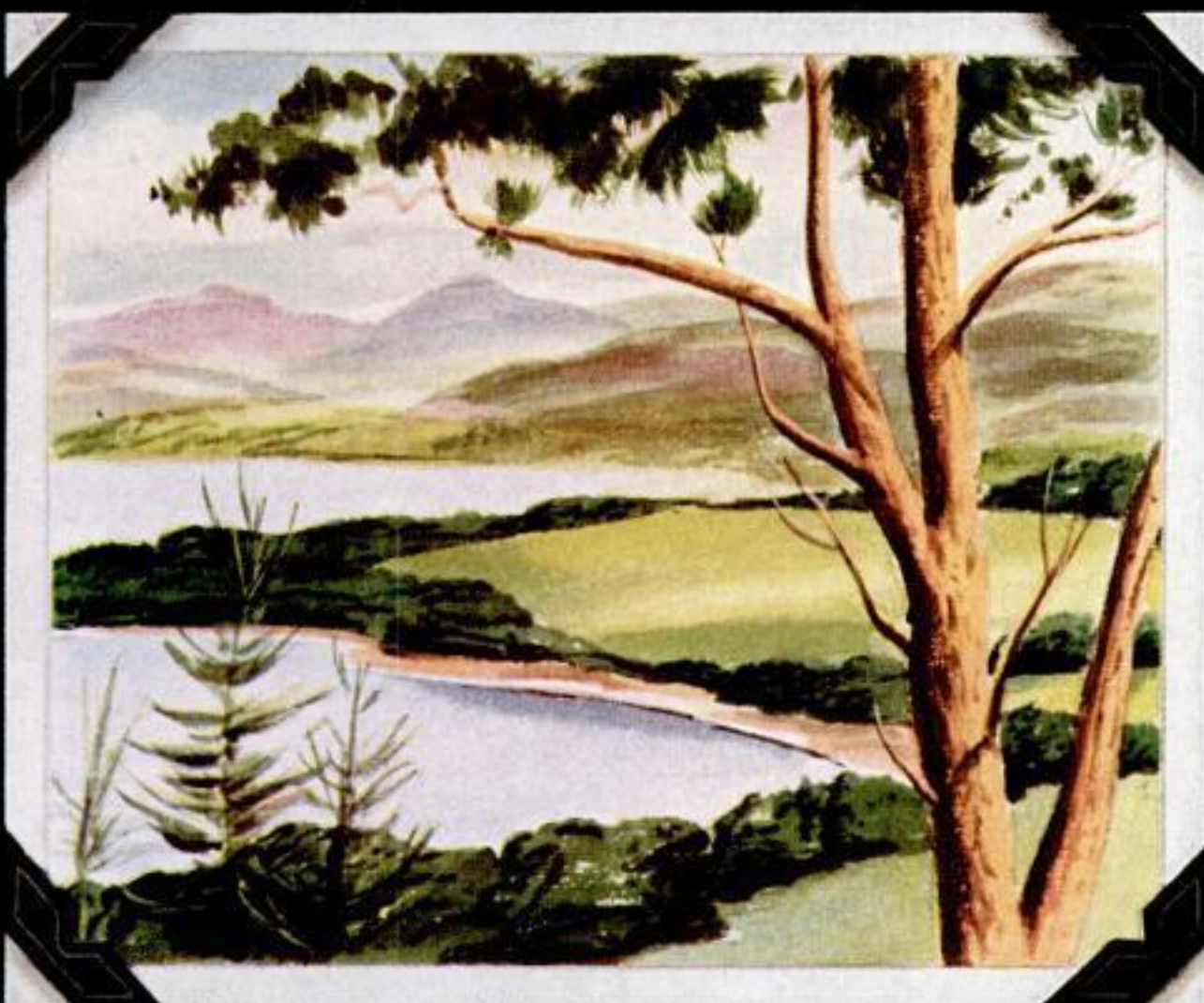
The Scotland I'll never forget...



Glasgow, seen from the liner's deck as we moved up the Clyde. My first real glimpse of the Scotland of Robbie Burns, Loch Lomond and treasured Johnnie Walker Black Label!



The birthplace of Scotland's greatest poet, Robbie Burns, at Alloway near Ayr. At an inn nearby, I enjoyed Scotland's greatest whisky—Johnnie Walker Black Label, with soda!



Loch Lomond is an unforgettable sight, the countryside being as typically Scotch as the unforgettable mellowness of the Johnnie Walker Black Label you've enjoyed back home!



Kilmarnock, from which Scotland sends to the world its rarest treasure, Johnnie Walker Black Label! There's no finer whisky than Scotch and here truly is Scotch at its rare best!

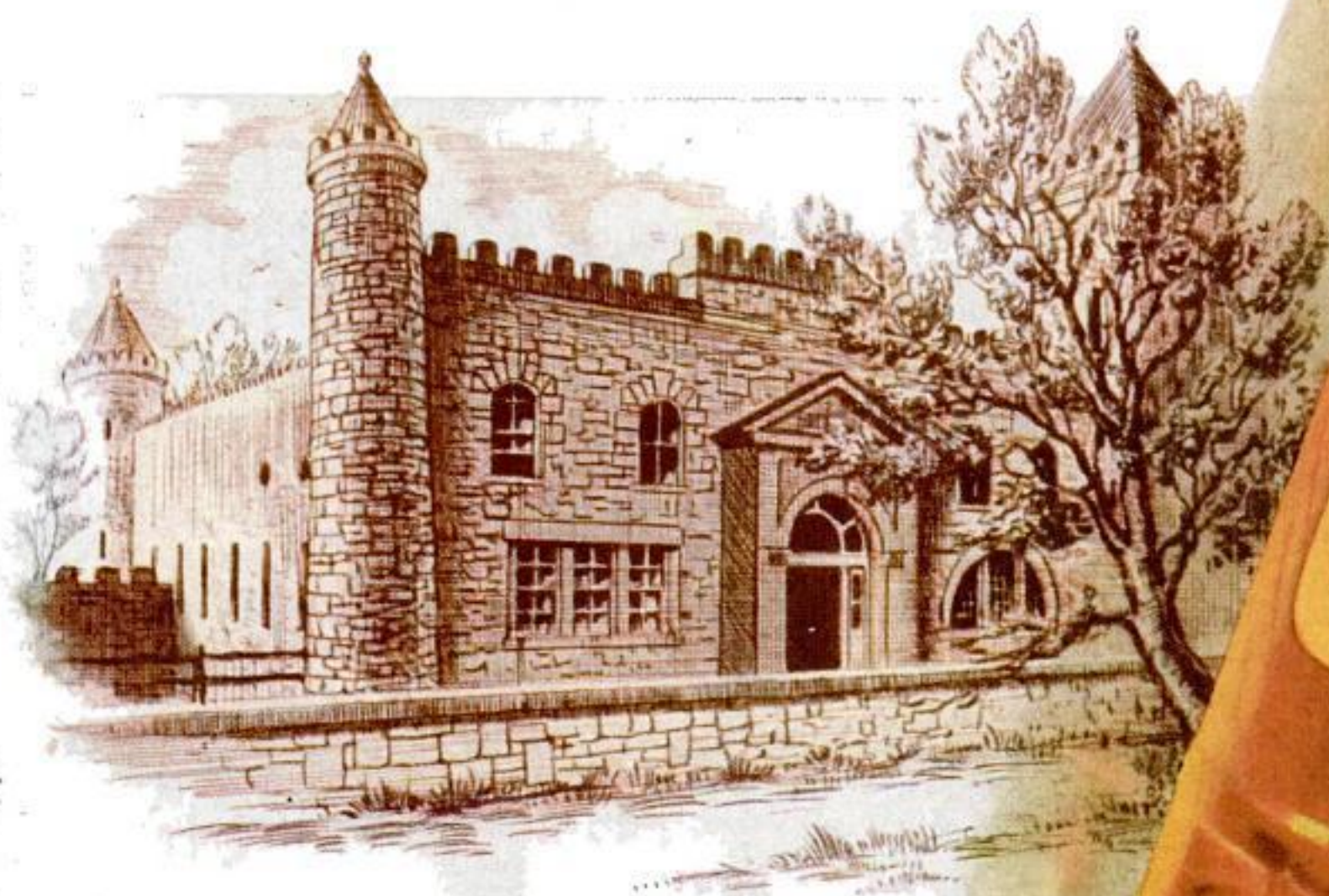
Where you find this Famous Signature



you'll find **Kentucky Bourbon**
at its best...

Whiskey history was written over fifty years ago when the late Colonel E. H. Taylor Jr. signed his name to Old Taylor whiskey. For he thus identified a rare Kentucky bourbon that was destined to perpetuate his fame as a master-distiller. Today, as then, you can buy no finer bourbon whiskey than that on whose label you'll still find his honored name.

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U. S.
bottled in bond
"Taylored" to
good taste

THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

The Allies lay siege by sea to the Nazi economic fortress to choke off its vital raw materials

The Allied blockade of Germany swings in a three-quarter circle from the entrance to the Baltic Sea around through the Mediterranean across Greece. Upon this blockade rest the Allies' hopes of winning the war. Such a blockade won the last World War for the Allies. In his Sept. 9 speech to the munitions workers of Germany, Field Marshal Göring, dictator of German economics, said: "In the World War, the blockade was complete. But how does the blockade look today? It is damned thin."

To the north and east of Germany, the blockade does indeed look thin. No British fleet has yet appeared in the Baltic to halt ships from Scandinavia to the Reich. Russia can send goods overland to Germany. But from most of the rest of the world materials must funnel either through the English Channel or the Suez Canal. Across both of these lies a state of siege that can keep out every single ship with a cargo consigned to Germany. And by the plan of England's new Ministry of Economic Warfare, neutral countries are to be put on rations as they were during the last War. They will be permitted to buy enough for their own normal uses but no more, lest the surplus seep through to Germany.

On the map below, which shows the normal German trade connections with the world, some of the countries are in white, others in gray. With those in white, Germany has no important trade. From those in gray—the economically important nations of the

world—Germany has been getting its vital raw materials. Germany is the greatest industrial country in Europe and, next to the U.S., in the world. Yet among all the major countries of Europe it has the fewest raw materials. Of the 30 basic materials essential to modern industry, Germany has only coal and potash. All the rest must be imported. The table at bottom left shows how much Germany imported and from where.

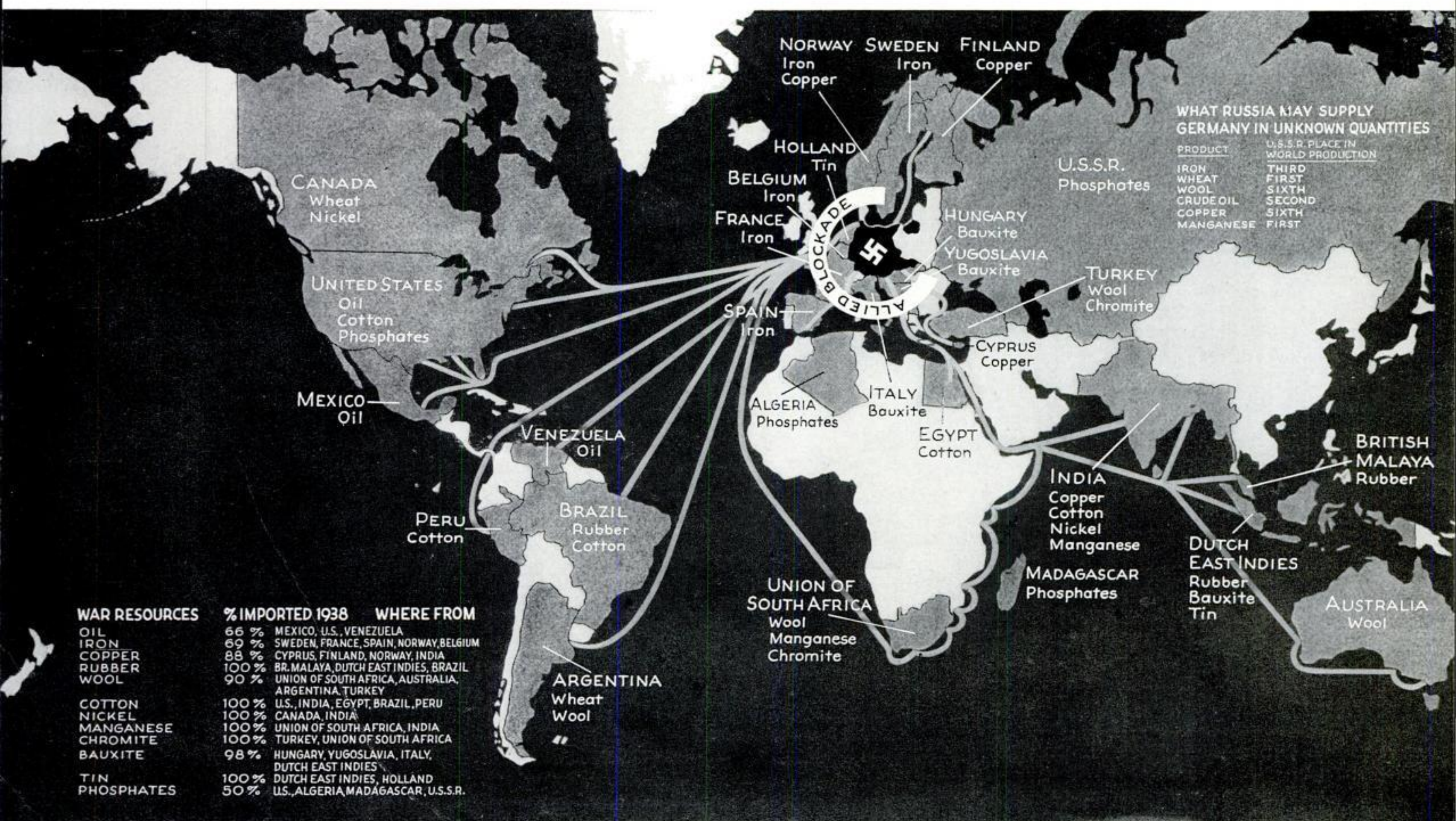
In peacetime, these raw materials are essential. In wartime, the need for them takes on an even more desperate urgency. Oil drives Germany's mechanized army, fuels its U-boats. Even with the fields of Poland, it would have only one-third enough oil for its wartime needs. Iron is turned into guns, ammunition, engines. Wheat feeds the hungry army. Copper is made into ammunition, communications lines. Rubber becomes army's tires, wool its clothes and blankets. Cotton is turned into nitro-cellulose for explosives. Nickel, manganese, chromite are light-steel alloys, indispensable for planes and plane engines. Bauxite becomes aluminum. Tin is used for canned goods, machinery solder, and phosphate for fertilizer.

For six years, Germany has been living in what Göring calls an economic "fortress," fighting to make itself self-sufficient. It has developed substitute rubber and wool, perfected a process for getting oil from coal. It has practiced intensive farming to bring up its food supply. It has reopened its low-

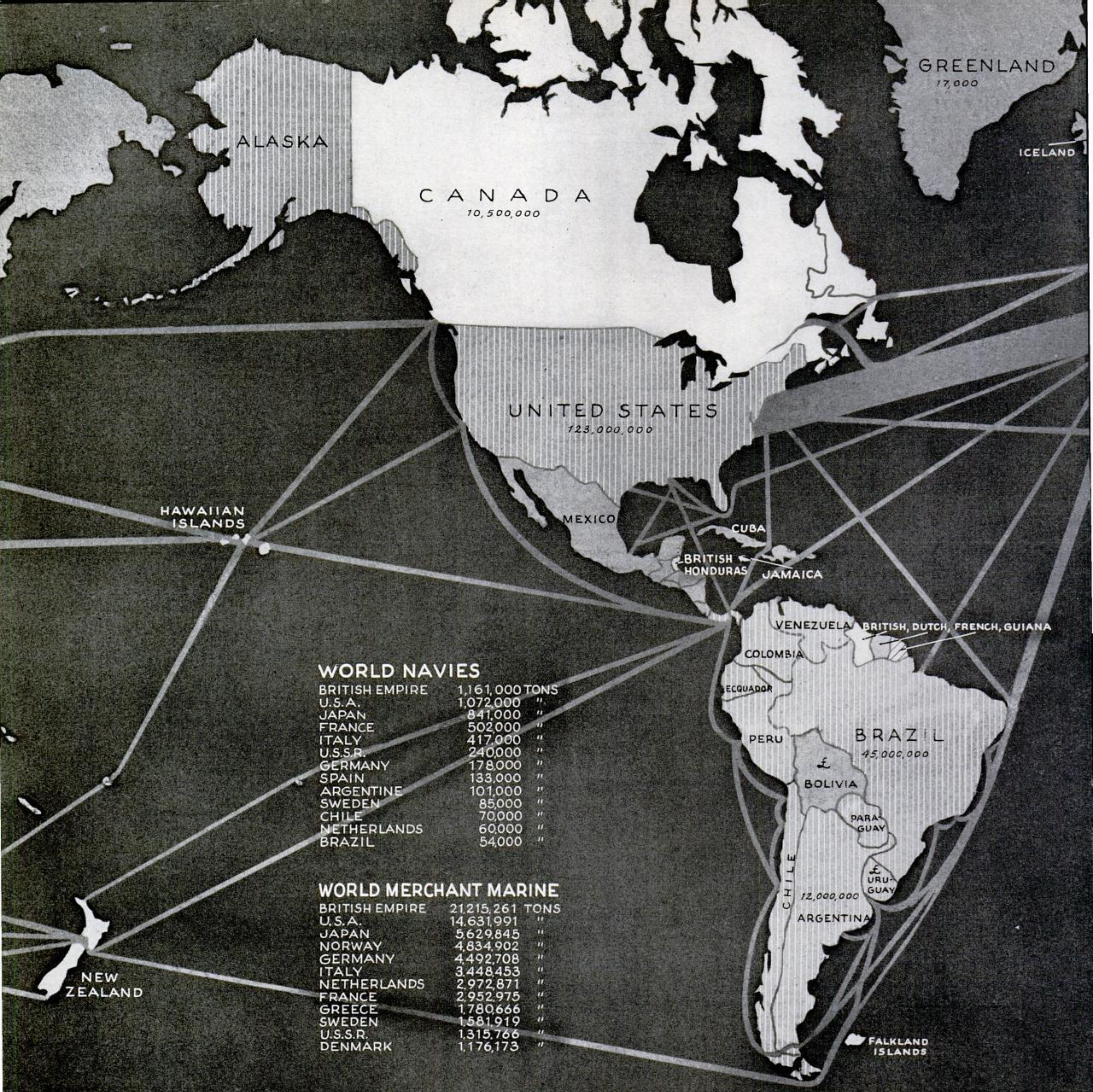
grade mines. All these efforts have brought it nearer to self-sufficiency, but not near enough even for peacetime. And certainly not for war.

By the terms of the Soviet-German trade pact, Russia will send Germany \$36,000,000 worth of raw material per year for the next two years. In return, Germany will give Russia machinery. But \$36,000,000 worth of raw material is not very much. Last year it imported \$90,000,000 worth of metals alone. What Russia can send to Germany is listed on the map below. How much it would send Germany on credit is another question.

Germany has almost no gold or cash with which to buy materials. If it were free to trade with the world, it might get some cash. But the blockade, by cutting off its world trade, draws more tightly the ring around the Reich. Even Sweden, Norway, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Italy, will probably not extend very much credit in a long war. To pay for these countries' raw materials, Germany can offer either machinery or machine-made products. But already the terrible strain of preparing for a war is telling on German industry. In the past few months, there have been an increasing number of machine breakdowns, of factory shutdowns for repairs. Germany's machinery, overworked by military urgency, needs replacement. To export its machinery or use it to manufacture exports might be fatal. It will be needed for the tremendous job of replacing tanks, guns, planes.



THIS MAP SHOWS HOW HEAVILY THE NAZI ECONOMY DEPENDS ON FOREIGN TRADE. EVERY COUNTRY SHADED IN GRAY SENDS RAW MATERIALS TO GERMANY



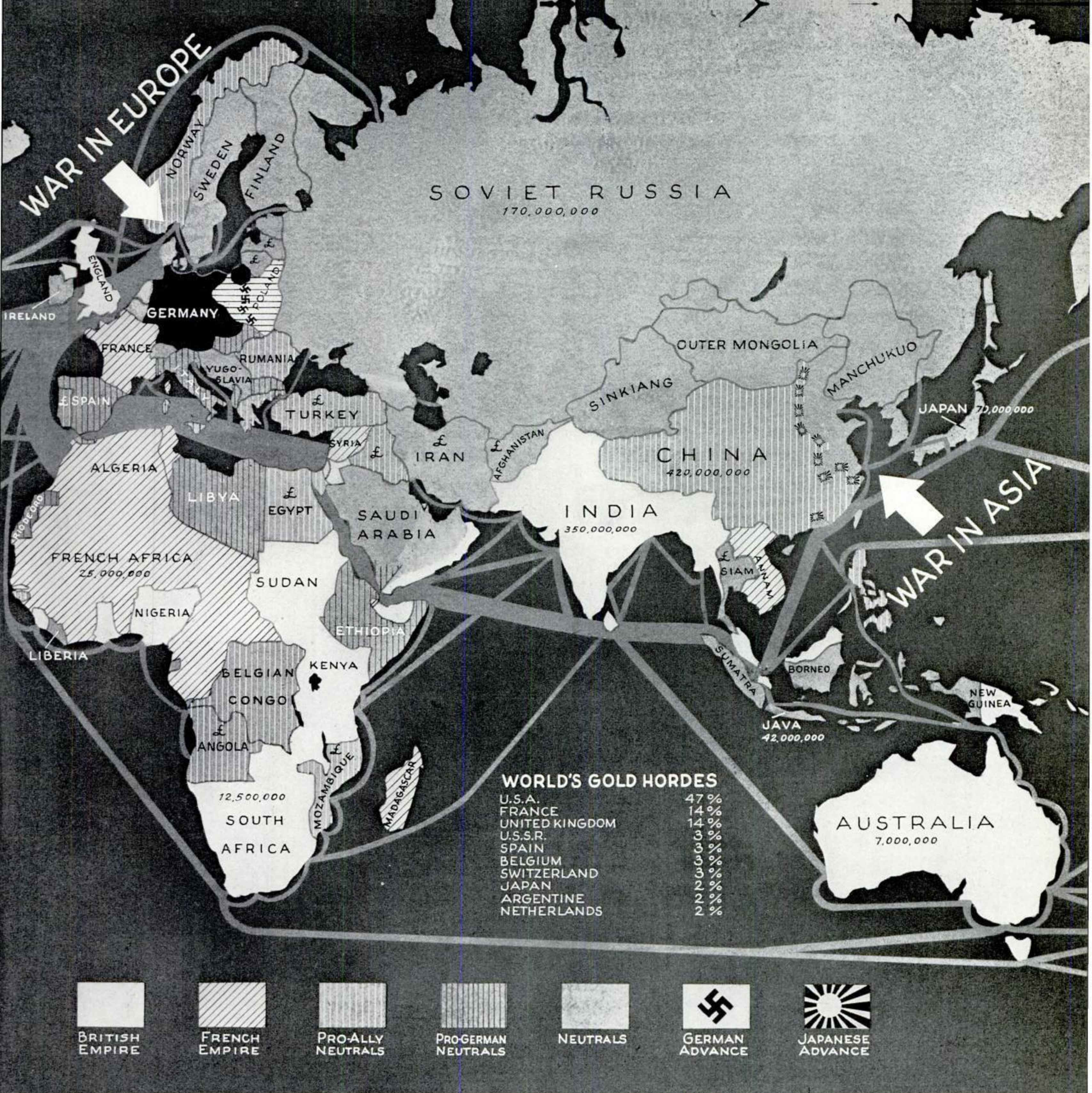
NEUTRAL WORLD

British sea lanes web
the whole wide world
into one related unit

The war world of 1939 is all shown on this map. Long gone are the days when wars were fought on one part of the globe to the total indifference or ignorance of all other parts of the globe. The events in Poland and the Rhineland affect, immediately or ultimately, the two billion people who make up this world's population. The tracks shown webbing the oceans are the great trade routes, their width indicating the proportion of the traffic they carry. Traffic flows heaviest between England and the U.S. and from England through the Suez Canal toward the Orient. All ocean traffic is disrupted by any war in which Great Britain, owner of 21,000,000 tons of shipping, is involved. So long as Britain controls the seas, the resources of the world work for British victory. On this map British possessions are shown in white. Add to them the possessions of the French

Empire (striped on white) and you have a war fought for large parts of four continents. Add to all this the areas where the British pound dominates the local currencies—Lithuania, Latvia, Afghanistan, Turkey, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Siam, Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay, Portugal and the Portuguese empire in Angola and Mozambique. Last fortnight, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland quit this company by unpegging their currencies from the pound sterling. This vast commercial empire is one of Adolf Hitler's prime objectives. For all these places constitute markets that now take British goods and might switch to German goods, if the British Empire could be overthrown.

The British Empire gives England a huge start in the direction of getting the neutrals in on her side. The map divides the non-combatants into those pro-



Allies, those pro-German and those whose indifference or internal conflicts leave them temporarily on the fence. The chief of these last are Russia and Japan. Both are now going through soul-searing re-examination of their whole policies and both seem isolated except for the suspect friendship of Hitler.

Last week they got together in some sort of military deal that caused great anxiety in London and Paris. Japan's full-fledged war in China is not yet connected with the war in Europe but should that connection come about by entry of Japan and Russia into war against England and France, then the world will find itself in the greatest total war in history.

The pro-German neutrals are few and relatively powerless. Hitler's Axis partner, Italy, still hopes the Allies will stop fighting. Strictly neutral, not from choice but from the terrible compulsion of being Ger-

many's near neighbors, are Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Yugoslavia, The Netherlands with their weakly defended East Indian Empire of 60,000,000 people and Belgium, with its African Empire of 10,000,000 people. All these Governments are now falling over backwards to establish their utter lack of opinion pro or con.

It should be noticed that technically not all the British Empire is now in the war. The native princes of India have declared their loyalty to the British Crown but the Congress Party, though anti-Nazi, has so far balked at committing the Indian people.

The decisive nation in the Western Hemisphere and indeed in the world is obviously the U.S. It now holds \$16,238,000,000 of the world's gold, some 47%. The minor gold hoards of other nations are listed above. The American dollar is dominant in Brazil,

Venezuela, Ecuador and Central America. The fact that the U. S. is predominantly outraged by Adolf Hitler and Nazism means that all this wealth is at first tacitly and perhaps later overtly thrown on the side of Allied victory.

So far there are now fighting against the 86,000,000 white people of Greater Germany some 68,000,000 white Britons and 42,000,000 white Frenchmen. The subject races of the British Empire add more than 400,000,000.

In a long-drawn-out war probably the crucial weapons for survival in the modern world are ships, both fighting and commercial. The tonnage totals of the nations are listed above. Germany's desperate submarine campaign against this weapon in the last War destroyed 7,700,000 tons of British shipping (40%), 1,177,000 tons of Norwegian shipping (50%).

BRITISH EMPIRE

Its unbroken record of battle and conquest has carried
English democracy and justice to the world's four corners

Beneath the slogans and the White Papers and the power politics, Great Britain today is fighting Germany because Adolf Hitler has outraged the sense of justice of the British Empire. It may save democracy and the rights of small nations and even the British Empire itself but these are not the things that



1588: THE ENGLISH DEFEAT SPAIN'S ARMADA

the average Briton is thinking about as he marches off to "knock the 'ell out of that there 'Itler."

No power has ever maintained so long and so well so decentralized an empire as Britain. How the English did it is a rich lesson in what works and what does not work, what is essential and what is unimportant. They did it with an endless series of wars, with a total lack of nerves, with patience and sanity and good luck. But the Empire grew and grew, very slowly, very surely, with very few intermissions.

In the Dark Ages the little island off the coast of the Continent of Europe filled with big, blond, capable Jutes, Angles and Saxons who had an extraordinary respect for a man of royal blood. They were the first medieval people to get together and stay together under one sovereign. It looked as though they might adopt the culture of their Scandinavian conquerors until in 1066 the Norman duke, William the Conqueror, claimed he had a blood right to the English throne. He beat the English more by luck than might and then had the good sense to try to get along with his subjects. He and his successors left some of the English nobles in possession of their lands and his son married an English princess. The superb executive ability of the Normans made England the first stable state in medieval Europe.

Nevertheless, England was once more invaded, contrary to British boasts, by the French in 1216. Between fighting the French, the Normans conquered the Welsh and Irish and were fought to a standstill by the Scots. The English thought for centuries that their empire must lie eastward on the Continent. They won and lost and won and lost Normandy,



1759: WOLFE WINS CANADA AND DIES IN ACTION.

Anjou, Touraine, Maine, Poitou, Gascony, Brittany and Aquitaine. Finally they lost them all.

Off and on a bad king, such as John I or Edward II, compelled the barons to take charge and this they did, with many protestations of loyalty. While doing so, they laid down the first bill of rights for non-royal Englishmen. The little island, however, was not big enough for the English knights. In the continuous feud with France, the French fleet laid waste to the south coast of England in 1337. The Normans replied with their first and almost-forgotten naval battle, a hand-to-hand action in the Flemish port of Sluis. Then began the bloody Hundred Years' War in which the English bowmen and pikemen broke the power of the French knights at Crécy and Poitiers. At Agincourt, 60 years later, the French military caste still had not learned its lesson and was decimated again by the mobile English archers.

With the half-royal Welshman, Henry VII, British policy finally accepted the fact that Frenchmen proposed to remain French. England began looking for an empire elsewhere. Henry bargained with the city of Florence to open the Mediterranean to British shipping in competition with the Venetians. Under charter from Henry VII, John Cabot, the Italian, discovered Newfoundland. The superb health of the English began to explode into the Renaissance.

It was under his clever, brutal son, Henry VIII, that England really began its calculated plan of holding the balance of power on the Continent. In the years that followed, many nations grew great for



1763: CORNWALLIS LOSES AMERICA TO AMERICANS

a while—the Spaniards, the French, the Dutch, the French again and finally the Germans. One by one England overthrew them all.

First great menace was Spain. Its vast Catholic prestige seduced Henry's daughter, Queen Mary, and kept the British raiders briefly off the Spanish Main. But as soon as she was dead, her half-sister Elizabeth began raiding the Spaniards on anti-Catholic as well as business grounds. Those were the great days of the Admirals—Frobisher, Hawkins, Drake and Raleigh. The well-gunned English sea-rovers were as effective against the towering Spanish galleons as the mobile English archers had been 200 years before against the top-heavy French knights. And, as often later, the English used the "ideological war" against Catholic Spain to conceal the real war against the power of Spain. At the end of a great deal of dissimulation, Drake "singd the King of Spain's beard" by burning a Spanish fleet in port. Philip refitted his famed Armada. Again luck played with the English. A gale helped them to destroy the Spanish ships. From that moment the Spanish power, colossus of that world, began to decline.

At the same time the English conquered the Scots at last by the device of putting a Scotsman on the

throne of England—James Stuart. While Englishmen set sail for North America to fight the Indian, the Stuarts exhausted England until the Puritans of Oliver Cromwell overcame their natural English love of kings and cut off Charles I's head. The civil and religious wars gave the common man a brief



1798: NELSON OUTSAILS FRENCH AT THE NILE

spurt of importance and rebuilt the English armies. The restored Stuarts tried once more to be Catholic kings but were thrown out by the Protestant Dutchman, William of Orange. Having tried kings of Norman, Angevin, Welsh, Scottish and Dutch blood, the English imported a royal German cousin. George I could speak no English and was the first of a preposterous line of slob, boors and madmen.

Freed from any real awe of their sovereigns, the English really began to get going on the business of Empire. The groundwork for this had been laid by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, who was monotonously victorious against the French at Blenheim, Ramillies, Malplaquet, Oudenarde. In the peace treaties, England picked up a few little unnoticed items. She got Gibraltar and Minorca. In Canada, she got Nova Scotia, Hudson Bay, Newfoundland.

By this time a British technique for victory had become plain. It was to fight for a visible advantage and to stop fighting when that advantage had been gained. The actual fighting avoided a wasteful frontal attack, used every possible indirect weapon, harried the enemy's flanks and distracted his main attack. England's position on an island athwart the trade routes averted direct attack by land and gave its sea power the advantage. The British Navy did England's main fighting. The minimum effort was used for the maximum result.

The French tried to renege on the surrender of their empire and General James Wolfe sewed it up by defeating the French again on the Plains of Abraham above Quebec. On the other side of the world, in India, Robert Clive too was driving out the French.



1805: NELSON DIES AFTER VICTORY AT TRAFALGAR

It was odd that the British did not covet the colonies of dying Spain and Portugal. From such flagrant robbery, however, they always made a point of restraining themselves. But the lands France coveted were fair game. This running fight was considerably set back in 1776 by the revolt of the American colonists. The British fighting spirit this time was undermined by the colonists' case, ably presented by many an Englishman. When France saw after two years that George Washington was putting up a full-bodied fight, it effectually bought victory for the Americans with cash loans of \$180,000,000 (1939 value). The total French outlay for intervention in



1815: WELLINGTON HURRAHS CHARGE AT WATERLOO

the American cause helped bankrupt France and brought on the French Revolution. When Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, it was the first peace that Britain was ever to lose. But the British accepted defeat and looked around for something else.

They soon found it in the rest of the French Empire. Napoleon had risen on the shoulders of the French Revolutionary rabble. He promptly spotted England as his Enemy No. 1. But against the daring of the British ships under Lord Nelson, the French men-of-war were helpless. These battles were fought far from England. They gave England the pick of French and Dutch colonies, some of which she later gave back. But she notably kept Malta, Helgoland, the Cape of Good Hope, all little key points that had a future significance far beyond their real size. The *coup de grâce* to Napoleon was delivered by British General Wellington at Waterloo (1815).

Suddenly England became the greatest Power in the world. It had been saved by a dozen individual men—Hastings, Carleton, Elliott, Rodney, Nelson, Wellington—over the tragic blunders of statesmen. Always a first class fighting man was found on the field willing to give his life and brains for England.

Until 1870 there was no European power able to challenge Britain. Spain, France, the Dutch and the Habsburgs had all been beaten into impotence. There was no Germany, no Italy. The British took a swipe at the distant, barbarous Czars of Muscovy. This led to the futile, schoolbook charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. This charge marked the final flowering of an imbecile military caste in England, as incapable of change as the French knights who



1854: LIGHT BRIGADE CHARGES AT BALAKLAVA

kept charging the bowmen at Agincourt. The British troops wore red coats right up to the battle of Tell el-Kebir in 1882 in Egypt.

The reigning muse of this period was Queen Victoria, the first respectable sovereign of the Hanoverian line. Victoria cleaned up her family name with a reign of exaggerated morality. Her Prime Minister, Disraeli, made her super-respectable by making her Empress of India, some years after the Indians had disgraced themselves by revolting against the British administrators at Lucknow and killing the Resident. A loyal Englishman named Raffles in the Malay Peninsula had meanwhile given Singapore to the British. The Chinese had behaved badly too and forced the British to take Hong Kong and five treaty ports. Britain's firm grasp around the world was about complete, except for Africa and the Near East.

The latter suddenly became important when a Frenchman dug a canal through the shifting sands of the Suez isthmus. Disraeli, singlehanded, snapped up a controlling share of the stock, which meant that Egypt also must be taken over. General ("Chinese") Gordon went to some trouble to get himself killed at Khartoum and Britain was forced to avenge him. Backing and filling in this way, Britain proceeded to take over a large part of all Africa.

The method did not work with the Boers of South Africa. These claustrophobic Dutchmen with a passion for open space had quit South Africa to avoid the British. When gold was discovered in their new home in Transvaal, they refused to move again. The father of Neville Chamberlain, "Old Joe" Chamberlain, led Britain to war with the ungracious Boers. Once again the British found an "heroic incident" in the garrison defense of Mafeking. Marlborough's descendant, Winston Churchill, was briefly captured by the Boers. A British victory was inevitable.

The untroubled horizon abroad was not matched



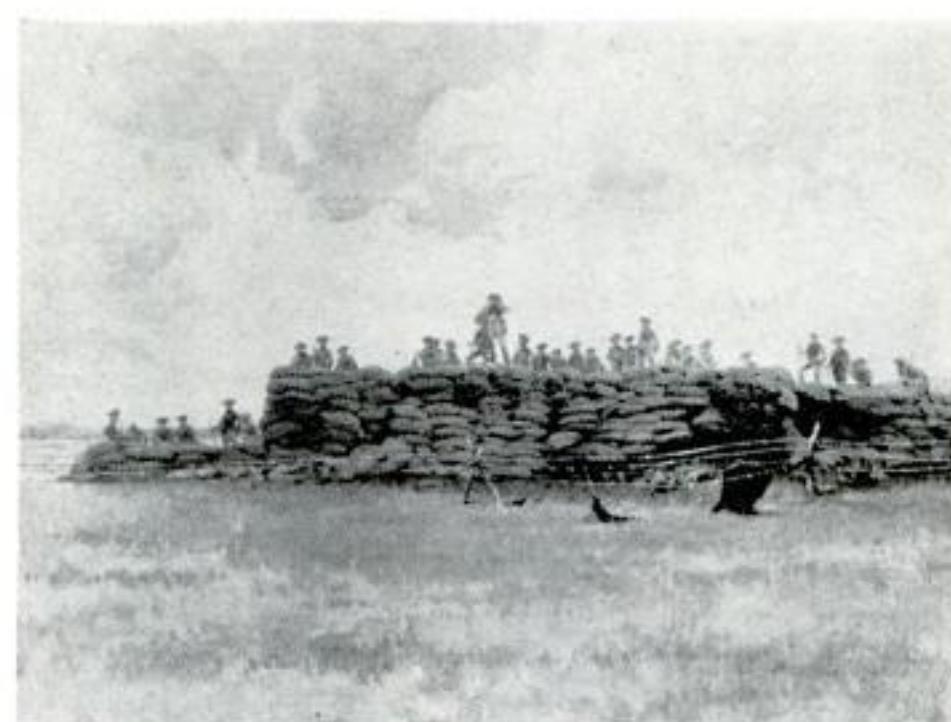
1857: INDIANS MUTINY AT LUCKNOW GARRISON

at home in England. The Industrial Revolution had made England a nation of factories before anybody else. English coal and tin went out to the Empire at good prices. The looms of Lancashire clothed the multitude of subject races. So long as there was no competition, British goods and money ruled the markets of the world. Some security was given the British workingman as a "ransom" for the prosperity of the rich. Some Home Rule was given the Irish.

At the beginning of the 20th Century, England spied a new menace, after nearly a century of unchallenged rule. It was poor, new, hardworking Germany, beginning to grow rich, ambitious and arrogant. Germany refused a British alliance but by 1910 the European quarrel seemed to have been patched up. Nevertheless, England allied herself with her old enemy, France, and that hated autocrat, the Czar of Russia. German and American trade was challenging Britain everywhere outside her Empire and often inside. Germany had started building a navy just as the dreadnought was invented and had built nearly ship for ship with the British.

The World War was a surprise to everybody. But the British began to breathe after the British Navy humbled safely through the battle of Jutland.

The World War was the worst jolt the English people had ever had in all their history. Their leaders knew they had been saved only by the U.S. Afterwards they hastily compromised with the Irish and with India. They had their first Labor Government and their first General Strike. In 1931 the British Empire, as the world knew it, underwent a major change and became a Commonwealth of Nations by the Statute of Westminster, which formally gave all the British Dominions autonomy, except for the technical sovereignty of the King-Emperor. In 1935 that Commonwealth of Nations exhibited its love and loyalty to the Crown in a great series of Silver Ju-



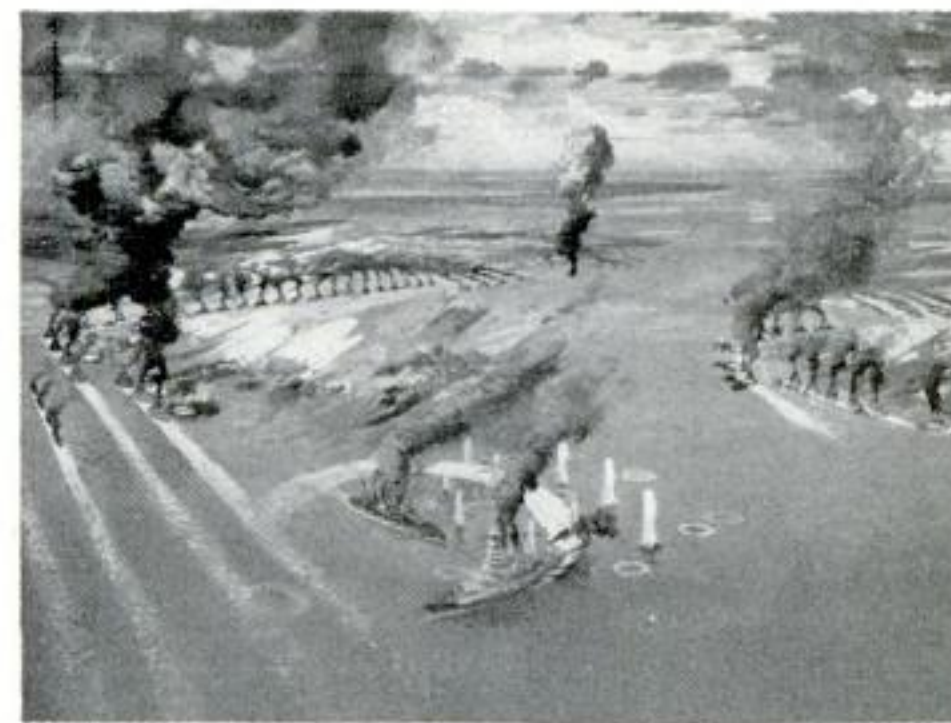
1900: BRITONS AT MAFEEKING STAND OFF BOERS

bilee celebrations for King George and Queen Mary.

The English gentleman is accepted as the gentleman of the world but, high or low, pride of country runs deep. Even the 'umble love their miserable homes, their grubby little gardens. They love to walk in the parks among the venerable trees. They love the childish mumbo jumbo of the King and his Court, the illustrations in the papers of every sort of ancient rite. The poor Englishman does not have happiness or a good life but he seems to have contentment. He is amazingly patient and quiet in crowds. He likes to gossip and make small talk. He is entirely proud of being an Englishman.

And this little Englishman was and is one of the world's fiercest fighters whenever his love for England is aroused. Tommy Atkins rarely surrendered, mutinied, shirked death in defense of King and country. The British Empire was watered with his blood and he would fight for it to the bitter end.

Whatever the reasons for all the battle and conquest, whether for trade or power or glory, the end result of the British Empire was the spread of democracy, justice, law and order. The British were probably the fairest rulers the world has ever seen. In a British world, a man could live and breathe. The Empire seemed sometimes a foretaste of the United States of the World, where the principle, if not always the practice, was Justice. "Never since the heroic days of Greece," wrote the American George Santayana, "has the world had such a sweet, just, boyish master. It will be a black day for the human race when scientific blackguards, conspirators, churls and fanatics manage to supplant him."

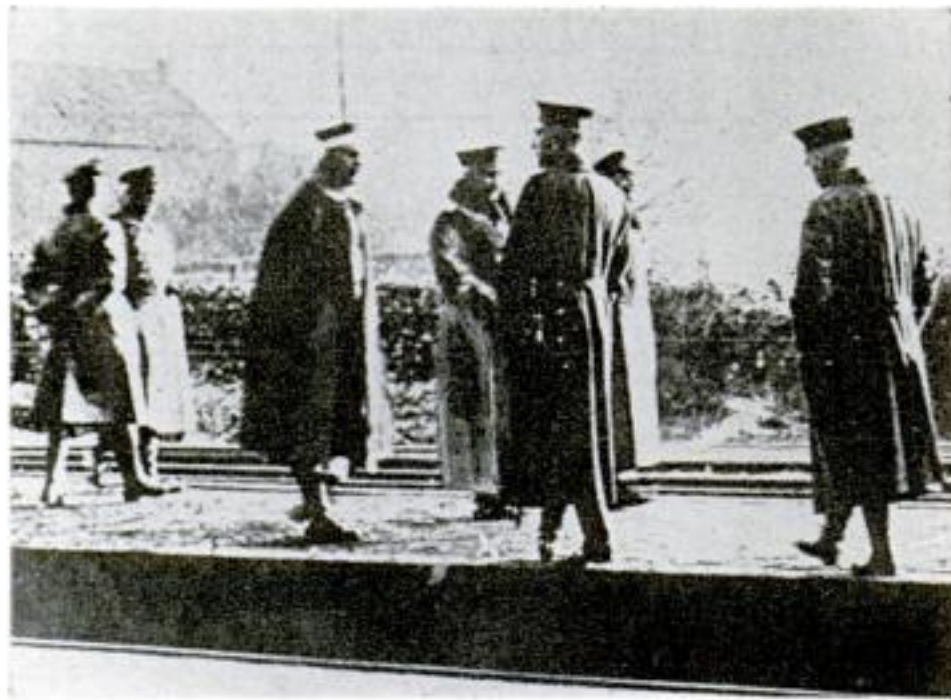


1915: BRITISH GRAND FLEET ARRIVES AT JUTLAND

THE GERMAN PEOPLE

Out of the last War's defeat and chaos they have rebuilt a nation that wants to dominate Europe

Beneath Adolf Hitler's anguished cries against the "Crime of Versailles," the German people are actually fighting for what they conceive to be their right to expand as a great power. They are, in fact, everything Hitler says they are not. They are one of the least "pure" peoples in Europe, a chaotic melange of races, part Nordic, part Slav, part Mediterranean. Germany's cultural history is long and glo-



NOV. 10, 1918: KAISER LEAVES GERMANY

rious, its political history short and mighty. Germany became a single nation, loosely united, only in 1871. A hard-working, disciplined, intelligent people, they have a right to pity themselves. If self-pity were enough, the Germans could conquer the world.

It was the World War that really united Germany. The nation proved its right to exist by not falling apart after its defeat in 1918. Under the Kaiser, the chief power was held by the Bundesrat, a sort of Senate appointed by various kings, grand dukes, dukes and princes. The Kaiser, as King of Prussia, controlled this in practice. Hence the Kaiser had the power. The Reichstag, elected by the people in proportion to their wealth, chiefly talked. The talkers, however, united behind the War.

By 1917 the British blockade had begun to draw



1919: GERMAN WAR PLANES ARE PILED LIKE CORDWOOD

the skin tight over the cheekbones of the German children. There were three orderly strikes in munitions works. The German harvests were worse than poor. Communist agents got busy in the factories. Ludendorff's great 1918 offensive was stopped by the Allies. The limitless tide of American men and munitions and supplies had begun to flood France in dead earnest. Belatedly the German Government gave the Reichstag control over war and peace and pointed out to Woodrow Wilson that it was now a "government of the people." Wilson demanded that the Kaiser abdicate. The sailors of the German Navy mutinied when their officers ordered them to sail out to suicide in one grand death-grapple with the British Navy. The Kaiser refused to abdicate in favor of his

baby grandson until in last-minute panic, on Nov. 10, 1918, he fled to The Netherlands.

At last, after 1,000 years of petty and less petty princes, the German people were left on their own. In the dreadful jam they found themselves, they did surprisingly well. The Allied blockade did not stop. Some 4,000,000 grim, embittered men in field gray marched home to their hungry families. And the Communist Spartacists, named for the nom de plume of their leader, Karl Liebknecht, were trying to terrorize the people into Communism.

Into this shambles stepped the leaders of the Social Democrats who had supported the War, Friedrich Ebert and Karl Scheidemann. By Jan. 19, 1919, they gave the new Germany free elections. But first they were obliged to put down a Spartacist revolt and allow their followers to murder Karl Liebknecht and his famed "brain," the crippled Polish Jewess, Rosa Luxemburg. A coalition of Social Democrats, Centrists and Democrats formed a Government and elected Ebert first President. Scheidemann became first Chancellor. Their first step was "to settle accounts with the lunatic Spartacists" by killing some 15,000 of them. Their next was to accept permanent



1919: GERMAN CROWD WATCHES COMMUNIST WRECKAGE

disgrace in the eyes of the German people by signing the Treaty of Versailles. They adopted a constitution largely similar to that of France.

These developments were not much noticed in the world press. Across the border in France, the peace-makers were sensationally surrounding beaten Germany with new states. The German colonial troops were coming back from the lost colonies in Africa. The prisoners were coming home from the Allied prison camps and the sailors from Scapa Flow where they had scuttled the German Navy. Germans read about the astronomical figures they were expected to pay the Allies in reparations and watched the loss of two-thirds of their iron, two-fifths of their coal, seven-tenths of their zinc, all their colonies and foreign investments, their Navy and



1919: PRESIDENT EBERT (RIGHT) REVIEWS TROOPS

merchant marine and most of their foreign trade.

In this atmosphere, violence and murder flourished. The Allies encouraged separatist movements in the Rhineland and in Bavaria. A banker named Kapp got 8,000 soldiers, seized the government in Berlin and ruled emptily for a week until his followers laughed him out. Rightists, who had not yet accepted the defeat, assassinated the able leaders, Erzberger



1923: 50,000,000 MARKS EQUALS 2¢

and Rathenau. The latter had just said, "Night is falling over Europe." In 1923 Ludendorff and Hitler tried their foolish "beer-hall putsch" in Munich. Night was in fact falling over Germany.

What was happening was similar to what would happen tomorrow if the Nazis were overthrown. The War economy of Germany, based on gigantic internal loans, had increased the total circulation of marks in Germany five times. It was suddenly revealed that Germany's Wartime trade was \$12,000,000,000 in the red. The Reichsbank began paying a premium for gold and prices shot upward.

The death blow came when the French, over British protests, penalized a trifling shortage in German wood and coal shipments by sending troops into the great Ruhr coal district. Germany ordered Ruhr



1923: THE TERRIBLE INFLATION STARVES GERMANY

Germans to boycott the French and was compelled to support striking German workers. It could do it only with paper money. By July 1923 the value of German paper money was one million marks to the American dollar. New money was printed by 1,783 printing presses working 24 hours a day at top speed. By November a dollar was worth 4,000,000,000,000 marks. Milk was scarce at 250 billion marks a quart. Merchants closed their shops; peasants fed their milk to the pigs. Middle-class people with money in the bank were wiped out. Debtors paid off in paper. But the German and Jewish capitalists, whose money was invested in safe foreign bonds, used their real money to buy up everything worth buying. The Government was forced to declare a state of siege.



1923: "ESEL FLEISCH" SIGN ADVERTISES DONKEY MEAT

Germany lifted itself out of this abyss by an arbitrary miracle. The bankers, Hjalmar Schacht and Hans Luther, issued a new currency guaranteed in theory by the whole farm and factory wealth of Germany. They circulated 3,200,000,000 marks of it, a good deal less than pre-War Germany was used to. One such mark was declared worth 1,000,000,000,000 marks of the old money. Somehow it caught on.

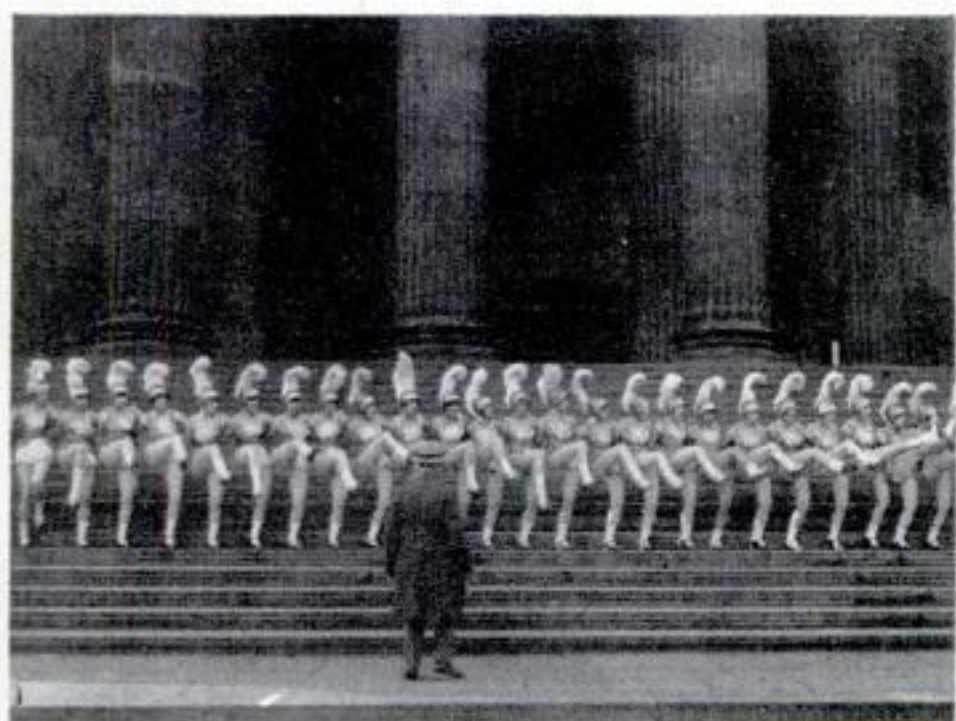
The horizon was brightened further by a foreign loan of \$200,000,000, the Dawes Plan and the evacuation of the Ruhr. This was the beginning of some \$6,000,000,000 in foreign money that poured into Germany, 70% of it from the U.S., hungry for interesting investments. Some of it went out again in reparations but much of it went to rebuild the German



1923: GERMAN MOTHERS STAND IN LINE FOR BREAD

industrial plant. The Germans set about worshipping everything American. Henry Ford was a god. Mass production was the ideal civilization. Berlin had a Roxy Theatre. Chorus girls were advertised by American-style press agents. American movies and American jazz music were an inexhaustible delight to the Germans of the 1920's. The German word for what they now liked was "rationalization."

This was the temper of the young people. But the older people had absolutely despaired. They went in for Buddhism and yoga and the giant tome in which Oswald Spengler proved that the entire Western World was on its last legs. Germany was spotted with spiritual fads and cults of all kinds. Its art carried the cubism and expressionism of France to cold cerebral extremes. The sentimental German



1926: CHORUS GIRLS KICK ON CITY HALL STEPS

mind got the facts of the machine and lunacy and death all mixed up. The result was the savage diabolism and nihilism of many brilliant post-War Germans whose ultimate ideal was suicide.

But not everybody in Germany had given up. Others studied the record to find out why Germany had lost the War and why it had got into it in the first place. Others went in for sun-bathing, gymnastics, hiking clubs. And the real temper of the German people was shown in the elections of 1925 for a new president after Ebert's death.

In the first voting, the reactionary Nationalist parties got 10,000,000 votes, the Social Democrats and Centrists 11,500,000 votes and the Communists nearly 2,000,000. For the run-off, the Right put up Field



1927: NEW GERMAN ART IS A CUBIST NIGHTMARE

Marshal von Hindenburg. He got 14,650,000 votes and the democratic coalition 13,750,000 votes, the Communists refusing to join with the latter. By 1930 the Communist vote had risen to 4,500,000 while the National Socialists were polling 6,400,000. The reasonable men of the Center had disastrously lost face.

The reason was the victorious stubbornness of France, unaffected by the pleas of its British allies. Every German government forced to accept the humiliations exacted by France lost prestige with its own people. And in 1930 the world-wide Depression, starting with the Wall Street crash, stopped the flow of American money to Germany and, with a wave of new super-tariff walls, cut short the false German prosperity.

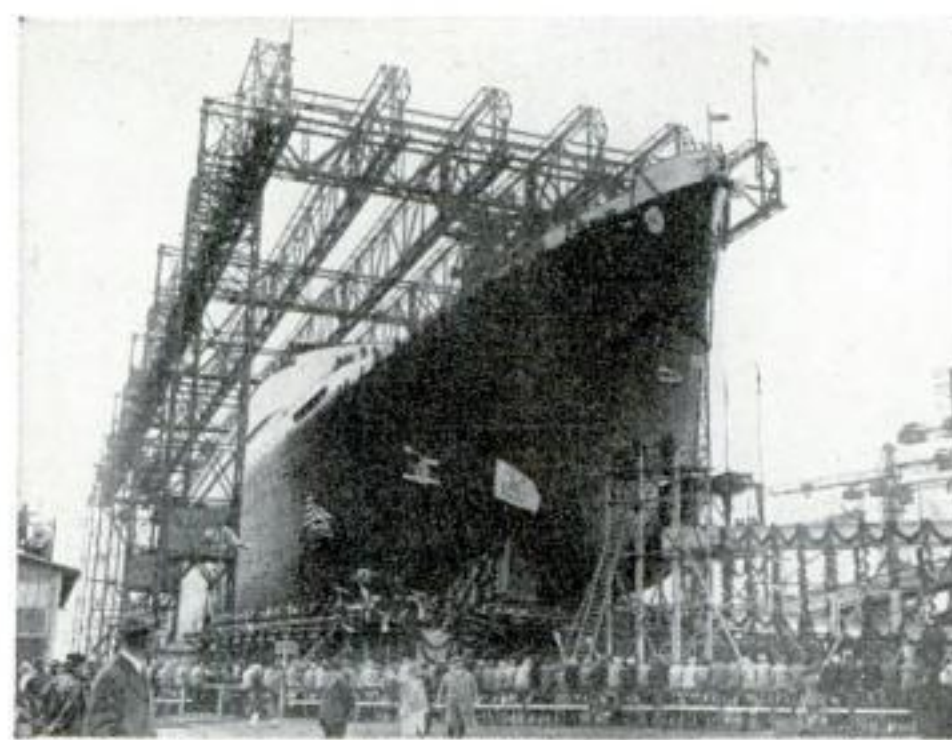
The end was now in sight. Chancellor Brüning



1927: GERMANY REBUILDS SIMPLY AND SEVERELY

tried to effect a customs union with Austria in March 1931. The French promptly withdrew all their funds from both and prevented England from going to the rescue by drawing out their gold reserves from the Bank of England. Austria's Credit Anstalt failed and Germany swerved close to bankruptcy. In June, President Hoover proposed the one-year moratorium on War Debts that ended both War Debts and Reparations. Brüning had felt obliged to abrogate the Constitution and rule by decree.

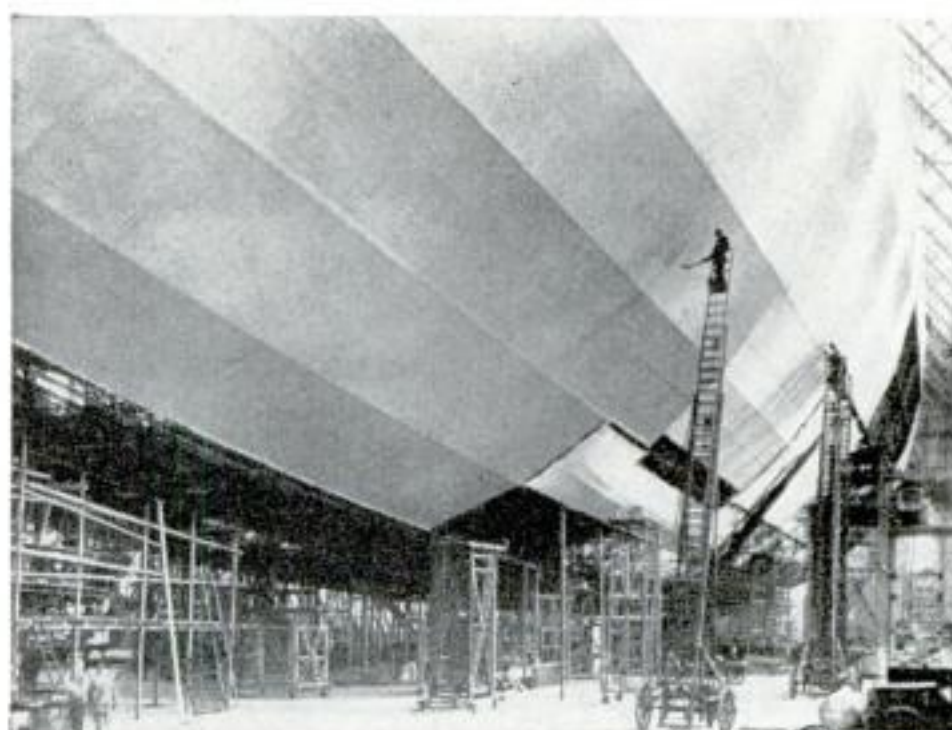
The great German industrial machine, miraculously rebuilt, began to sputter. The total of unemployed by 1933 had risen to 5,600,000 men forming the support of perhaps 22,500,000 people. Once more the people ate donkey meat, the babies cried in vain for



1928: THE NEW LINER "EUROPA" IS ON THE WAYS

milk. But in the Presidential election of 1932 Hindenburg won 19,300,000 votes to the 13,400,000 for Adolf Hitler. Later, in the Reichstag elections, the Nazis lost ground and polled only 37% of the vote. Many observers thought the Nazis were on the way out. Perhaps they were. But the intriguer, von Papen, persuaded Hindenburg that Hitler would be harmless as a coalition Chancellor with von Papen as Vice-Chancellor. Von Papen was wrong.

For the story of Hitler's rise, turn to page 43. What chiefly won him votes was the fact that he did not talk or act like a citizen of a defeated nation. Apart from the Aryanism and the anti-Semitism and the anti-parliamentarianism, he seemed to have a plan for victory. After 15 years of swallowing defeat, the



1928: GERMANY BUILDS A NEW "GRAF ZEPPELIN"

German people found his Ideal Germany refreshing. By 1939 Hitler had created a new Germany.

Whatever the failings of the German culture, it proved that it could develop and use the brains of all its people. Disaster had overthrown the suffocating German prototypes of the English gentleman and freed the energies of new men from the ranks. What the world had to face was an effective people who knew how to work together. They lived on the edge of the vast backward hinterland of East Europe and the Balkans, a huge natural market for their factories. They looked with envy at the rich modern nations to the West. They chewed over their sad story. They asked again whether it was not possible for Germany to be rich and powerful in the modern world.

1933: ADOLF HITLER BOWS TO VON HINDENBURG





NEUTRALITY

Americans hate Hitlerism but remember the last War

In Oakland, Calif., 28 airline stewardesses, eager to be the first to go if America fights, stepped forward to enlist in the U.S. Army Nurses Reserve (*see opposite page*). Women of Washington and 20 other cities flocked to Red Cross headquarters to begin rolling bandages for victims of the war. KEEP U.S. OUT OF WAR shields sprouted on automobile license plates and windshields (*below*). In New York City, Mayor LaGuardia announced free concerts by top-notch jazz and symphony orchestras, aimed to allay war fears and gloom.

Thus, and in scores of other ways which showed their tense concern, Americans met the coming of the so-called second World War. They had none of the complacent detachment of 1914. On every tongue, in every heart was the question: *Will America keep out?*

The first great fact about American neutrality which has to be faced is that, though America may be neutral, Americans are not. They hate Hitlerism. They would like to see the earth's face wiped clean of it. In that respect, America is far nearer war than it was in 1914. Americans disliked Prussianism then, but it was to take nearly three years of war and propaganda to whip them into fury against it. The news from Europe for the past six years has already done that job for Hitlerism.

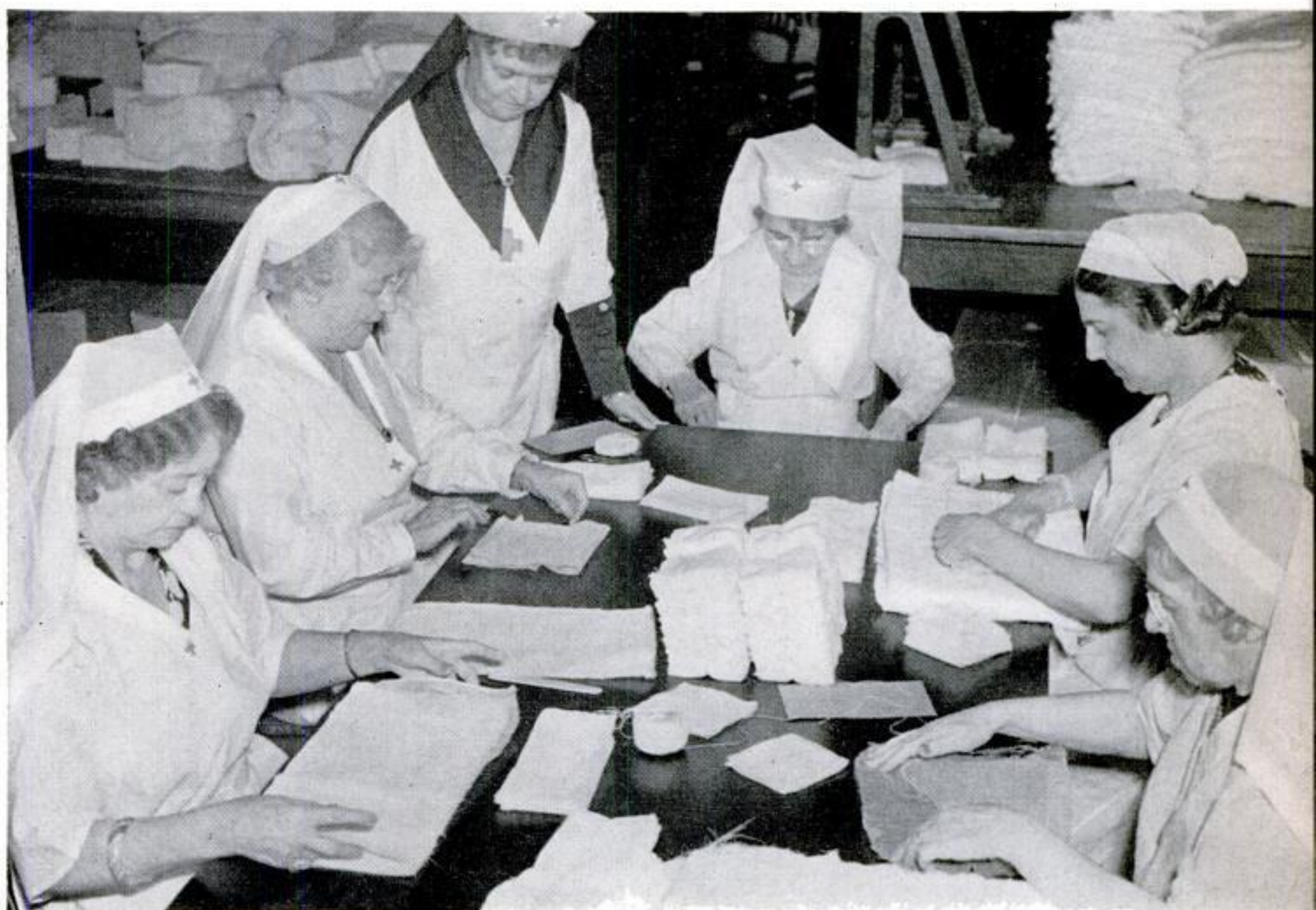
If that were the only new fact since 1914, America might be in the war next week. But there is another great fact to be reckoned with. Americans remember the last War and its aftermath. Politicians and historians may argue endlessly about why America really went to war. But the vast majority of Americans believed that they were entering it in a great cause, to end war and save democracy. They have sucked their bitter disillusion and suckled their children on it for 20 years.

Many other factors lie in the balance of peace and war for America: the lure of war profits after ten years of depression; Americans' traditional fellow-feeling for Britain and France; President Roosevelt's passionate and open partisanship; the nation's burgeoning preparedness; the U.S. Neutrality Act and its proposed revision, which Congress meets to begin considering on Sept. 21. But all of these, and the decisions which must be made about them, will only contribute to the final and fateful decision which the American people make between their hate and fear of Hitlerism and the disillusion of their last crusade to make the world safe from tyranny.



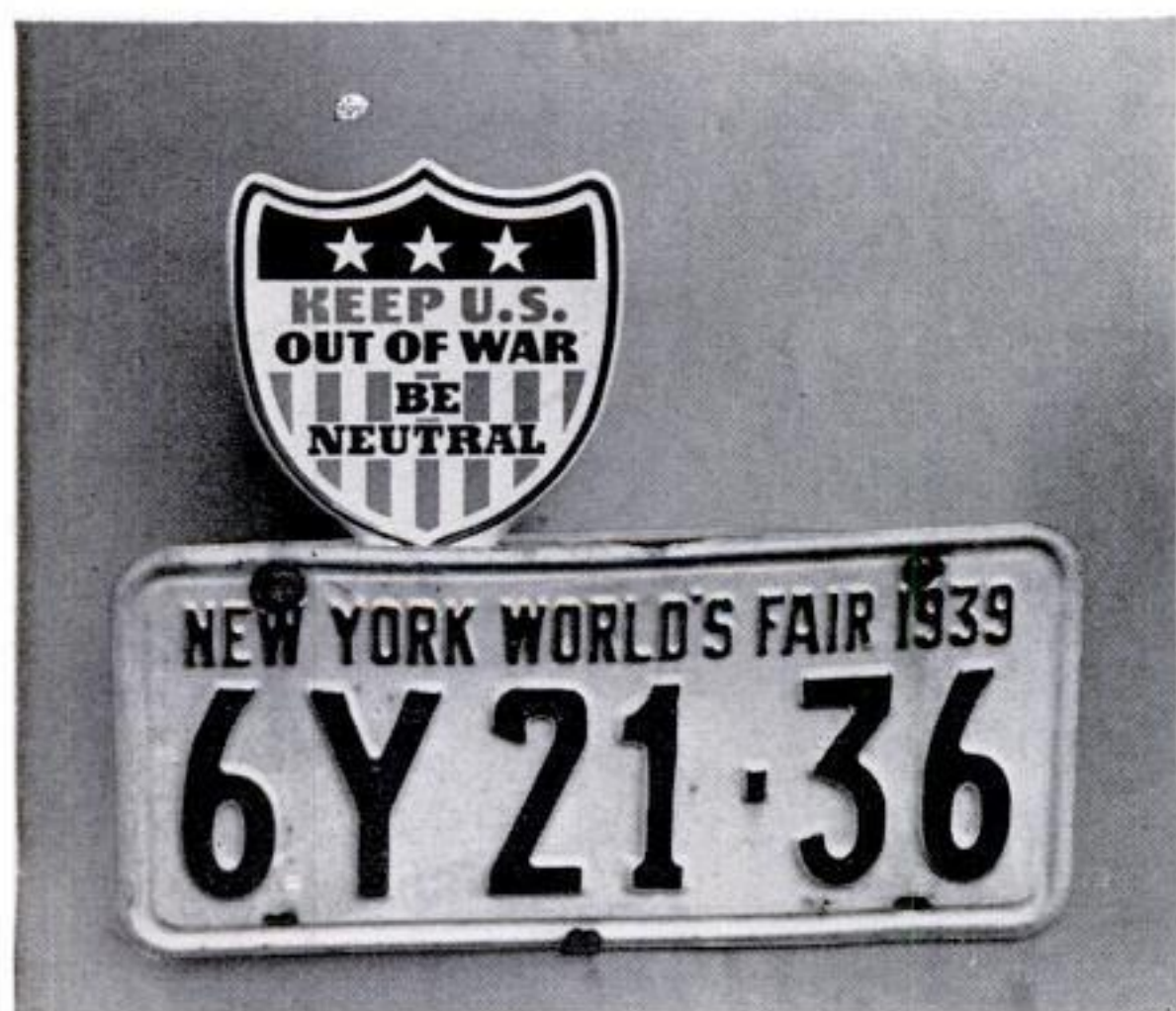
Steel mills (this is Republic's at Cleveland on the night of Sept. 8) worked overtime as a few war orders from abroad, plus a rush of domestic orders from consumers who feared a shortage, upped the nation's steel produc-

tion 20% in a single week. Chemicals, aircraft, copper, lead, railway equipment and other "war babies" also burgeoned with anticipation of another 1914-18 war boom. Heavy buying sent their stocks zooming upward.

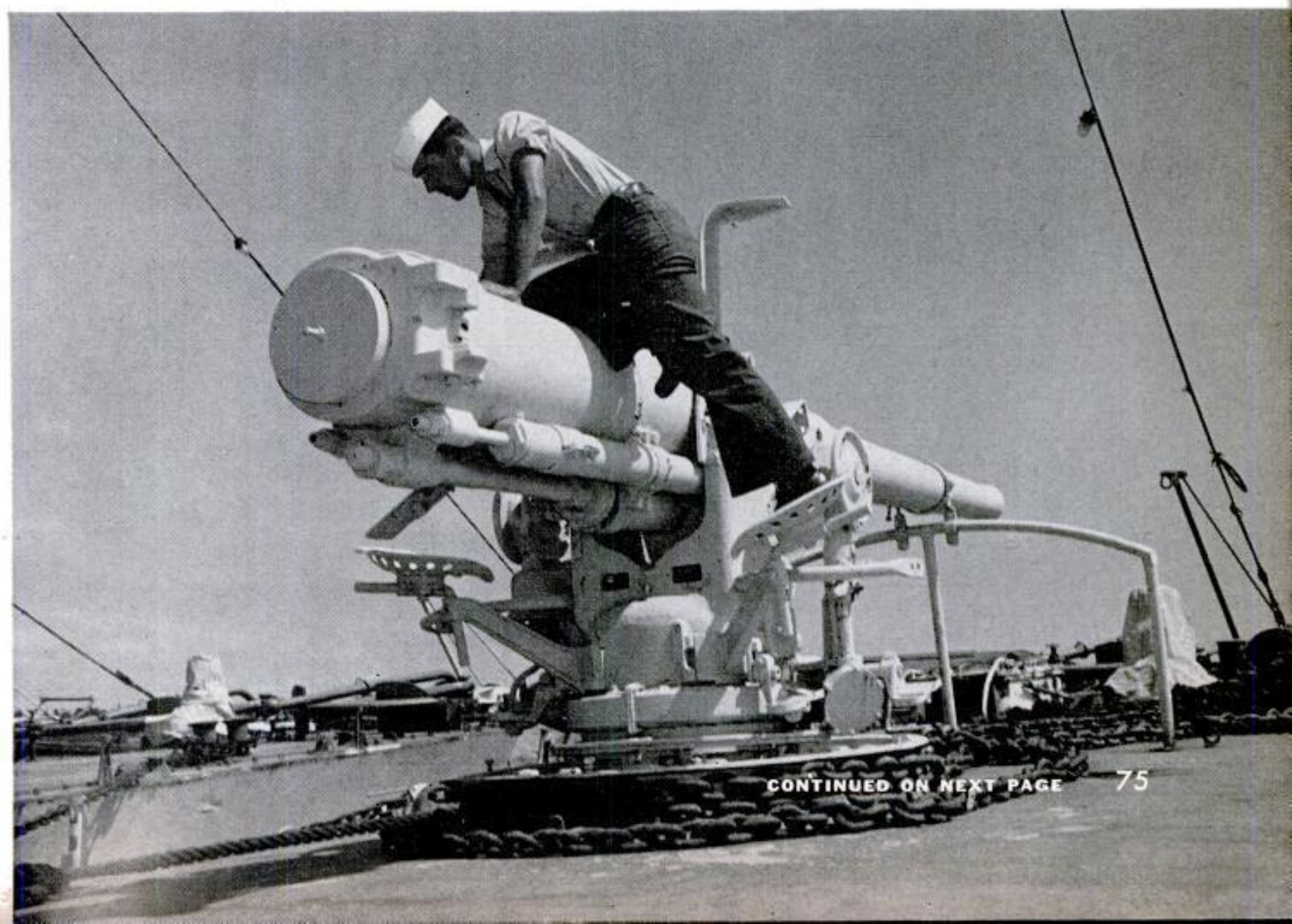


The Red Cross went into action as it had in 1914, many chapters going on a full-time schedule of rolling bandages for war wounded (*above*). The Red Cross proposes to supply medical dressings to all belligerents but so far

only Poland has accepted its offer. The first shipment reached Poland on Sept. 14. Below: as the Government stepped up its Rearmament program, the Navy began reconditioning 116 old destroyers for neutrality patrol.



"KEEP OUT OF WAR" TAGS DISTRIBUTED BY N.Y. "JOURNAL-AMERICAN"



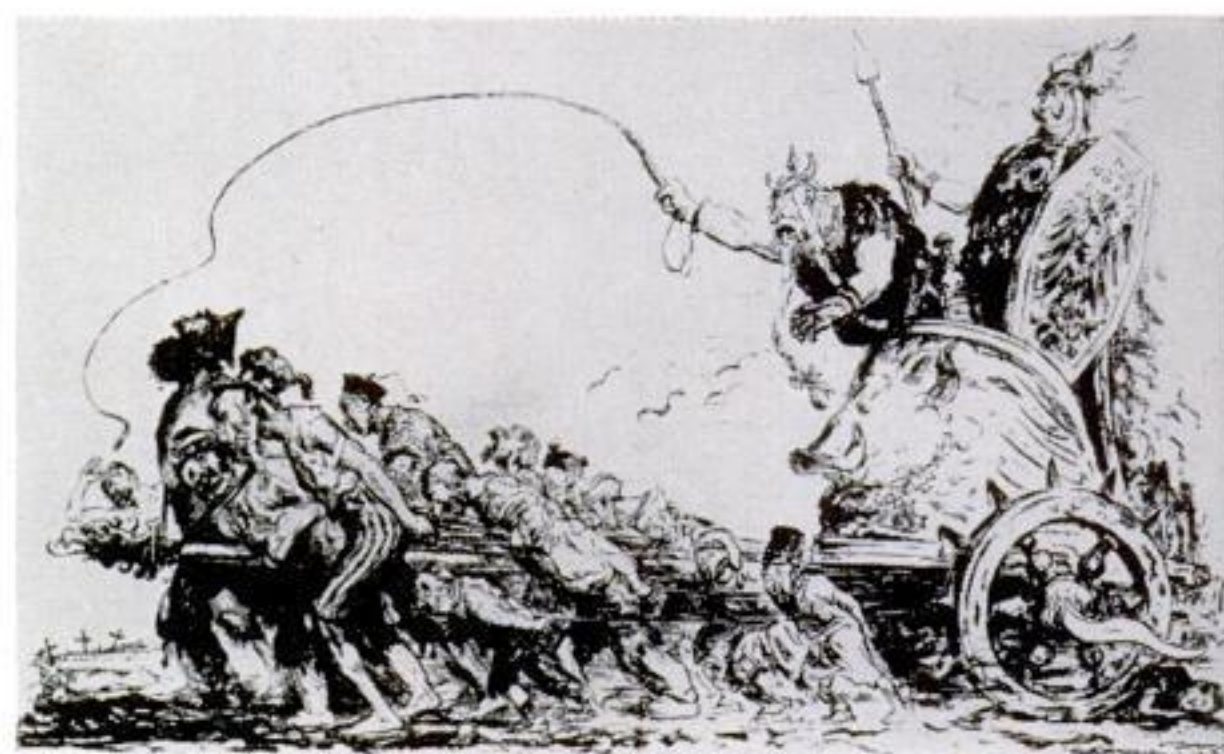
NEUTRALITY, 1914-17: How America drifted into a crusade



PRESIDENT URGES PEOPLE TO BE IMPARTIAL IN THOUGHT AND ACTS.

Declaring that the Spirit of the Nation in European Crisis Will Be Determined Largely by What Individuals Do and Say, He Warns Them as Americans Against that "Deepest, Most Subtle, Most Essential Breach of Neutrality Which May Spring Out of Partisanship, Out of Passionately Taking Sides"—Resents Efforts to Embroil the United States in the War and Denies that the Kaiser Has Complained of Unfairness to Germany in This Country.

(Special to The World)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—With all official Washington wondering what effect Japan's warlike attitude toward Germany will have upon American interests in the Far East, President Wilson, following a long session of

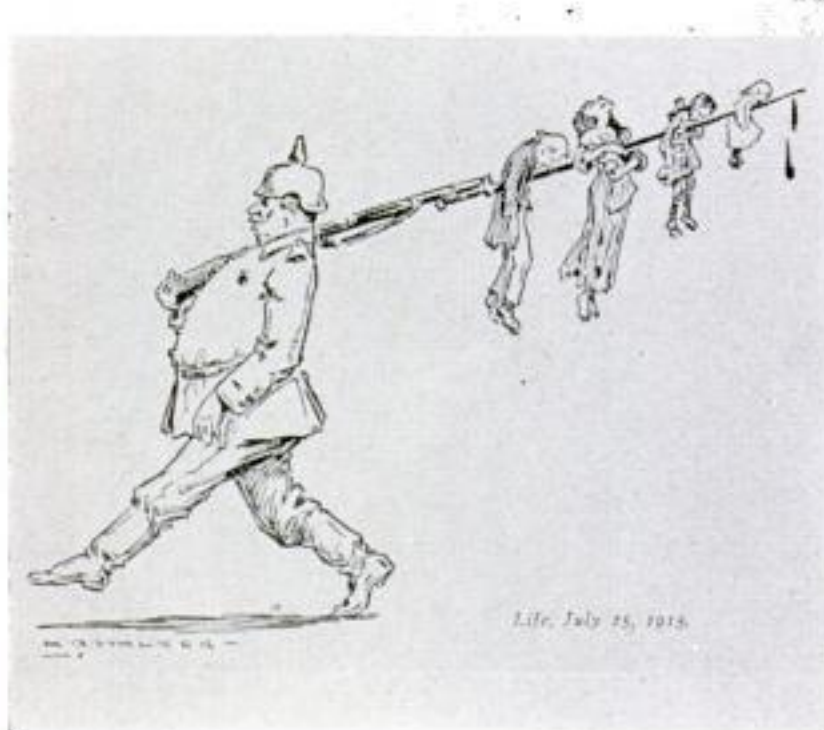


1 When World War began in 1914, most Americans approved President Wilson's neutral attitude toward it.

2 The President, although pro-Ally from the beginning, tried hard not to let his private feelings affect his official conduct. Americans felt that the war was remote and could not involve them.

3 But they were soon singing the catchy British marching song, *Tipperary*, reading British books on war like *Mr. Britling Sees It Through*.

4 And some publications were openly pro-Ally and anti-German from the start. This cartoon, published in the old *Life* in Jan. 1915, shows Uncle Sam hitched to the Kaiser's chariot with the rest of the nations. John Bull is saying: "If you had helped, Sam, we wouldn't be here now."

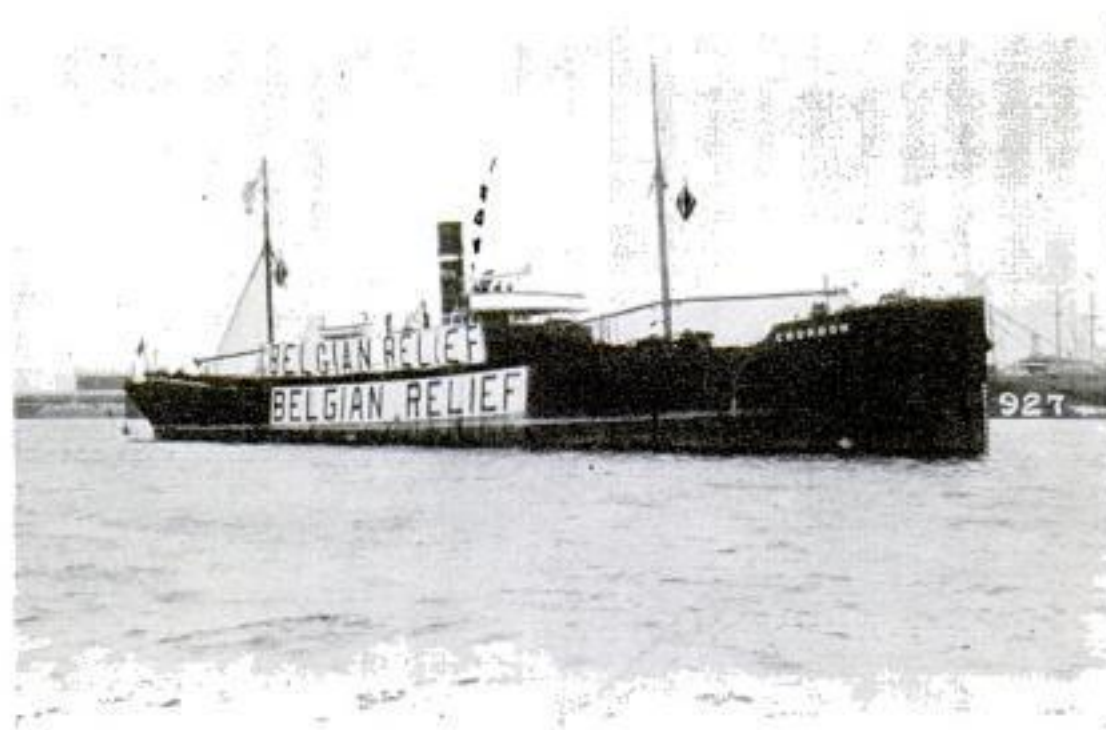


5 Americans were shocked by the German invasion of "brave little Belgium." The destruction of Louvain (above) and shooting of its civilians accused of sniping, was most appalling to them.

6 Stories of German atrocities, including the cutting off of Belgian babies' hands and the crucifixion of a Canadian soldier, were cartooned by American publications of the period like *Life*.

7 Even with hands intact, Belgian babies like this stirred American hearts. America got virtually all its War news and pictures from the Allies, since Britain cut the cables between Germany and America and blockaded German ships.

8 King Albert of the Belgians and Cardinal Mercier of Brussels became favored heroes of the American press.



9 The Commission for Relief in Belgium was organized in London on Oct. 14, 1914, by Herbert Hoover (center), then living in London, and American Ambassador Walter Hines Page (at Hoover's left). Hoover ran it for three years.

10 An international body, the Belgian Relief Commission collected gifts from all over the world but sympathetic Americans were chief contributors after the British. From America went ships, some sent by individual States, crammed with food and clothing.

11 At peak the Commission spent \$25,000,000 a month. Americans put on many money-raising drives for "Belgian Kiddies Limited" and other funds. Ohio had Belgian Relief organizations in 80 of its 88 counties. Here Boy Scouts bag proceeds of a drive.



12 British blockaded U.S. ships with supplies which might reach enemy.

13 But Ambassador Page, an ardent Anglophile, softened President Wilson's angry protests to Britain, advised British how to win U.S. help.

14 Banking firm of J. P. Morgan (left, with Britain's Lord Reading) became Allied purchasing agent in the U.S.

15 Also strongly pro-British was President Wilson's roving ambassador and most intimate adviser, Colonel Edward Mandell House of Texas. He early felt U.S. must help Allies win the war.

16 Many other American leaders favored U.S. intervention. President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard wrote President Wilson on Aug. 8, 1914 urging U.S. join Allies.

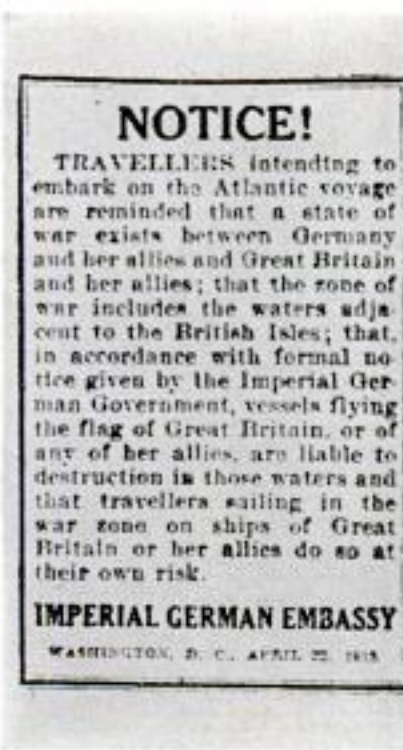
to make the world safe for Democracy



17 Americans were thrilled by the exploits of Lafayette Escadrille volunteers and other American youths who enlisted in the French and British armies.



18 Americans acquired a substantial interest in the Allies' success by lending them \$2,500,000,000 before America entered the War, selling them billions of dollars worth of supplies, including \$2,000,000,000 worth of munitions.



19 Germans tried desperately to stop U.S. supplies to Allies by use of submarines.



20 Despite warning in New York papers (left), 159 Americans sailed on British liner *Lusitania* in May 1915. When Germans sank it, 124 Americans were drowned and fury swept the U.S. Above: American victim is carried to Irish morgue.



21 Wilson kept his head, sent only notes of protest to Germany. British jibed at him in cartoon above. So did some Americans.



22 There was still strong sentiment for keeping out of war. Many Americans sang "I Didn't Raise My Boy To Be A Soldier."



23 Allied sympathizers smeared pacifists like ex-Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan by calling them pro-German, already a slur.



24 When Henry Ford (center) chartered *Oscar II* as a "Peace Ship" and sailed Dec. 4, 1915, to "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas," America laughed at his quixotism.



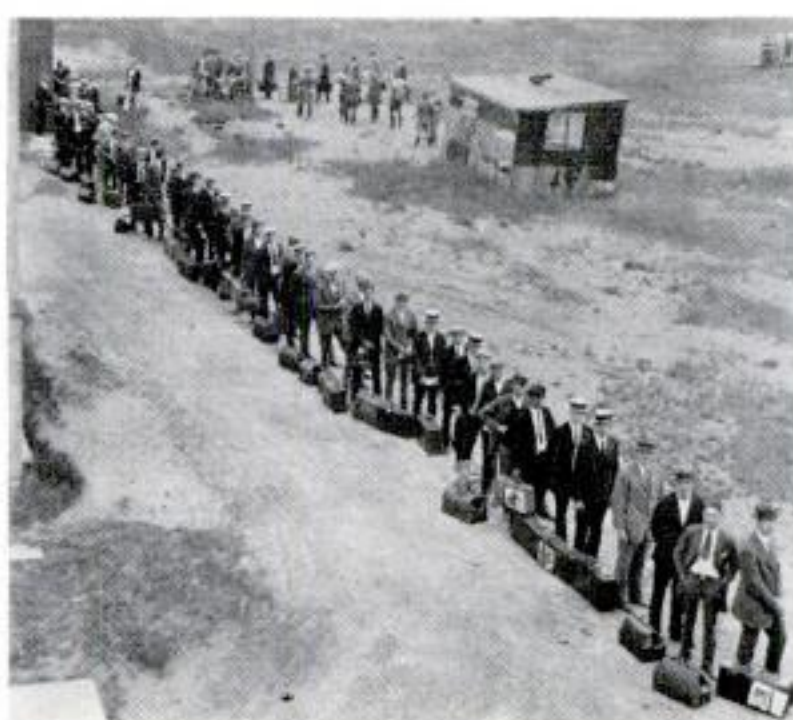
25 Americans sympathized with British martyrization of Nurse Edith Cavell when she was executed by Germans.



26 Theodore Roosevelt, neutral at first, soon wanted U.S. in war. Cartoon title: "Tut, tut, Theodore!"



27 Ex-President Roosevelt vigorously supported the preparedness campaign of General Leonard Wood (right), the U.S. Army's outstanding soldier, who favored universal, compulsory military training.



28 In 1915 General Wood promoted "businessmen's camp" at Plattsburg, N.Y., where volunteers (above), many of them middle-aged, got summer military training at own expense.



29 President Wilson made the War the chief issue of the 1916 campaign. He accused his Republican opponent, Charles Evans Hughes, of wanting to take America in. Wilson was re-elected on the slogan: *He Kept Us Out of War.*



30 Ambassador von Bernstorff and other Germans became increasingly unpopular in U.S. as War went on.



31 U.S. fires and explosions were blamed on Germans (many justly) as they tried to cut down supplies to Allies by sabotage. Above: Black Tom explosion at Jersey City.



32 A German blunder was Zimmermann Note to Mexico (exposed by British Secret Service). If U.S. entered War, Germany proposed Mexican alliance, offered U.S. territory as reward.



33 Last straw was Germany's threat in early 1917 to sink any U.S. ship which tried to cross the Atlantic, except one per week to Falmouth, England.



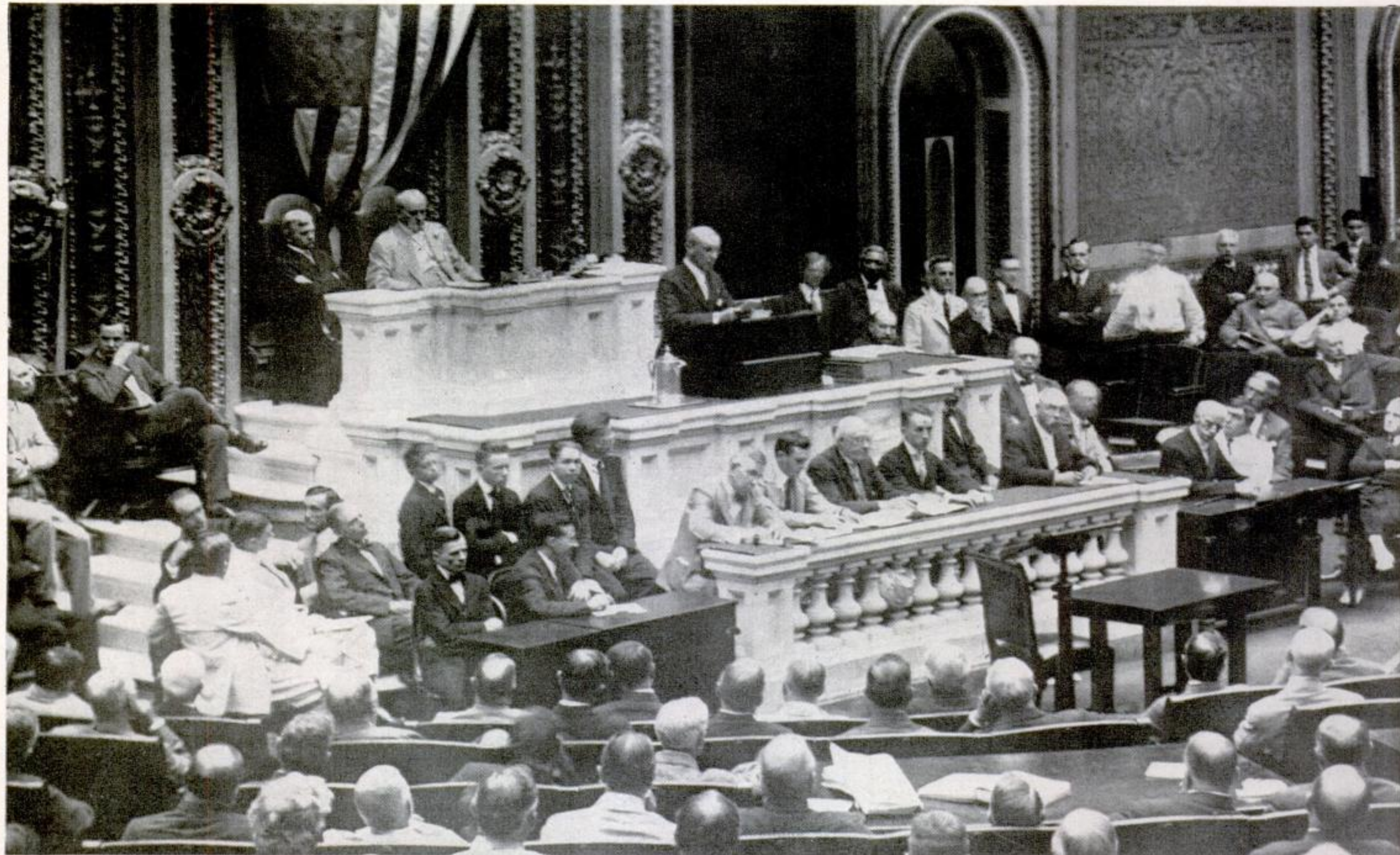
34 Making good their threat, German U-boats sank three American ships in March 1917.



Preparedness got short shrift from President Wilson at first. He called its advocates "nervous and excited." But by 1916, preparedness sentiment was strong in the land,

and Wilson wanted re-election. Shrewdly he decided to go with the tide, stepped forward in parade (*above*) and speech as a preparedness champion. He was still determined that

America should not enter the War. But re-election was necessary for fulfillment of his great ambition to construct a strong and enduring world peace when the War was over.



The War message to Congress came on the evening of April 2, 1917. President Wilson's determination to preserve America's rights to freedom of the seas (concretely, to sell

supplies to the Allies) in the face of desperate and ruthless German submarine warfare had at last canceled out his determination to preserve America's peace, brought the na-

tion to the point of war or surrender. "German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind," he cried. "The world must be made safe for Democracy."

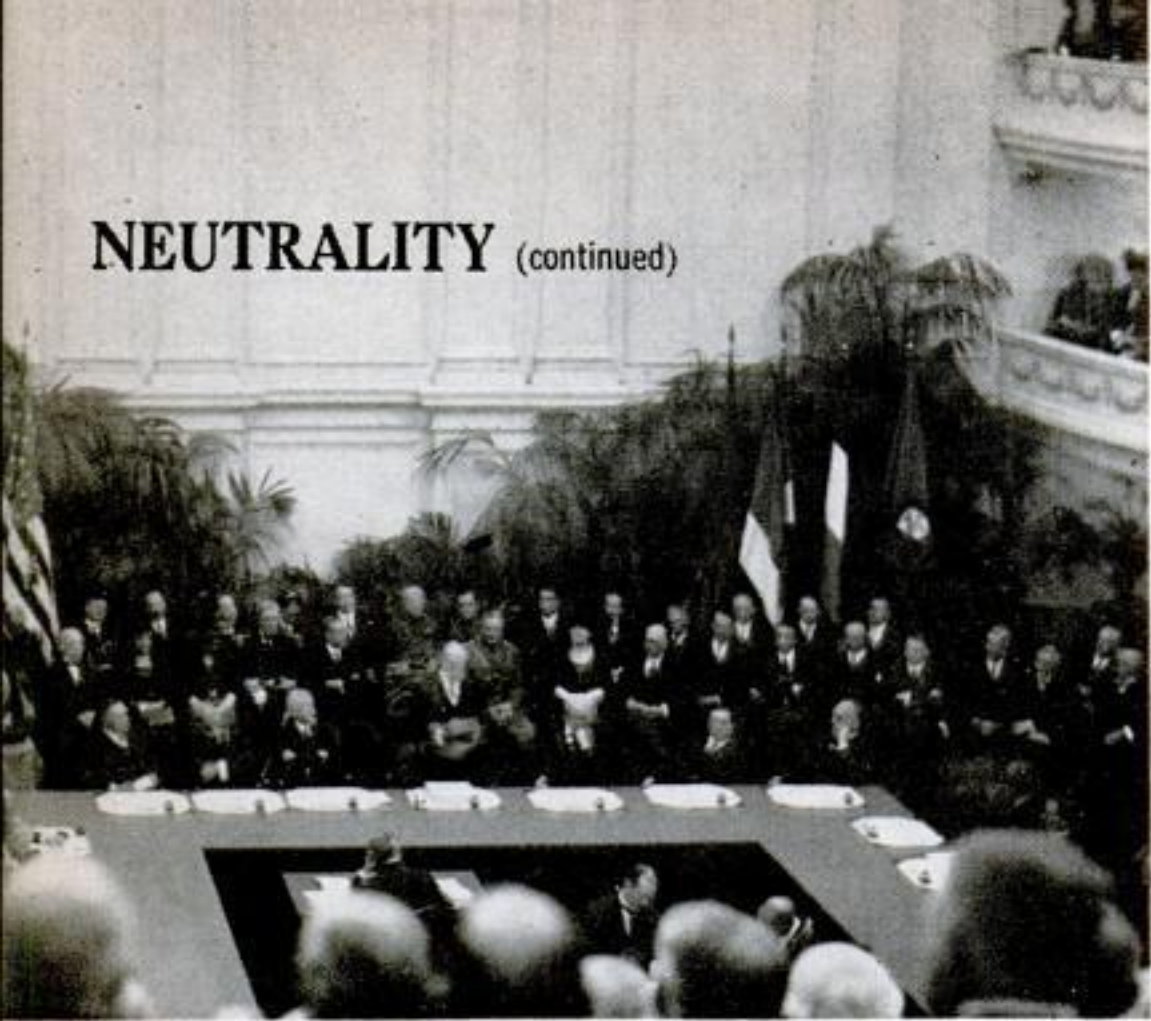
1917



"The Yanks are coming"

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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The Washington Naval Conference of 1921, called by America, was first of the world's post-War disarmament conferences. War-weakened nations accepted American proposal for naval limitation.



The Kellogg Pact of 1928 renouncing war as instrument of national policy was signed in Paris by U.S. Secretary of State Kellogg (above) and envoys of eight other nations, including Germany.



The Bonus Army of 1932 was driven from Washington by U.S. Army with fire (above) and bayonet. Below: Senator Nye (left) questions J. P. Morgan in Senate Munitions Investigation of 1936.



How Americans felt when their crusade seemed only to have made the world safe for Fascism

A nation seldom ends a war with the same ideas it began it with.

When the first World War ended there were still some Americans, including President Wilson and his Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who wanted to finish the crusade America had begun by entering the War. But most Americans had spent their emotion in the fighting. Understandably, they were sick & tired of crusading, sick & tired of Europe's mess. Overwhelmingly in 1920 they rejected Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations, and Franklin Roosevelt with it as candidate for Vice President, in favor of Warren G. Harding and normalcy.

There was still some "war-to-end-war" drive left among thoughtful citizens—enough to support the calling of the first disarmament conference, at Washington in 1921, and the Kellogg Pact outlawing war seven years later. A few anti-war books and plays like *What Price Glory* solidified the "Never again" mood. But except for a handful of intellectuals, Americans in the glittering 1920's were too absorbed in the feverish post-War boom to think very seriously about the past. They did not begin that until, with the coming of the Great Depression, they began to pay the piper in full for the great debacle of 1914-18.

In the bitter, disenchanted years which followed, they grimly marked what they had achieved by their crusade of 1917-18, with its direct cost of 126,000 lives and 26 billion dollars.

They blamed the gargantuan waste of war as the root cause of the depression itself, with all its uncountable wreckage and suffering and crushing debt.

They saw the democracy they had

fought to make safe collapse in nation after nation.

They saw the vengeful Versailles Treaty and the unforgiving policies of the post-War politicians of Britain and France bear fruit in the rise of Adolf Hitler.

They heard America called "Uncle Shylock" as their onetime allies welshed on twelve billion dollars of War debts, spent the money instead on armaments for another war.

They saw the veterans' drive for pensions bring the taxpayers' World War pension bill to nearly twelve billion dollars by Nov. 11, 1938—with the end not yet in sight.

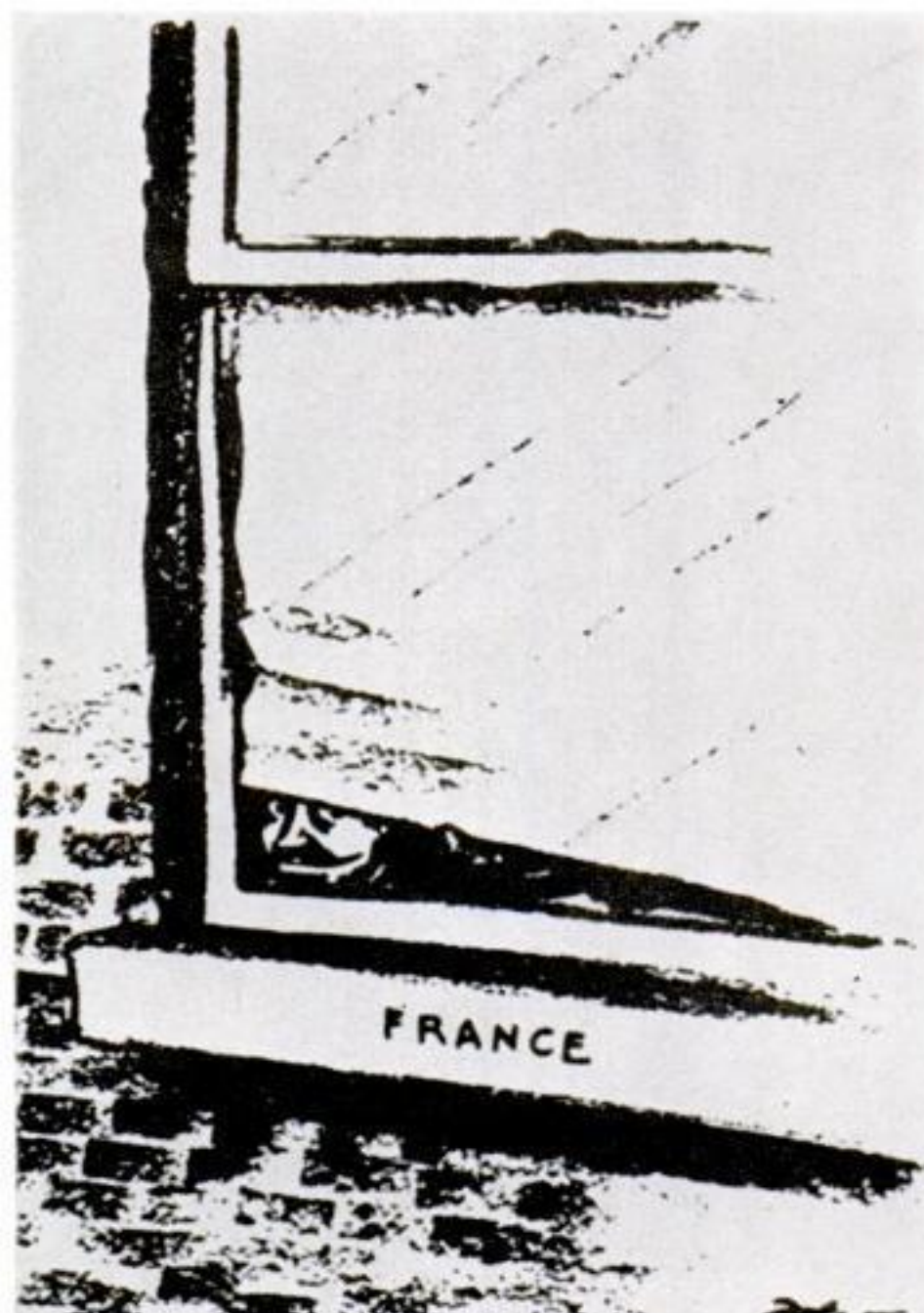
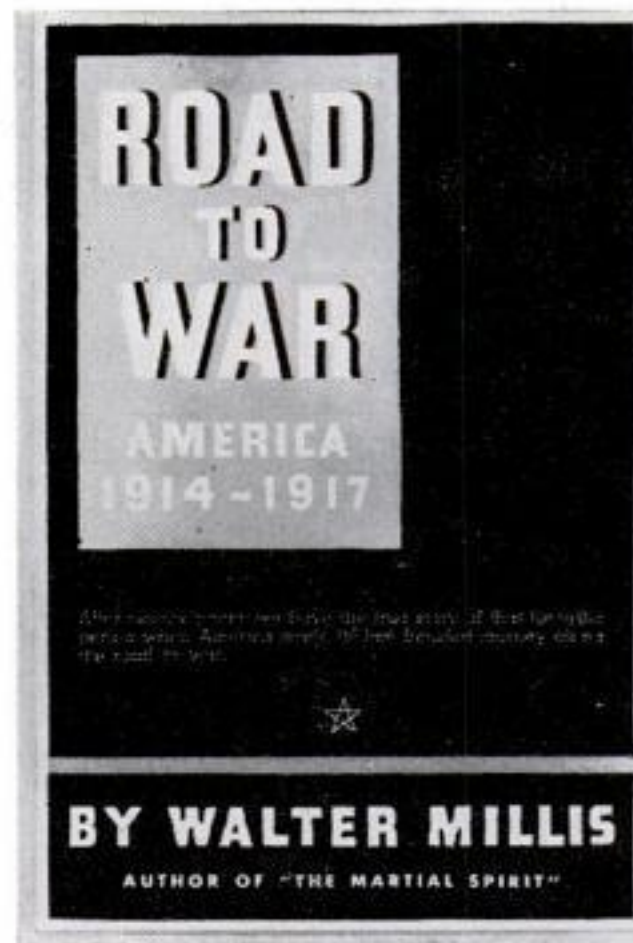
Avidly they welcomed a flood of war-debunking novels and plays and movies like *The Case of Sergeant Grischka*, *Three Soldiers*, *Farewell to Arms*, *Journey's End*, *All Quiet on the Western Front*, *The Road Back* and the photographic history of *The First World War*.

Peace societies burgeoned by the score, their exhortations flowering most spectacularly in the advertisements of World Peaceways (see picture below).

Young people, faced with War-brought depression, were bitterest of all. An adaptation of the Oxford Pledge, "never to bear arms for King and Country," became fashionable in American colleges.

FORTUNE's historic exposé of munitions-makers, *Arms and the Men*, and Walter Millis' brilliant *Road to War* inspired the Senate Munitions Investigation. This led in turn to passage, with overwhelming national support, of the U.S. Neutrality Act.

By 1937, when the Gallup Poll questioned a representative cross-section of Americans, 70% said that America had made a mistake in entering the first World War.



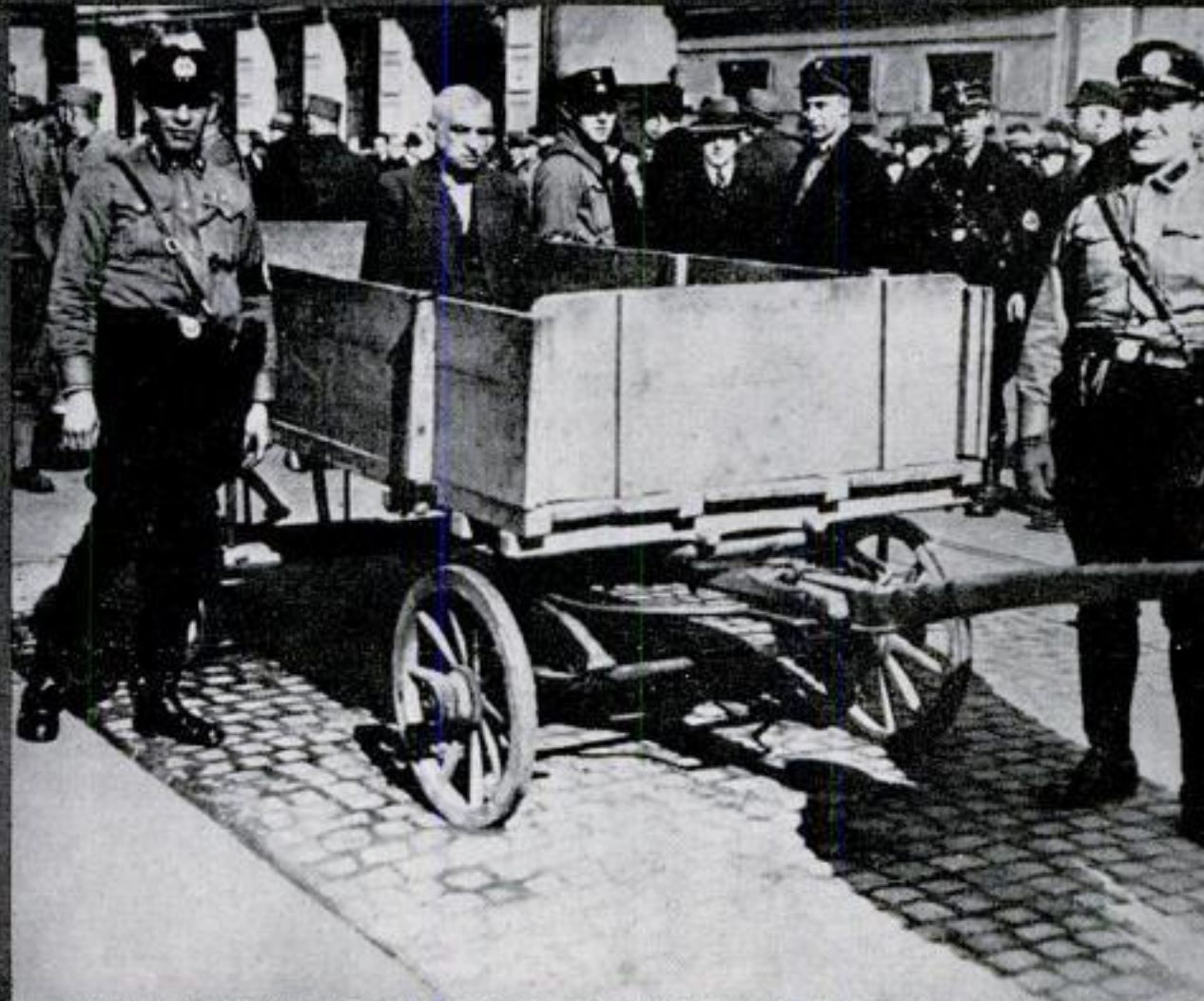
"The Yanks Are Coming" was the title of this 1922 cartoon in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, which reflected America's bitterness at its former allies' welshed on their war debts.



Anti-war propaganda flowered most spectacularly in the advertisements of World Peaceways, to which magazines gave free space. This, the most famous of them, appeared in 1935.



HITLER IS CARICATURED AS A PEEWEE MUSSOLINI IMITATOR. NEW YORK COMMUNISTS RAGE AGAINST HIM. BUT W.V.A. COLLEGE BOYS KID HIM AT PARTY



PREACHER ACTS OUT CHRISTIAN PERSECUTION. GERMAN JEW IS DRAGGED THROUGH STREETS BY NAZI BULLY BOYS. GERMAN-AMERICAN BUNDSMEN DEMONSTRATE IN N.Y.



U.S. CARTOONS SINCE SEPT. 1 PICTURE HITLER AS MANIAC SETTING WORLD AFIRE. BRUTE ATTACKING MANKIND AND MURDERER-THIEF PLUNDERING HIS VICTIMS

And a history of hate

When Adolf Hitler first came to power, most Americans, though thoroughly disapproving of his principles, tended to dismiss him as a crazy little housepainter, a political freak. Mussolini was the big Fascist ogre then and Hitler seemed only a peewee imitator. Many even felt sympathy with his case against the Versailles Treaty. Few but Russia-loving Communists actively raged against him.

But as Hitler proceeded to crush all civil liberties in Germany, to persecute Christian churches as well as Jewish, to imprison and torture and murder his political opponents and to smash Germany's Jews with maniacal brutality, American indifference vanished. Nor were U.S. feelings soothed by the anti-democratic propaganda and insolent mouthings of Hitler's admirers in the German-American Bund.

Anger rose as Hitler began to spread his odious tyranny to other lands. It boiled higher last spring when, forfeiting the last confidence in his promises and dropping all pretense to anything but naked

conquest, he seized the non-German remains of Czechoslovakia. But still there was a chance that he would not plunge the world into war.

Any man who fatalistically insists that America will "inevitably" be "drawn into" the second World War underestimates the tremendous emotional resistance stored up by the aftermath of the last war (see opposite page). But any man who blithely assumes that America is "sure to stay out" also underestimates the tremendous emotional drive of the final hatred of Adolf Hitler and Hitlerism which Americans have felt since the morning of Sept. 1.

It's Economical to be able to say "MY WATCH IS A LONGINES"

People who insist on owning nothing but the best are careful *always* to pay enough to *get* the best. You can buy a Longines man's watch for \$37.50—a ladies' for \$40.00, yet only Longines watches have won:

10 World's Fair Grand Prizes
28 Gold Medals and more Observatory Accuracy Awards than any other timepiece!

Surely—you will agree—it is economical to buy the best when the best costs only a few dollars more. Longines watches of prize winning accuracy, beauty and dependability are sold only by authorized Longines-Wittnauer jeweler agencies. Booklet on request to LONGINES-WITTAUER WATCH CO., INC. 580 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.



Longines
THE WORLD'S MOST HONORED WATCH
WINNER OF 10 WORLD'S FAIR GRAND PRIZES—28 GOLD MEDALS

PROPAGANDA IS THE ENEMY OF AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

The first World War was won, in a very important sense, not on the fields of battle but in the offices of the British propaganda service. It was British propaganda which convinced the people of the U.S. that Germany embodied the forces of evil and which finally brought 2,000,000 American soldiers to Europe to ensure the Allies' victory.

By the fact of a common language and culture, Britain's victory in the war of American opinion was half won before it started. This advantage was pressed with relentless skill by Sir Gilbert Parker, Britain's director for American publicity. The main British themes, endlessly repeated, were simple: that Germany started the War; that the Germans were Huns who cut off babies' hands and ravished women; that German autocracy was bent on conquering the world, including sooner or later the United States. Presentation was more subtle, ranging from the most innocent news item to the forthright propaganda documents below.

Best material for British propaganda was provided by the Germans themselves, with the invasion of Belgium and the introduction of submarines, air raids and poison gas into warfare. Most eloquent testimony to the success of British propaganda was the fact that by 1916 any attempt to present the German case in the U.S. was considered treason.



PROPAGANDIST SIR GILBERT PARKER



Belgian atrocity, the child with her hands cut off, was by far the most successful propaganda story of the War. No one has ever authenticated the story or managed to find a child thus mutilated.



Photographic proof of Belgian atrocities was offered in this picture of a Belgian child with a wounded forearm. This was the closest the British got to documenting the story of the amputated hands.



War propaganda movie, subsidized by British Government, for U.S. consumption, starred the Gish sisters as victims of brutal Prussians. It was directed by another American, D. W. Griffith.



"Over the Top," popular war book made into movie, did much to enlist U.S. sympathies with Allies. It starred its author, American-born Arthur Guy Empey, who fought with British in 1915-16.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 84

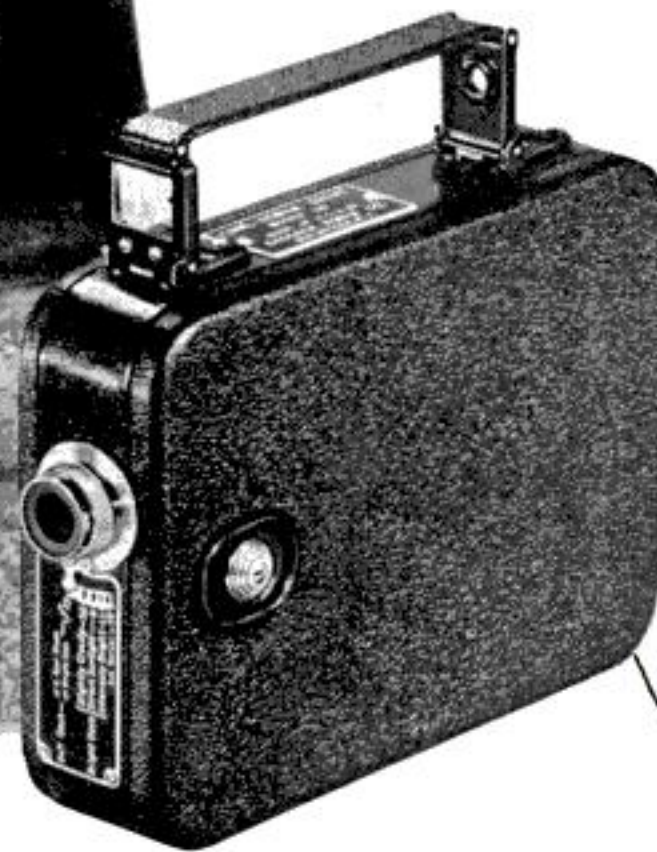
Movies

you make yourself
are now quite
inexpensive



NOWADAYS, there's a movie camera that's kind to your income—Ciné-Kodak Eight. This "economy movie maker" gives you a complete movie scene for a dime or less. A scene runs as long on your screen as the average shot in the newsreels, and the Eight makes 20 to 30 such scenes on a roll of film costing only \$2, *finished, ready to show.*

...AND FOR PROJECTION. To show your pictures at their best, use Kodascope, the Eastman-made projector which teams up beautifully with Ciné-Kodak Eight. See both at your Ciné-Kodak dealer's . . . Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.



Ciné-
Kodak
EIGHT

Now at a new low price—\$29.50

(continued)

BRITISH PROPAGANDA



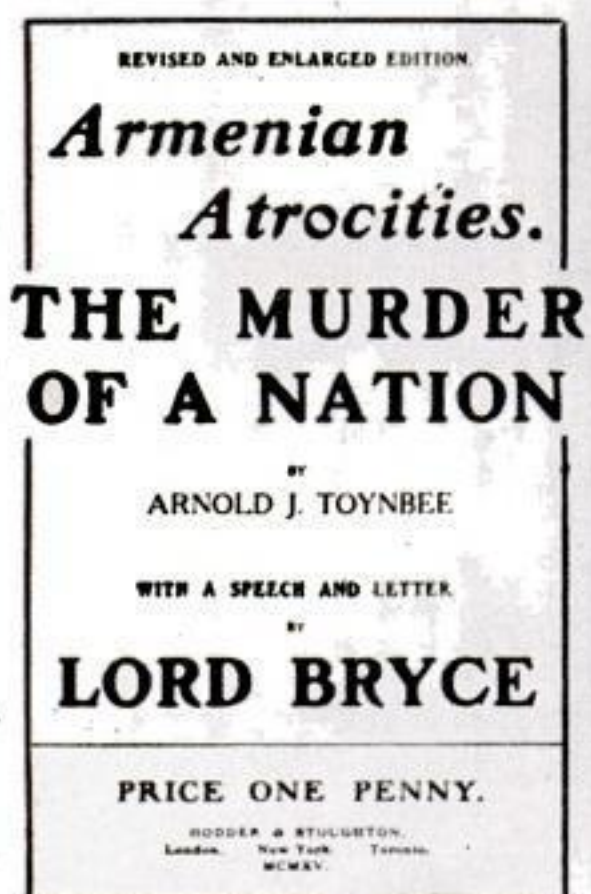
Belgian prisoners, according to the caption on this picture, were driven in parade by their German conquerors and "the usual murders and deeds of savagery" followed. Rules of war, which permit destruction of villages harboring civilian snipers, did not protect the German troops from this disastrous propaganda in last War.



Spy suspects, according to the propaganda, were "shot offhand on the flimsiest pretext." With Germans trying to win a quick war, many undoubtedly were.



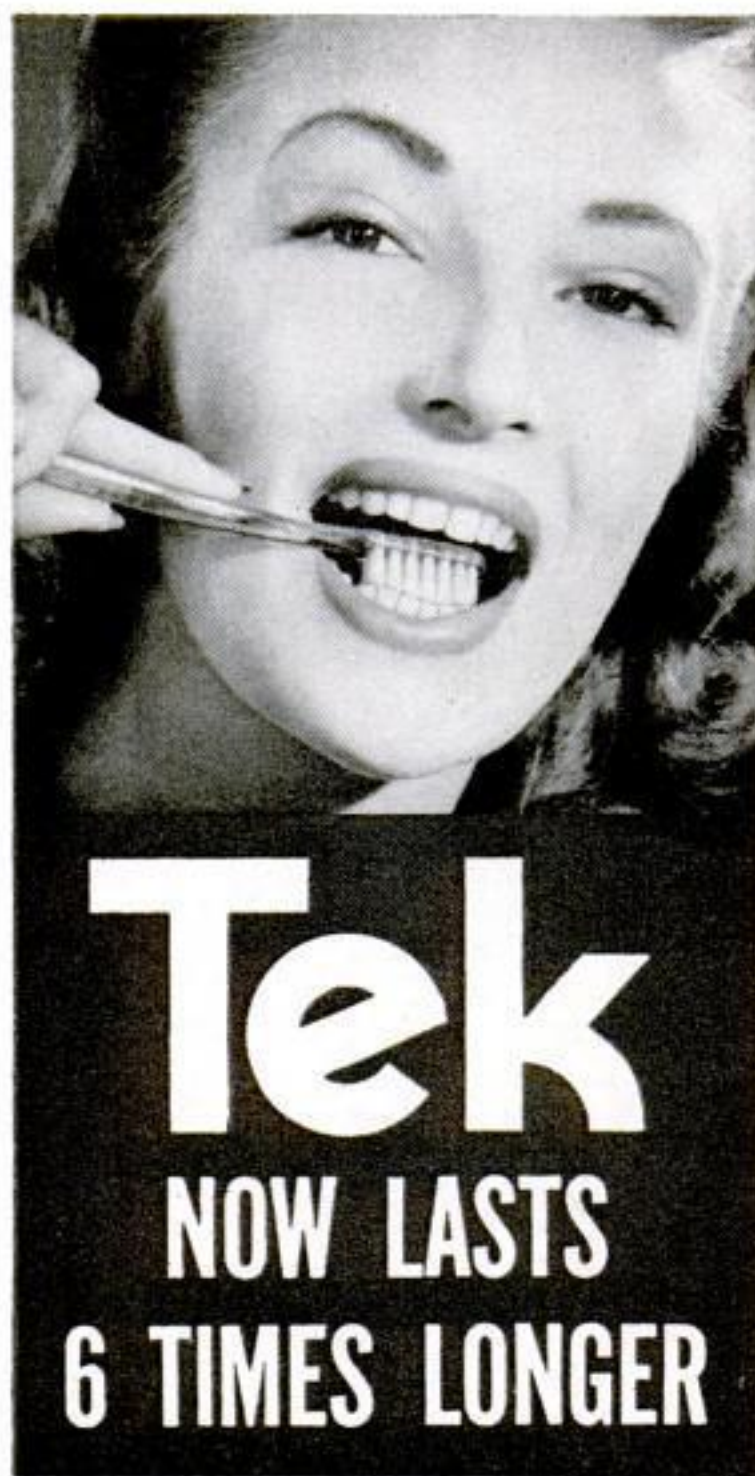
Cadaver factory, for the conversion of soldiers' corpses into German munitions, was one of few outright lies invented by Great Britain's propaganda machine.



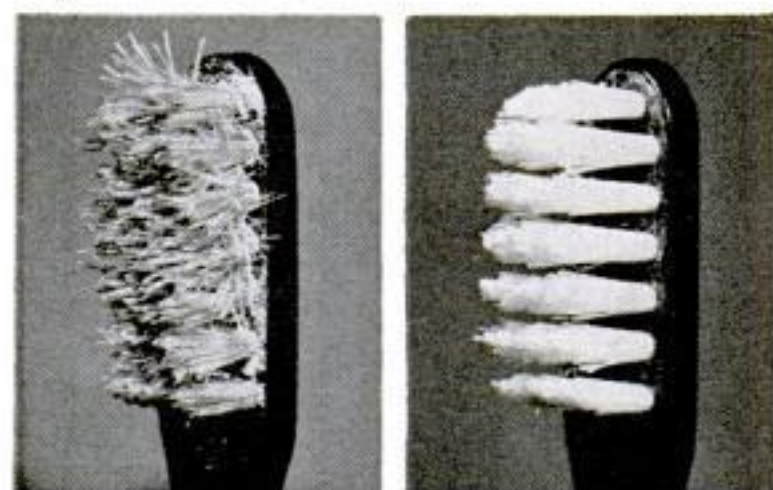
More atrocity stories were leveled at Germany's ally Turkey. Lord Bryce, once Britain's U. S. ambassador, also had his name on Belgian atrocities report.



Happy prisoners made more effective propaganda in Germany than in the U. S. British propaganda air raids released many such handbills in Germany.



IMAGINE HAVING a new tooth brush with the cleaning life of six! That's your new Tek. Genuine, natural bristles, by an exclusive Johnson & Johnson process, now stand up and clean—despite daily use and drenching with water—more than *six times longer* than ever before!



DRAMATIC PROOF Left: Old-style* brush with ordinary, natural bristles worn out by our laboratory test. Right: The new Tek, still full of life after *six times more wear*.



BUY 2 BRUSHES AND SAVE! In the single-brush package: Tek 50¢, Tek Jr. 25¢. New Tek Double package (one brush for morning, one for night) special value!

Johnson & Johnson
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. CHICAGO, ILL.

*Natural bristle brushes without the benefit of Tek's exclusive new process.



"LIFE BEGINS in Autumn"

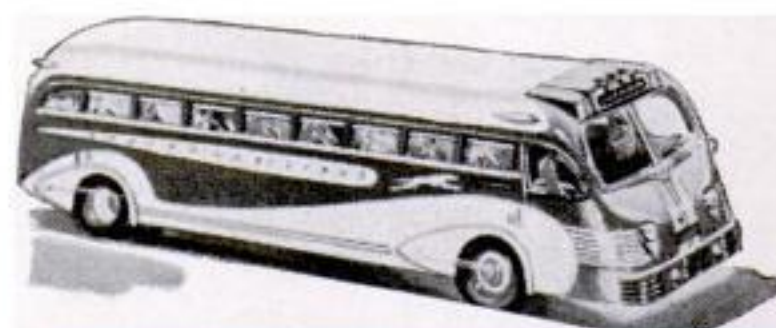
Crisp days, radiant highways, invite trips by **GREYHOUND**

When Fall rolls around, up goes the crescendo of living! This is the golden season, with flame-colored woodlands, tangy, fragrant air—a brand new zest for life.

Full enjoyment of Autumn calls for traveling the bright-bordered highways, getting a close-up of nature in its gayest mood—and this in turn means a Greyhound bus trip. This is the ideal transportation for sport week-ends, business trips, late vacations or Fair-going! The cost is far less than that of other forms of transportation—only a fraction of driving expense. Travel now and travel Greyhound.

PRINCIPAL GREYHOUND INFORMATION OFFICES:

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PHILADELPHIA, PA. Broad Street Station
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 1403 New York Avenue, N.W.
DETROIT, MICH. Washington Boulevard at Grand River
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 509 Sixth Avenue, N.
BOSTON, MASS. 60 Park Square
ST. LOUIS, MO. Broadway & Delmar Boulevard
CHARLESTON, W. VA. 155 Summers Street
FT. WORTH, TEXAS 905 Commerce Street
CINCINNATI, OHIO 630 Walnut Street
RICHMOND, VA. 412 East Broad Street
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LEXINGTON, KY. 801 N. Limestone
WINDSOR, ONTARIO 403 Ouellette Avenue
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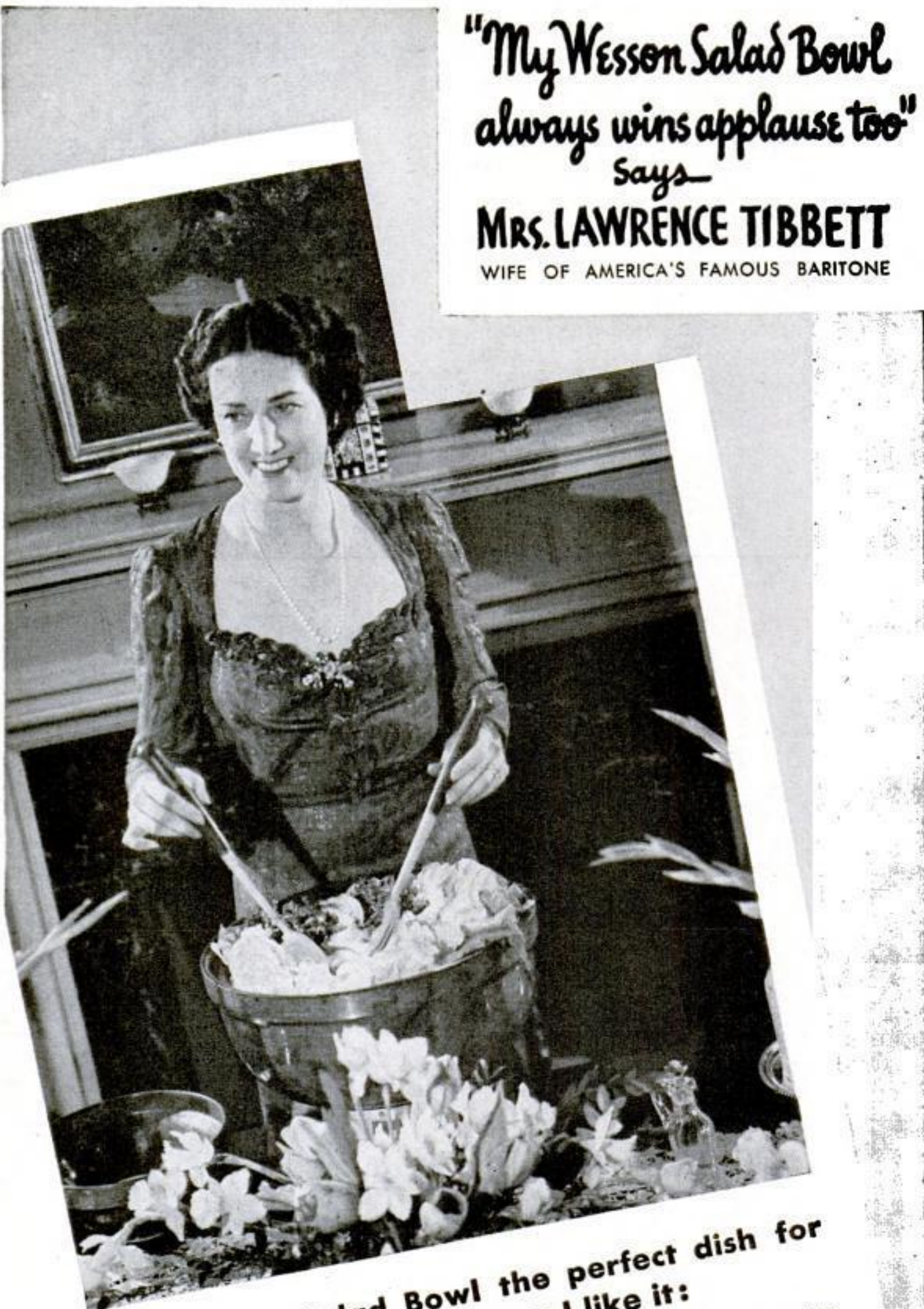
GREYHOUND Lines

MAIL COUPON FOR BOOKLET:

Mail this coupon to the nearest information office, listed above for "This Amazing America" with 140 pictures and stories about curious and amazing places found in America. If you want information on any particular trip, jot down the place you would like to visit on margin below.

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*"My Wesson Salad Bowl
always wins applause too"*
Says—
MRS. LAWRENCE TIBBETT
WIFE OF AMERICA'S FAMOUS BARITONE

**"I consider the Salad Bowl the perfect dish for
buffet suppers—and this is how I like it:**

My Salad Bowl greens—usually lettuce, romaine, endive and water-
cress—are washed, cut or torn into easily handled pieces, arranged
in a large bowl and placed in the refrigerator to chill for about
half an hour and to absorb the delicate touch of garlic, which is
introduced into the salad by rubbing some on a crust of dry bread
and putting it in with the greens.

When ready to serve, mix $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of pep-
per, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of paprika, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of Wesson Oil in a small
bowl, stirring until all are well mixed. Then add 2 tablespoons of
tarragon vinegar and a few drops of Worcestershire sauce and stir
again. Pour this mixture over the greens, tossing gently so that all
pieces are well coated. Then remove the garlic-bread and sprinkle in a
tablespoon or two of fine, dry Roquefort cheese, toss again, and serve."*

Even the most temperamental appetite responds to the crisp, cool, tangy
Salad Bowl with encore after encore—in homes from Maine to California—with pure, delicious Wesson Oil. For
this light and delicate salad oil brings out all the fine flavors of the health-
ful greens and vegetables... and adds energy in a most digestible form.
Enjoy a Wesson Salad Bowl every day... The most popular dish of the season.

*Write the Wesson Oil & Snowdrift People, New Orleans,
La., Dept. R, for FREE booklet containing this and other
favorite Salad Bowl recipes of nationally famous people.

Wesson Oil

for salads... frying... waffles...
and delicious vegetable cookery

AT YOUR GROCER'S



A DICTIONARY OF

Its most important word is "infantryman,"

In any dictionary of war the word with the most significance is
"infantryman," meaning the soldier who fights on foot with a
rifle. In the complex mechanics of modern warfare, his job seems
the simplest. He occupies a certain piece of ground. On defense,
he keeps the enemy out of it. On attack, he dislodges an enemy
infantryman from an enemy piece of ground. He is the most
important unit in war because his presence on a piece of ground
is the only certain token that his army holds it.

No infantryman in the world is better than the one shown in
front and rear view on these pages: the French poilu. Here he
carries his complete equipment. This is what he wears: steel hel-
met, khaki uniform, long plain coat whose front flaps are but-
toned back for marching, heavy flannel shirt (but no undershirt),
ankle-length drawers, woolen breeches, roll puttees, woolen
socks, shoes with hobnailed soles, linen tie, heavy woolen gloves.



MODERN WARFARE

the soldier who does the real fighting

This is what he carries: a rifle, or carbine, which is shorter, with a 16-in.-long bayonet; knapsack over shoulders; two haversacks, one over left hip, the other over small of back; over this second haversack, a gas mask; canteen on right hip; two ammunition pouches in front. In the knapsack is change of underclothes and socks, pair of light shoes, woolen blanket, poncho, reserve rations and ammunition. The haversacks contain bread, chocolate, tobacco, personal belongings. The canteen contains two quarts of wine and water—three parts water to one part wine.

On the basis of the last World War, the infantryman has one chance in four of emerging from combat unscathed, two in four of being wounded, one in four of being killed. His wounds are caused: 46% by artillery shells, 31% by gas, 20% by small arms and grenades, less than 1% by bayonet. One out of ten shell wounds is fatal. Only one out of 20 small-arms wounds is fatal.



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

DO YOU WANT YOUR MAKE-UP
TO STAY ON FOR HOURS AND HOURS?

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING
THAT WILL HELP KEEP
A BLEMISH OUT OF SIGHT?

DO YOU WANT YOUR SKIN
TO GLOW THROUGH YOUR POWDER?

DO YOU WANT TO HELP
HIDE YOUR FRECKLES?



\$1.00

ELIZABETH ARDEN'S WONDERFUL NEW

All-Day Foundation Cream

IS THE ANSWER

Elizabeth Arden's newest success is a beautiful cream that stabilizes your make-up and keeps it on beautifully all day long...

that helps to conceal a blemish...freckles...summer tan...

that glows softly through your powder and gives your face a luminous look...

that keeps you looking groomed and lovely throughout a whole festive evening...

that comes in four wonderful shades to match your skin (or the color you'd like your skin to be)!

It's called — appropriately enough — Elizabeth Arden's ALL-DAY FOUNDATION CREAM \$1.

Elizabeth Arden

691 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK • PLAZA 3-5846

Famous Old Forester

*"There is
nothing better
in the Market!"*

THERE is no finer tribute to the superb taste of Old Forester than its 70-year-old reputation as "America's Guest Whisky." True hospitality calls for Old Forester, a rich whisky, friendly to your taste. Let your enjoyment of this rich, mild Kentucky bourbon be increased by the assurance of the hand-written message on the label—"There is nothing better in the market."

BROWN-FORMAN
DISTILLERY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
At Louisville, In Kentucky
Since 1870

100 PROOF



*"There is
nothing better
in
the Market"*

LABEL AND FORMULA
UNCHANGED THROUGH
THREE GENERATIONS

Famous Old Forester
America's "Guest Whisky" Since 1870

Dictionary of War (continued)

Light machine gun is infantry offense weapon

The basic unit of infantrymen is a squad, made up of from eight to 13 men. Each squad functions around a light machine gun, the men using their rifles largely to defend and assist the light machine gun. Major use of the light machine gun is to attack. Its low trajectory fire sends defending enemy troops to cover, or drives them back in counterattack.

Below is a British Bren .303-in. gun. Light enough to be carried by one man, it can fire 300 shots per minute, is loaded by clips (above breech) holding 30 bullets each. Light machine guns are air-cooled, have a bad tendency to get overheated which causes them to jam or fire inaccurately. Ribs on barrel help keep it cool. Perforated device on nose is a "flash hider," which prevents the enemy from locating the gun by its sputtering flame.



Heavy machine gun is infantry's main defense

The heavy machine gun is the bulwark of front-line defense. It fires in bursts at the rate of 250 bullets per minute. More than anything else, its insistent fire has destroyed the mobility of modern troops. Heavy machine-gun crews often do not see their targets. They fire over prearranged areas, co-ordinating their fire with that of other guns so that they can sweep an entire front-line section. The waste from missed shots is terrific but the effectiveness of the fire justifies the waste.

Below is a French 8-mm. heavy machine gun, adjusted for anti-aircraft work. All heavy machine guns must be able to defend ground troops against strafing or dive-bombing planes. Because the power of their bullets is not great, a direct hit on pilot, gas tank or vulnerable part is necessary to bring down the plane.



Hand grenades serve infantry as artillery

The most rudimentary form of artillery is the hand grenade, a metal container filled with high explosive which is thrown by an infantryman. In its use, the soldier functions as a cannon, propelling a shell by hand at the enemy. The hand grenade is very useful to help drive the enemy from cover of trenches, fox-holes, machine-gun nests, dugouts which the artillery fire has missed. It can also disable advancing tanks.

The Allies use the familiar pineapple-shaped grenade, whose fuse is set by pulling out a pin before throwing. The Germans prefer the potato-masher type (*shown below*), on which the grenade is fixed to a stick. By pulling a ring attached to the end of the stick, the soldier sets off fuse, waits a few seconds, then slings grenade at the enemy. A good thrower can toss a grenade 40 yd.



Trench mortars lob bombs into enemy lines

Smallest unit of artillery is the trench mortar, which moves right up with the front-line infantrymen. Light, unobtrusive pieces, they are little more than smooth bored tubes. They lob their bombs high into the air, are used to blast troops out of cover and destroy barbed wire.

Below is the 81-mm. German trench mortar, the size standard in French, German, Polish armies. To fire it, a bomb is dropped into the muzzle of the gun. When it hits the bottom of the tube powder rings are set off which sends the bomb soaring almost straight up. The new mortars are so accurate that a good crew can drop a bomb on a blanket at 3,000 yd. Usual European allotment among armies is six to each regiment. The bigger, heavier mortars in artillery use are loaded at the breech with shells.



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Wherever you go

PARIS means

Style



The recognition gentlemen everywhere accord Paris for style supremacy is coupled with an appreciation for enduring quality and true craftsmanship.

Illustrated: Paris Belt—Levant grain Cowhide, suede lined. Silver plated Jewelry Buckle with exclusive Paris grip. Belt \$1, Buckle \$1. Other Paris Belts \$1 and up.

Paris Suspenders—"Hi Lite"—Glazed Pig-grain leather. Four beautiful colors—blue, green, tan, brown, \$1. Other new styles \$1 and up.

Paris Garters—exclusive Paris non-binding elastic 50c. Other attractive styles 50c and \$1.

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PARIS

GARTERS

NO METAL CAN TOUCH YOU

FREE-SWING SUSPENDERS

CAN'T SKID OFF YOUR SHOULDERS

BELTS

"TOPS" FOR YOUR TROUSERS

Movie-goers you've undoubtedly seen!



1. **THE BARKING SEAL** coughs incessantly because his collar's tight! The collars on Arrow Shirts *always* fit right: Arrows are Sanforized-Shrunk, fabric won't shrink even a measly 1%!



2. **THE SHRUGGER** is uncomfortable because his shirts don't *sit* right... But Arrow's exclusive Mitoga cut curves with your waist, slopes with your shoulders, tapers with your arms.



3. **THE TOE-TREADER** often comes late because he spotted missing shirt buttons as he was dressing for theater. Arrow shirt buttons are *anchored* on by a patented button-stay!



4. **THE ADMIRING WIFE** can't take her eyes off her hubby—he looks so swell in his Arrow Shirt. Get *Gordon*, a fine oxford shirt, with a perfect Arrow collar—\$2 at your Arrow dealer's.

ARROW SHIRTS

Made by Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.

Sanforized-Shrunk—a new shirt free if one ever shrinks out of fit

Dictionary of War (continued)

Light artillery gives infantry close support

Right up in the front lines, many armies place light field artillery pieces known as "close supporting guns." The 75-mm. German howitzer below is a modern example. This little piece, whose low outline makes it easy to conceal and whose lightness gives it great mobility, can drop shells on enemy machine-gun nests, can also go into action against tanks. Close supporting guns fire at targets which are visible to their crews, differing from heavier pieces which lie further back of the lines and are directed by telephone or wire from forward observation posts. The 75 is ideally suited for mountain use because it can easily be taken apart, carried by its crew over steep, rocky terrain.



105-mm. howitzer is basic light field piece

The standard piece of light field artillery used to be guns of about 75 mm. caliber. Best known was the famous French 75. Today the 75 is being replaced as the primary light field gun by the 105-mm. gun-howitzer. Below is the British version of the 105, the 25-pounder. Almost as mobile as the highly mobile 75, the 105 can fire a bigger shell just as rapidly, can cover more square yards of ground with explosive destruction. It can shoot either at low trajectory, like a gun, or a high trajectory, like a howitzer. The German Army has completely replaced its light field pieces with 105's. The French Army was caught woefully short of them during the last War, is now making up the lack.



CONTINUED ON PAGE 92



Little Rob Roy



1

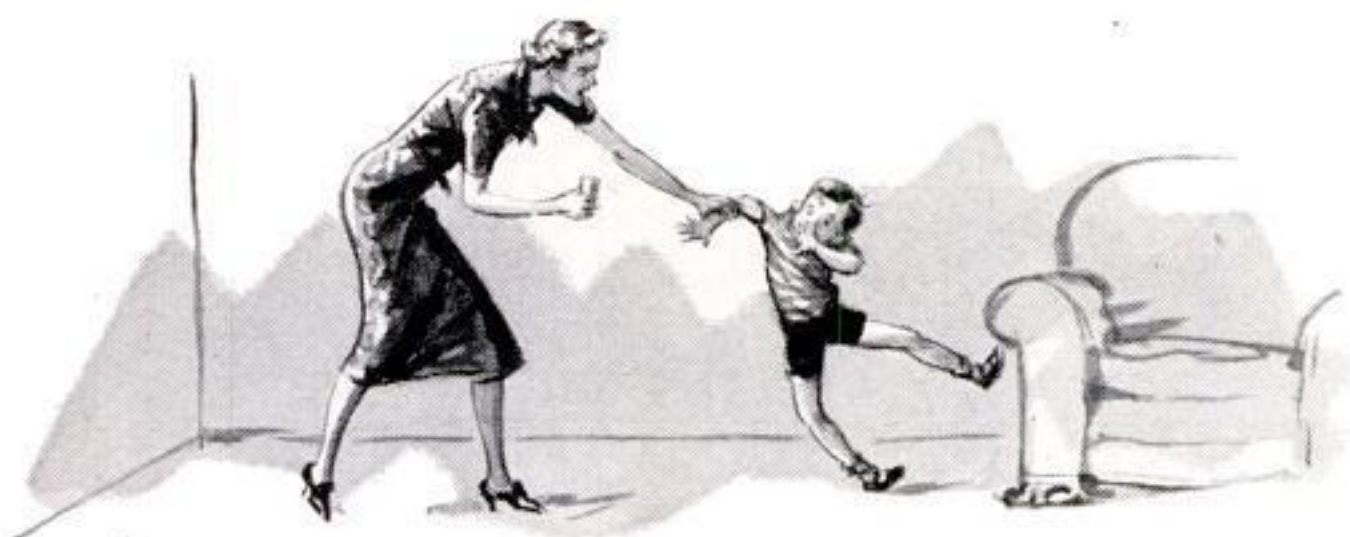
Little Rob Roy was a good little boy,
But at laxative time he was trying.
He'd turn and he'd twist, and with anger resist,
And go into a spasm of crying.

5

Now wait, Mother, wait—before it's too late!
That laxative might be all wrong.
While safe for his Dad, for such a small lad
It might be entirely too strong.

6

It might harm a small tot, tie him up in a knot,
And make his tum feel a bit sore,
So don't gripe the lad by a dose that is bad;
It may leave him worse off than before.

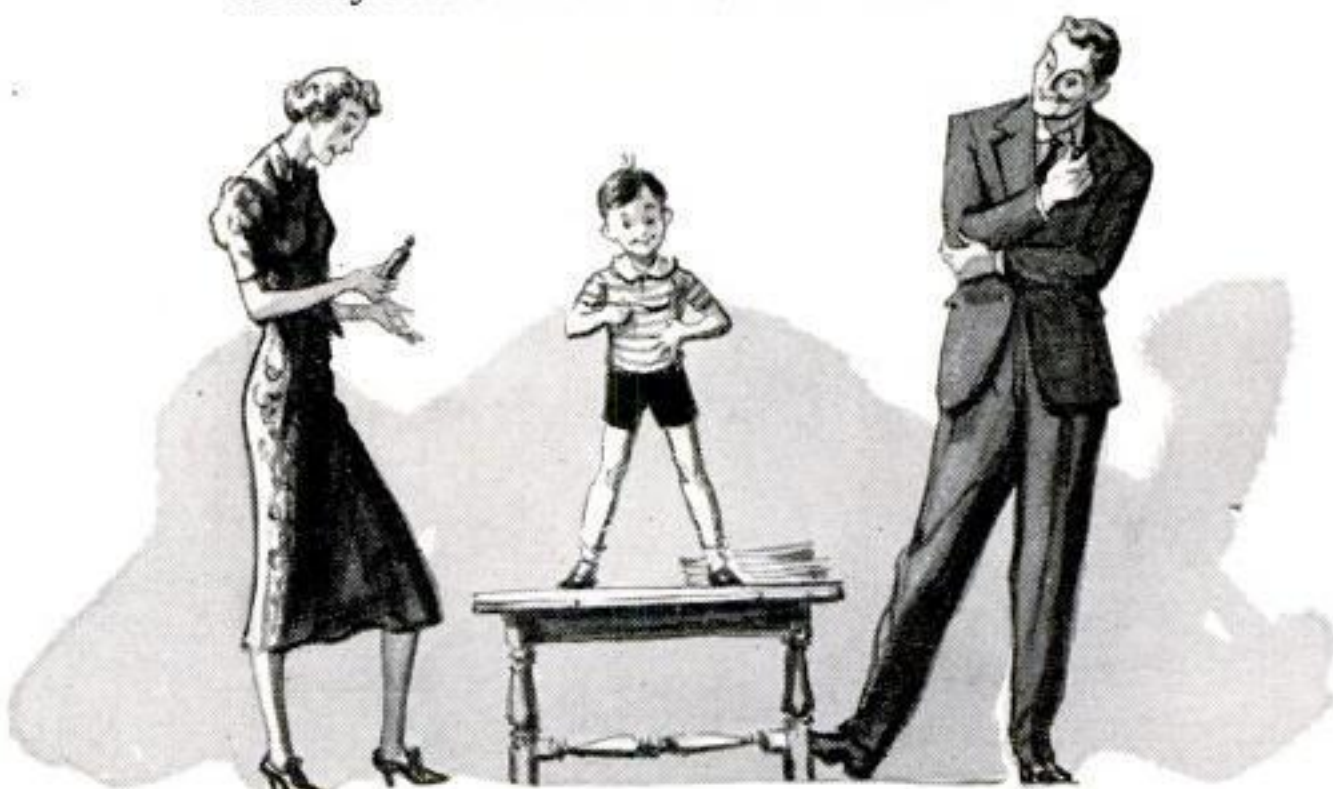


2

His mother, named Hope, at the end of her rope,
On kindness no longer could bank.
She grabbed him and said, with a shake of her head:
"You'll take it or get a good spank!"

3

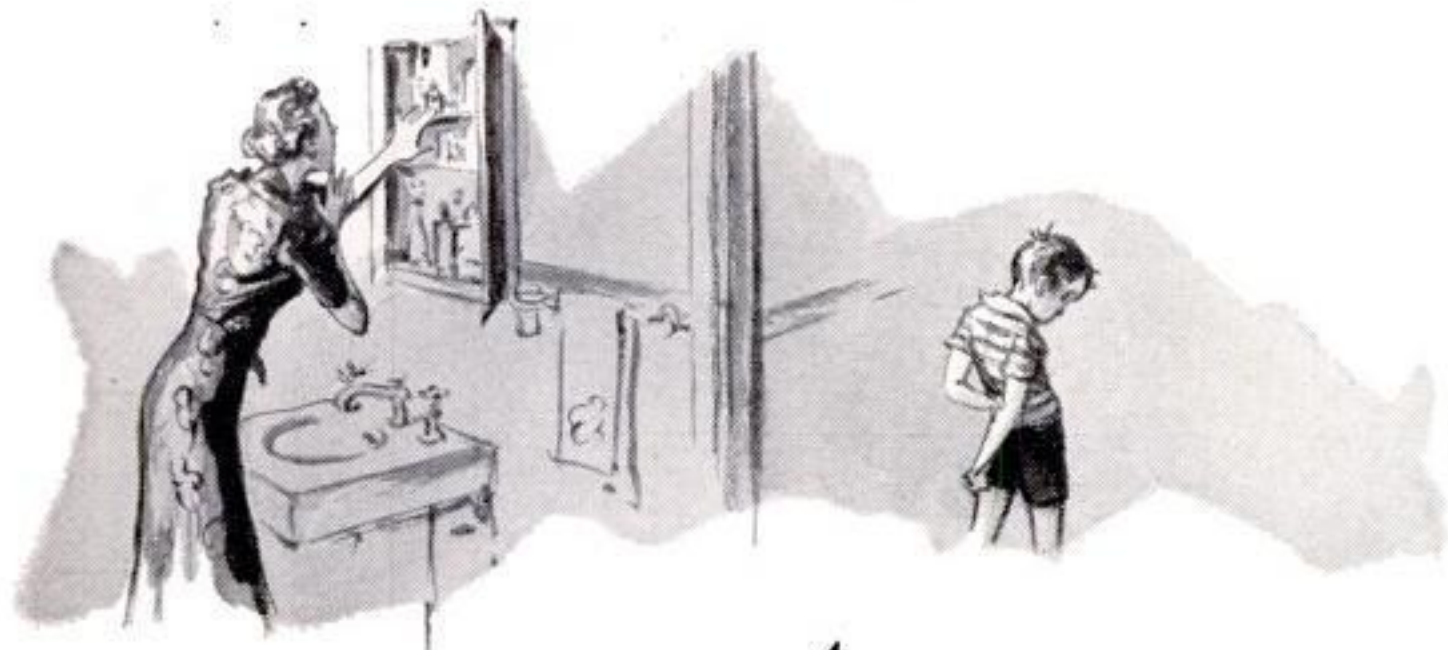
Now force often serves as a shock to the nerves,
When it's used on a sensitive child.
So force you should bar—it is better by far
To give a dose pleasant and mild.



7

There's a laxative fine, that is wisely designed
For children. To taste it is fun.
Its name is Castoria—FLETCHER'S CASTORIA.
Praises world-wide it has won.
Your druggist will tell you, your doctor will tell you,
It's *safest* by far for your son.

(P. S. And for your daughter, too.)



4

Then Roy's mother said as the little one fled:
"No more will I struggle and rave.
To the youngster I'll give his Dad's lax-a-tive,
Its flavor he surely will crave."



Chas. H. Fletcher
CASTORIA

The **SAFE** laxative made especially
for babies and growing children





BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE PRINCE OF WALES
1936



BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. M. KING OF SWEDEN

"Quality
Tells"



Compare

VAT 69 and
you will be
convinced
that it is

No. 1
in
Taste



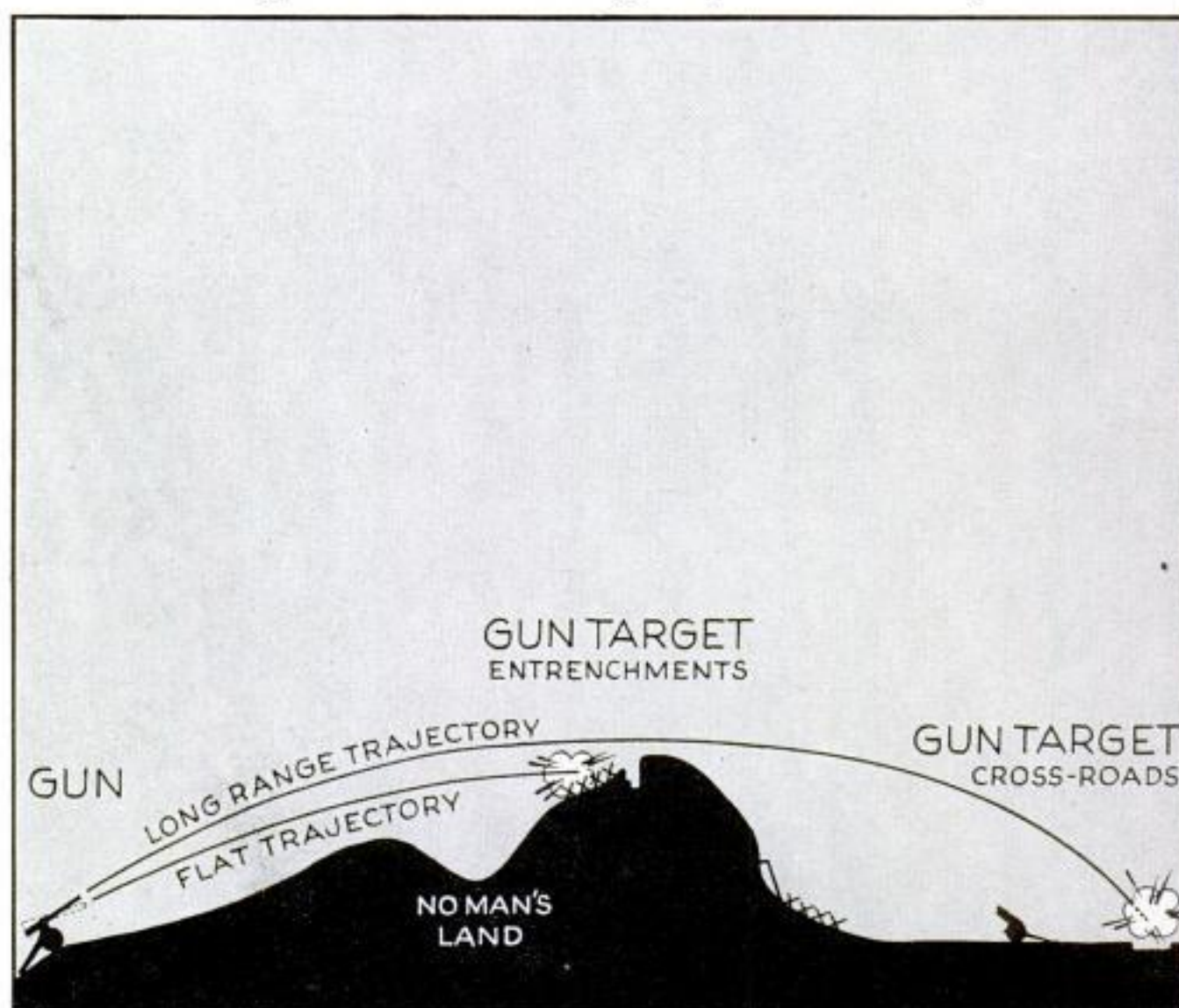
86
PROOF

BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY

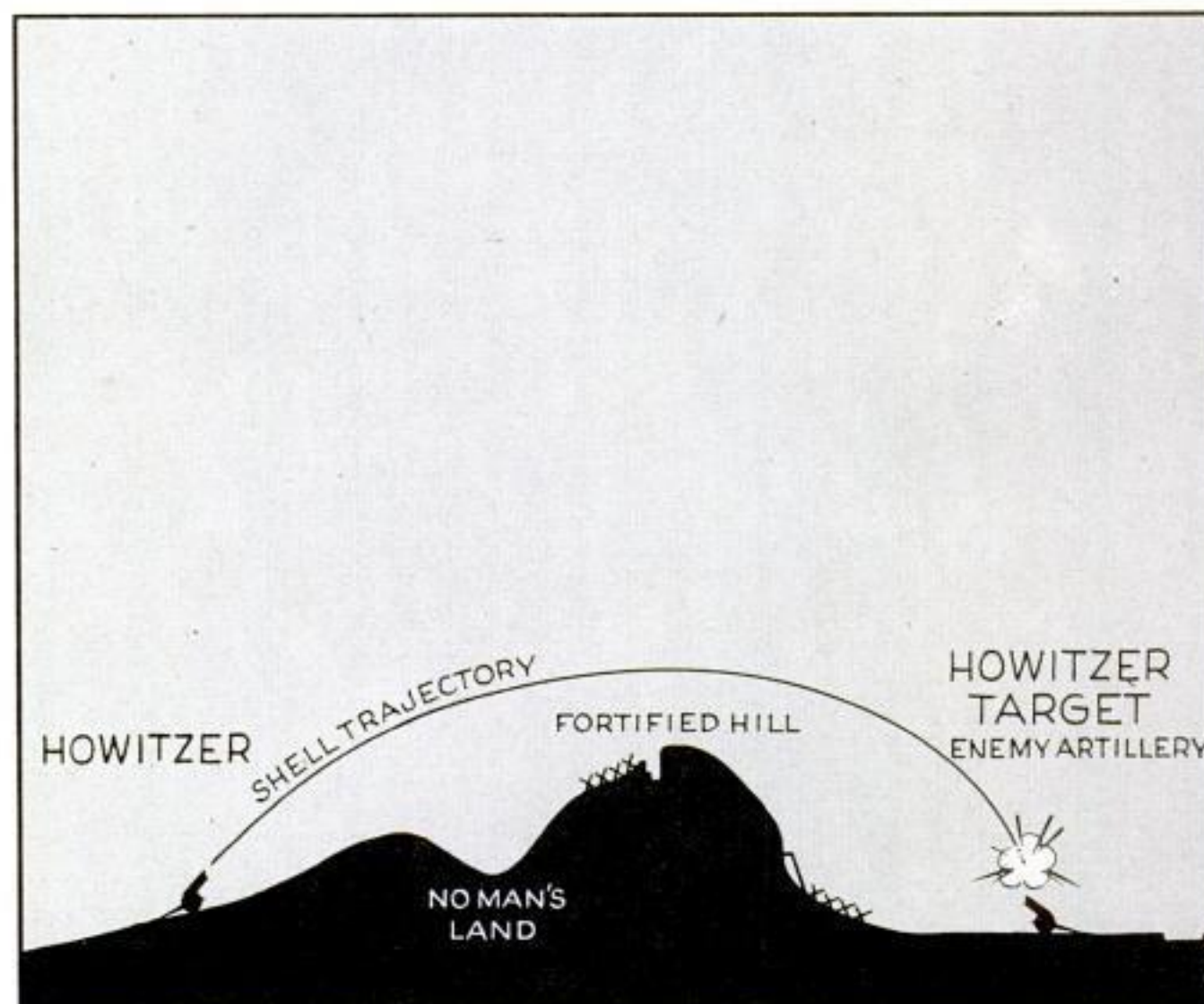
PARK & TILFORD
IMPORT CORP., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dictionary of War (continued)

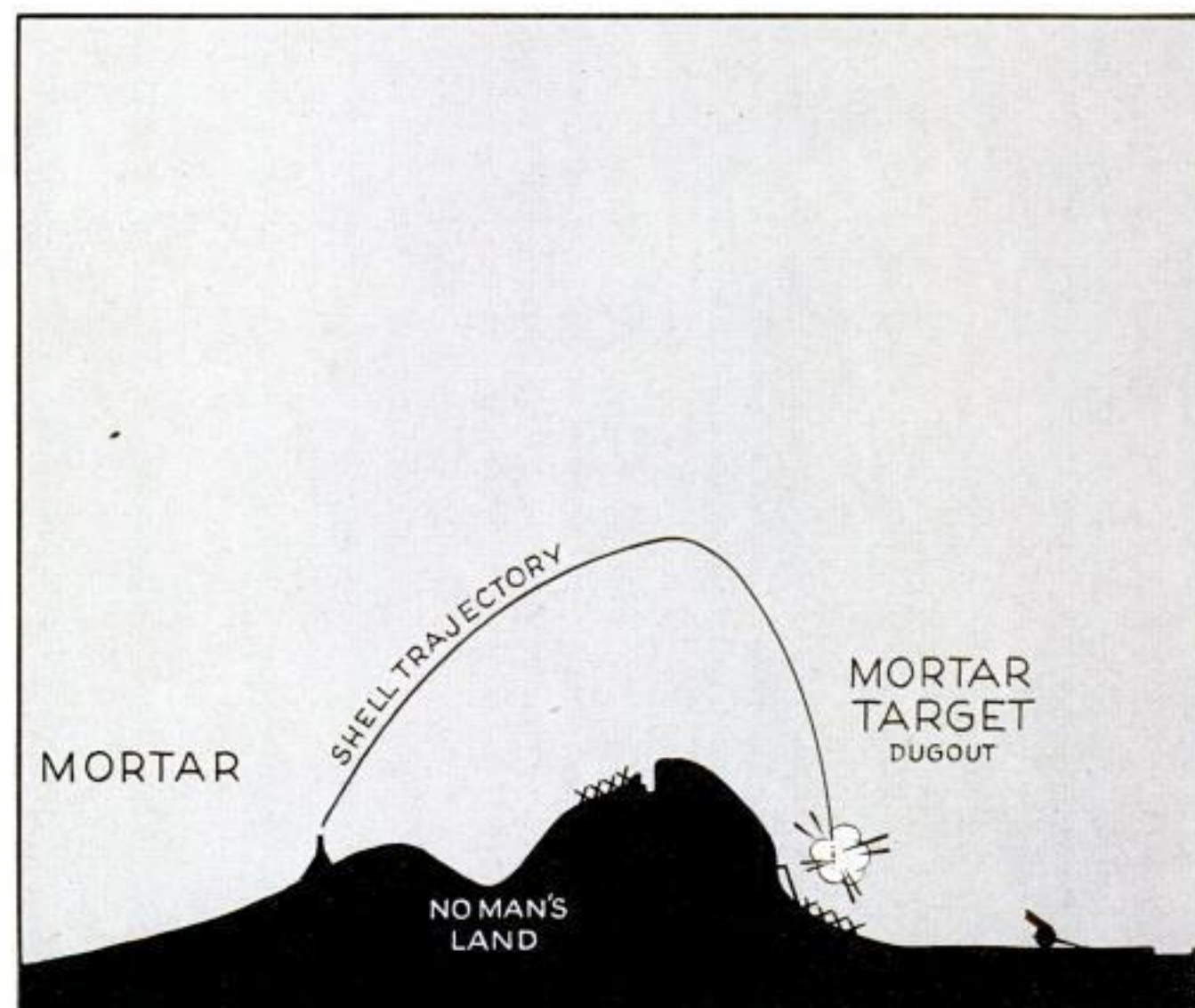
These diagrams define gun, howitzer, mortar



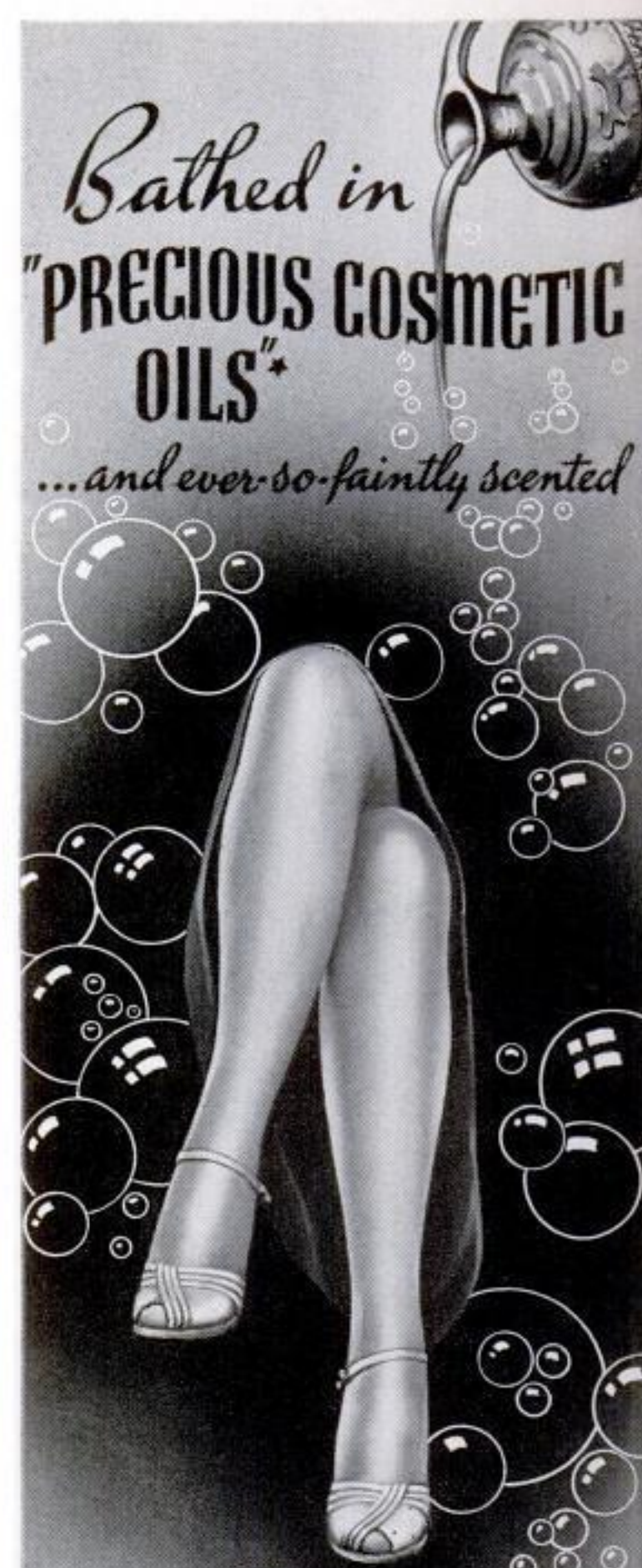
A gun sends its shell on flat trajectory. Here are two main gun uses. A light field piece bombards troops entrenched in the side of a hill, while a heavier gun (like the 155-mm. shown opposite, bottom), shoots over the hill at distant objective.



A howitzer has a higher trajectory, can drop shells closer behind the hill than a gun. In modern warfare, troops and artillery are hiding from flat fire in trenches or behind hills. Hence the howitzer gets at objectives a field gun cannot reach.



A mortar has the highest trajectory of all artillery. Emplaced on the side of a hill, it can lob a shell almost straight up in the air so that it falls on the far slope of another hill, dropping straight down on an enemy position like a pile driver.



Bathed in
"PRECIOUS COSMETIC
OILS"
...and ever-so-faintly scented

STOCKING MAGIC by Northmont

You'll love these new stockings by Northmont—love the soft radiance this beauty treatment imparts to each silken strand—love the way they are infused with just a breath of a most delicate scent. And how adroitly Northmont's new Wraptwist Crepe has been knit to resist snags! Sheerer...longer wearing...trim fitting...they're unquestionably the *fresh* \$1 per pair viewpoint in stockings.

Dayette

Sheer...for Daytime Smartness

Dressette

Sheerer...for Teatime Loveliness

Dreamette

Sheerest...for Glamour Set to Music

Ask for them at your favorite store or write Northmont, Empire State Building, New York City.

Northmont

BATHED IN "PRECIOUS COSMETIC OILS"

★ REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

© 1939, NORTHMONT HOSIERY CORPORATION
READING, PENNSYLVANIA

Medium artillery goes after enemy batteries

The gun below is classed as medium artillery. It is one of Germany's fine new 150-mm. howitzers, which can outshoot the French 155-mm. howitzers. Howitzers cannot shoot as far as guns of the same caliber but their higher trajectory (*opposite, center*) makes them essential to modern fighting.

The function of a medium howitzer is to destroy or disable enemy batteries and thus protect its own artillery. It also pours heavy fire on strong enemy points, aids in barrages, demolishes barbed wire, harasses enemy advances. Caliber for caliber, Germany's howitzers and all its artillery is the best in Europe. In recent years guns have greatly improved both in range and in mobility. Because it started from scratch, German artillery is much more modern than the French, the pieces for which have been thriftily saved and made over from the last War. But the French have the reputation of being the best artillerists in Europe. England has been working fast to modernize its artillery.



Heavy artillery carries a knockout punch

Below is a French 155-mm. gun which shoots a 95-lb. shell ten miles. It is classed as heavy artillery. Heavy artillery is the knockout punch an army must have to win war by purely military means. Its chief use is to send shells back of lines at supply dumps, railroads, communication lines. It also helps lighter field pieces bombard strongly entrenched front-line troops.

The size of a gun is determined by the diameter of its bore. It is measured by inches or by millimeters. One inch equals 25 mm. Light field artillery is generally composed of 75-mm. guns or 105-mm. howitzers. Medium field artillery includes howitzers of 150 and 155 mm., guns of 105 mm. Guns of 155 mm. and over, howitzers and mortars over 155 mm. are heavy field artillery. When guns get bigger than 200 mm., they tend to lose their mobility and their standing as field pieces and must be carried by rail. The weight of the shell varies as the cube of a gun's caliber; i.e., a 6-in. gun fires a shell eight times the weight of a 3-in. gun's.



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

KLEENEX^{*} "TRUE CONFESSIONS"



**BLOW HARD,
BIG BOY!**

THE BOSS CAUGHT ON
QUICK ABOUT KLEENEX—
IT'S SO SOFT AND
SOOTHING ON HIS NOSE
WHEN HE HAS A COLD!

(from a letter by
L. K., Chicago, Ill.)



I'M ALL A-TWITTER...

...SAID BUTCH THE BURGLAR,
WHEN HE SAW HOW KLEENEX
MADE DULL, DINGY SILVER
SHINE LIKE NEW!

(from a letter by L. H. G., Philadelphia, Pa.)



**"TWO TIMER,"
MY BEST GIRL SCREAMED**

NO MORE TELL-
TALE LIPSTICK
STAINS SINCE
I SUPPLY ALL
MY GIRLS WITH
KLEENEX
TISSUES!

(from a letter by
A. B., Brooklyn, N.Y.)



SO I SEZ...

ONLY KLEENEX IS
JUST LIKE KLEENEX.
NO CLERK CAN PASS
OFF A SUBSTITUTE
BRAND ON ME!

(from a letter by
E. H. S., Lansdowne, Pa.)

**DIRTY HANDKERCHIEFS
MEANT DIRTY LOOKS...**

FROM THE WIFE AND LAUNDRESS...
NOT TO SPEAK OF UNNECESSARY
EXPENSE...TILL I DISCOVERED THE
KLEENEX HABIT DURING COLDS!

(from a letter by
R. H., Chicago, Ill.)



**NOW 500 SHEET
ECONOMY KLEENEX^{*}
ALSO IN THE
SERV-A-TISSUE BOX**

it Saves as it Serves—one double tissue at a time

Pull a double-tissue
Straight up



...Next one Pops up
Ready for use!



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● During colds and hay fever, Kleenex soothes
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washing. Use each tissue once—then destroy,
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comes in the Serv-a-Tissue Box. Keep one in
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WATCH THE KNIFE, SONNY! Boys will play with knives! But Band-Aid is ready to protect the cuts they get. Band-Aid is a neat, ready-made bandage that keeps dirt out of injuries. Just stick it on! And

Band-Aid stays on—even on awkward, hard-to-bandage surfaces! Be sure you get *genuine Band-Aid*. It's made only by Johnson & Johnson. Look for the red cross on the package.



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**"YOU TAKE THE HIGH HEELS
AND I'LL TAKE THE LOW HEELS"**

Discover the comfort in these New Type lightweight Cantilever Shoes

The new type Cantilever shoes give you smooth, custom-like fit. The reason? Cantilever lasts are designed to fit not only the length and breadth of your foot, but the bottom contour as well. Try on a pair of these lightweight tailored shoes today. You'll find them so smart and very comfortable for daytime wear.



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FREE! A penny postcard will bring you the name of your nearest dealer and also our simple foot exercises to keep your feet fit. Just send your postcard, with your name and address, to Cantilever Shoes, Portsmouth, Ohio. Fine shoes for men, women and children.

Dictionary of War (continued)

Tanks clear the way for infantry advance

There are three kinds of tanks: light (3-10 tons), medium (10-30 tons), heavy (30 tons up). Below is a British medium tank. Armed with a 47-mm. gun and six machine guns, it carries a crew of five at a top speed of 16 m.p.h.

The tank's job is to clear the way for infantry advance. When the artillery has finished pounding enemy defenses, heavy and medium tanks roll out to attack. Heavy tanks, carrying 75-mm. guns or the equivalent, destroy anti-tank guns and artillery. Medium tanks blast pillboxes, machine-gun nests. Light tanks trundle behind with the infantry, mopping up machine-gun nests.

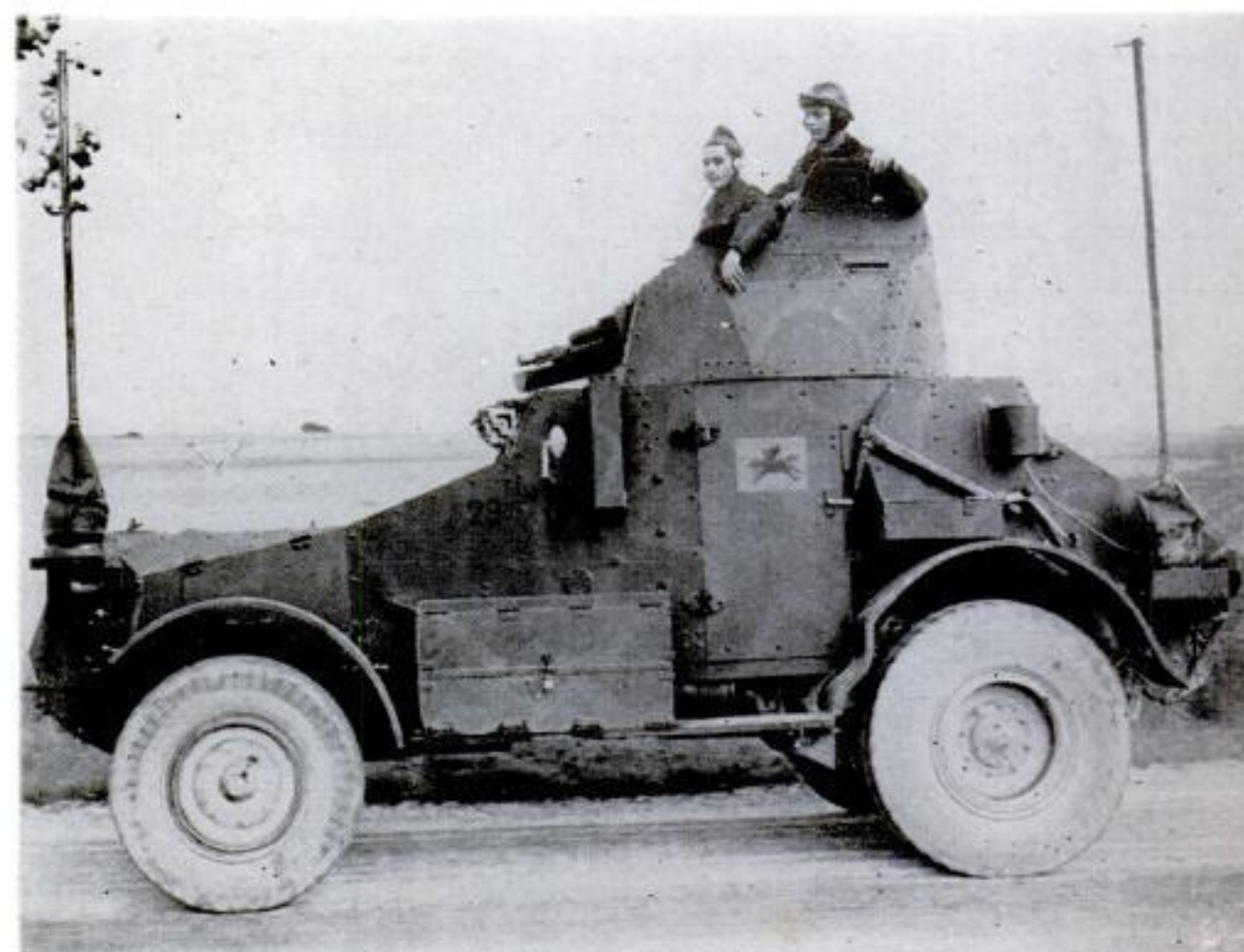
When tank meets tank in combat, the one with the heaviest armor and biggest gun wins. Tanks must be used in masses to be effective. Infantry must move right behind tanks to occupy and hold ground. Germany has mostly light tanks. France and Britain, with more big tanks, have clear superiority over Germany.



The armored car is a scout, not a fighter

The armored car is mechanized scouting cavalry. It feels out the disposition of enemy forces, probes its movements. Covered with thin armor, it is not suited for combat work. It is supposed not to fight but to run away. While in movement, it reports its findings back to headquarters through its radio transmitter (note antennae poles in front and back of car below).

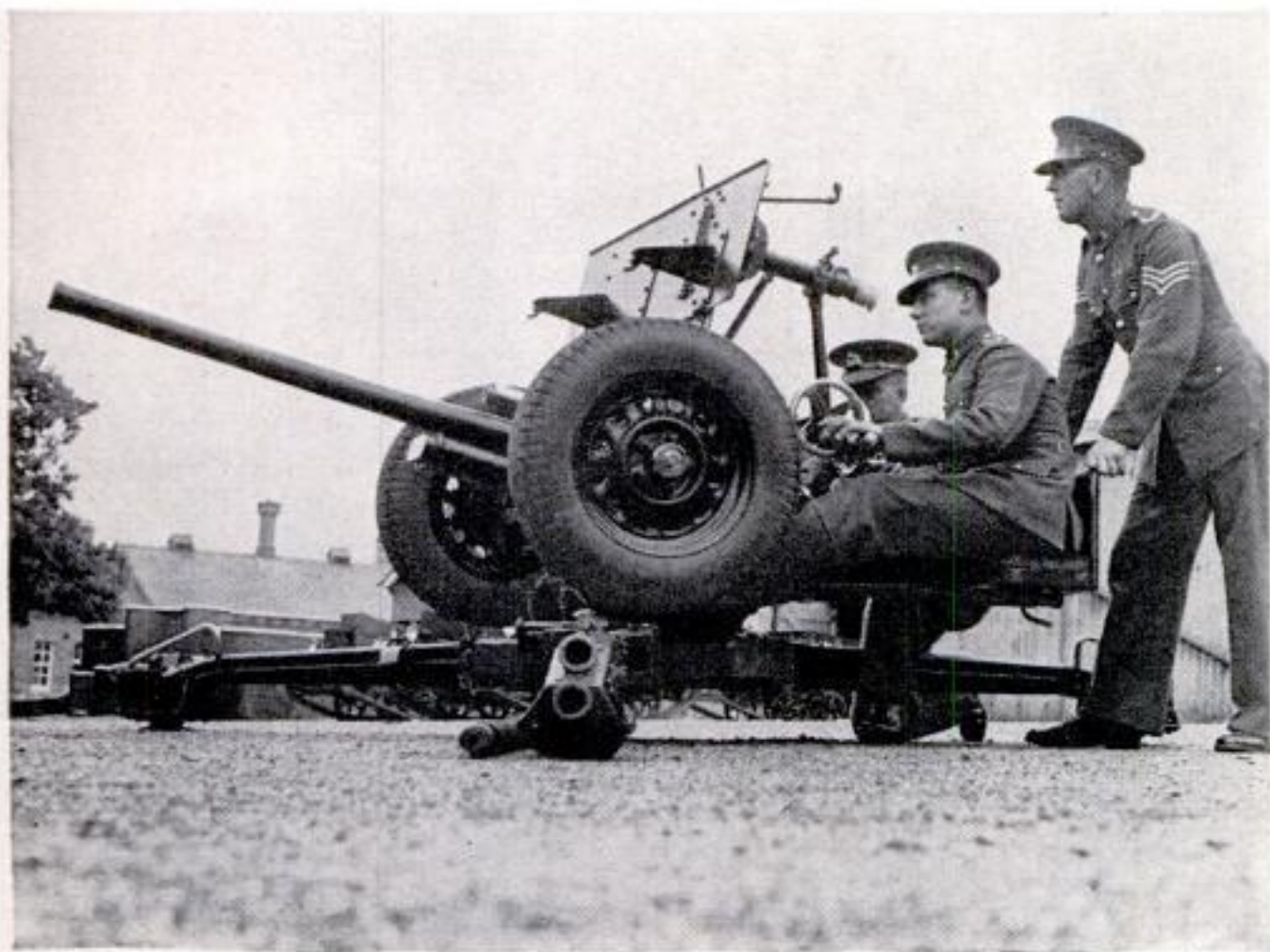
Below is a French armored car. It carries a crew of five, a 37-mm. gun and a machine gun with 50 shells and 5,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition. Guns are mounted in turret. Armored cars prefer not to leave roads. Once off roads, they lose their precious speed and mobility. Germans have the newest armored cars. Many of their models have six to eight wheels, which give better traction over rough terrain. These can be driven from either end so a car doesn't have to turn around if it gets into trouble. Most armored cars wear bulletproof pneumatic tires.



Anti-tank gun is best defense against tanks

The anti-tank gun is a high-velocity piece which fires its shell in a low, almost straight line directly at tanks. The one below is a fine British two-pounder. Mobile, quick-firing, able to swing its fire in a wide arc, it can stop any tank within a range of 1,000 yd. Anti-tank guns are the main and most effective defense against tanks. But, like tanks, they must be used in masses. According to German tacticians, every mile of active front should have at least 19 anti-tank guns.

The Germans, though weaker than France or Britain in tanks, are much stronger in anti-tank guns. They have 72 per division while the French have only 58, the British about 50. Anti-tank guns must be large enough to shoot a projectile which is both armor-piercing and explosive. One which pierces armor but does not explode, or a shell which explodes without piercing the armor, cannot be relied upon to do an efficient job of destruction.



Barriers can slow up or stop a tank advance

Tank action is limited by terrain. A tank advance cannot proceed effectively if natural barriers like rivers, swamps or rocks are in its path. Defending armies take full advantage of natural barriers. Where natural help is lacking, barriers like the one shown below are built. This consists of rows of concrete pyramids, 4 to 6 ft. high, jutting up like teeth. Tanks that try to climb them are dumped over or raised off the ground and held helpless in mid-air. Their tracks whirl futilely around while anti-tank guns or soldiers with grenades blast away.

Where time presses, a defending army puts up hasty barriers. Steel rails and ties are driven in end up, or "accordion wire" is strung. This wire folds up like an accordion when a tank pushes through, entangling itself thoroughly in a tank's tracks. Also effective are land mines. These are simply cans filled with powder, which explode on contact when a tank runs over them.



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



Smarty Pants

"Wallflower, my eye! Since you've gone smarty pants, you're a killer in your clothes. Those MUNSINGWEAR marvels are knit to cling fast...and they're smooth as a senior's line. Good stuff, too. They launder and never whimper. I've got 'em of Du Pont rayon and of silk, in three lengths...priced for a pittance."

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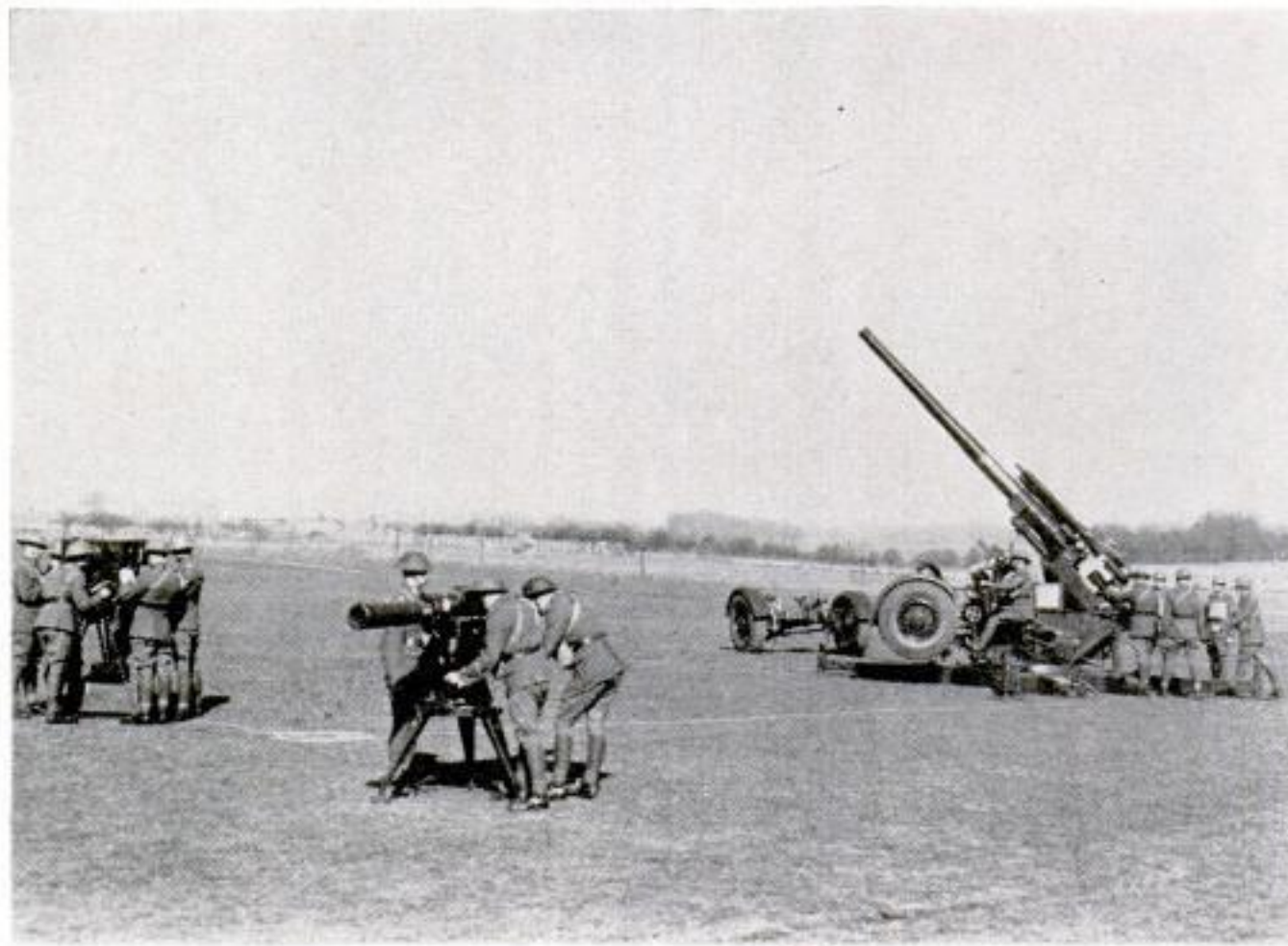
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Contributions Editor **LIFE** Rockefeller Center, New York City

Anti-aircraft guns disrupt bombers' accuracy

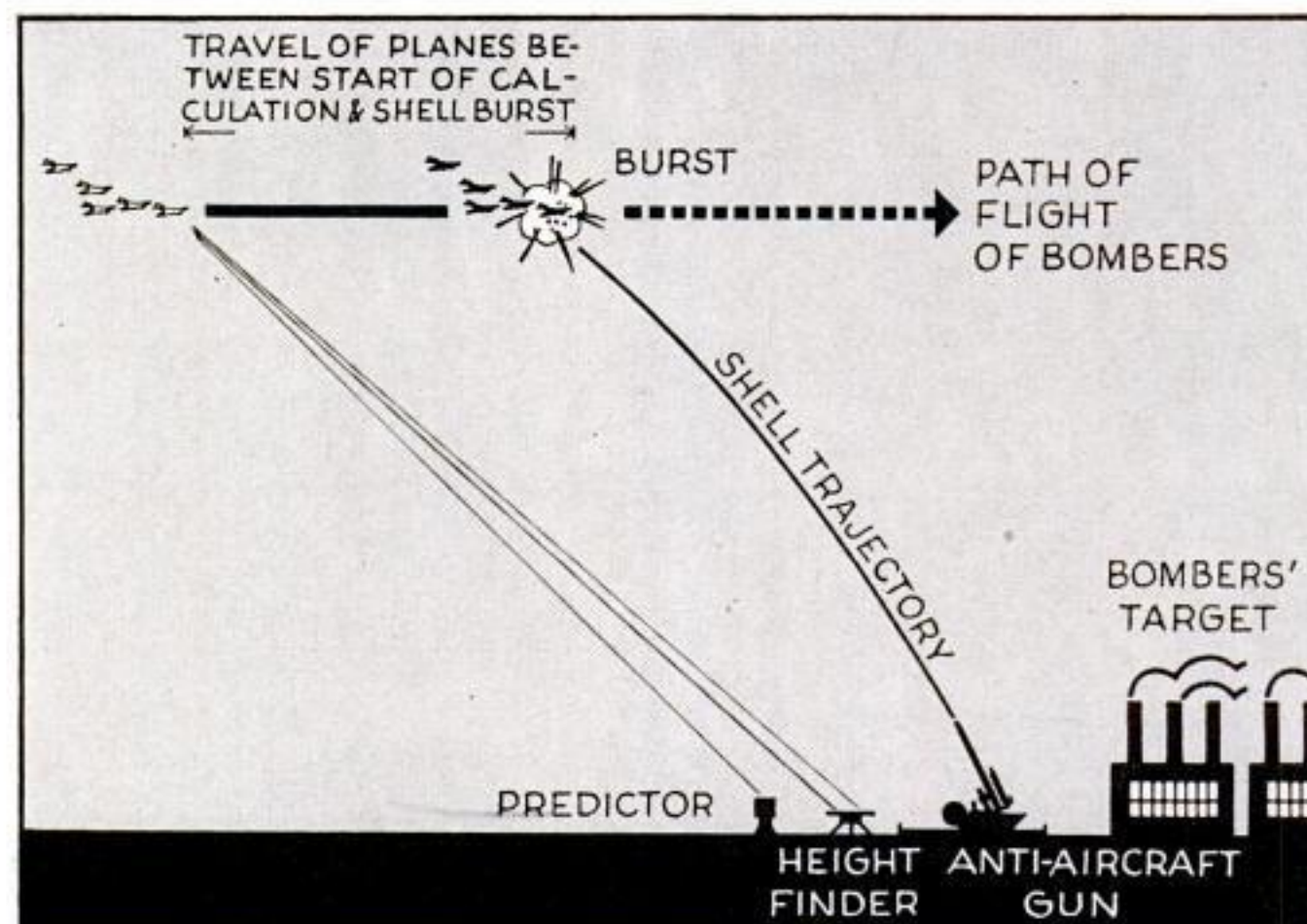
The purpose of anti-aircraft guns is to hit and bring down enemy planes and to force them to fly so high that they cannot bomb with any accuracy. Against low-flying planes, automatic rapid-fire cannon are vitally necessary. Germany has the most and best of these. Against high-flying bombers attacking industrial centers, munitions works, railroads, etc., heavy anti-aircraft guns must be used. In Spain, the German 88-mm. Flak gun did wonderful service but the British now have a 3.7-in. gun which is even better. This is shown in the photograph below.

This anti-aircraft gun fires up to 36,000 ft. in the air, far higher than any bomber goes. Its shells are timed to burst at the altitude of the attacking planes. A direct hit does not have to be scored. Any plane within 45 yd. of the spot where the shell bursts may be damaged by a fragment. Neither the French nor British forces have a sufficient number of heavy anti-aircraft guns but the Germans are well-supplied with their good Flak 88's.



Complex mechanisms aim anti-aircraft guns

A heavy anti-aircraft gun does not simply draw a bead on a bomber and fire. It is directed by a complex and highly accurate mechanism which, with the gun, completes an anti-aircraft unit. This is shown below. The height finder is a stereoscopic optical device which gives the altitude at which the planes are flying. It transmits this to the predictor. At the predictor, two men at telescopes follow the flight of the planes. By complicated readings, the course and speed of the bombers are determined. This information and that given by the height-finder are all assimilated within the mechanism of the predictor. Then the result of the calculations is transmitted to the gun. The predictor does not aim the gun. It sets two pointers on it. The gun crew aligns the gun according to these pointers and then is ready to fire. The predictor's work is continuous. If the planes change their course or speed or height, the predictor immediately records this change and the gun is aimed accordingly.



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IN FULL, 32-OUNCE QUARTS AND SMALLER SIZES



Paul Revere could have stayed in bed



Radio could have reached "every Middlesex village and farm" before the famous silversmith got started

Had RADIO broadcasting been available in 1775, Paul Revere could have spread the alarm in a split second, and been spared his all-night ride. As we look back, it is difficult to realize how the patriots of the Revolution were able to carry their task to successful completion in the face of the time required to exchange communications among the thirteen colonies. What an amazing difference radio makes in your life today!

Today, matters of importance, whether to nations or to individuals, are flashed around the world instantly. R.C.A. Communications provides communication to and from 43 countries and among leading cities of the United States.

RCA services and RCA equipment put radio at your service in many other ways. Broadcast programs provide an unceasing flow of entertainment, offer information, news and enlightenment to millions. Air-

RCA LABORATORIES — fountain-head of radio progress

From its inception, RCA has held that research is the *sine qua non* of advances in radio. RCA Laboratories therefore are constantly at work on the development of new ideas and new applications of known principles. The work is costly. Much of it appears to have no immediate value, or to offer little if any hope for a return on the investment. RCA continues the work, however, and will continue to do so because it believes that radio, vast as are its accomplishments, has only scratched the surface of its ultimate possibilities. To the maximum development of those possibilities RCA is definitely dedicated.

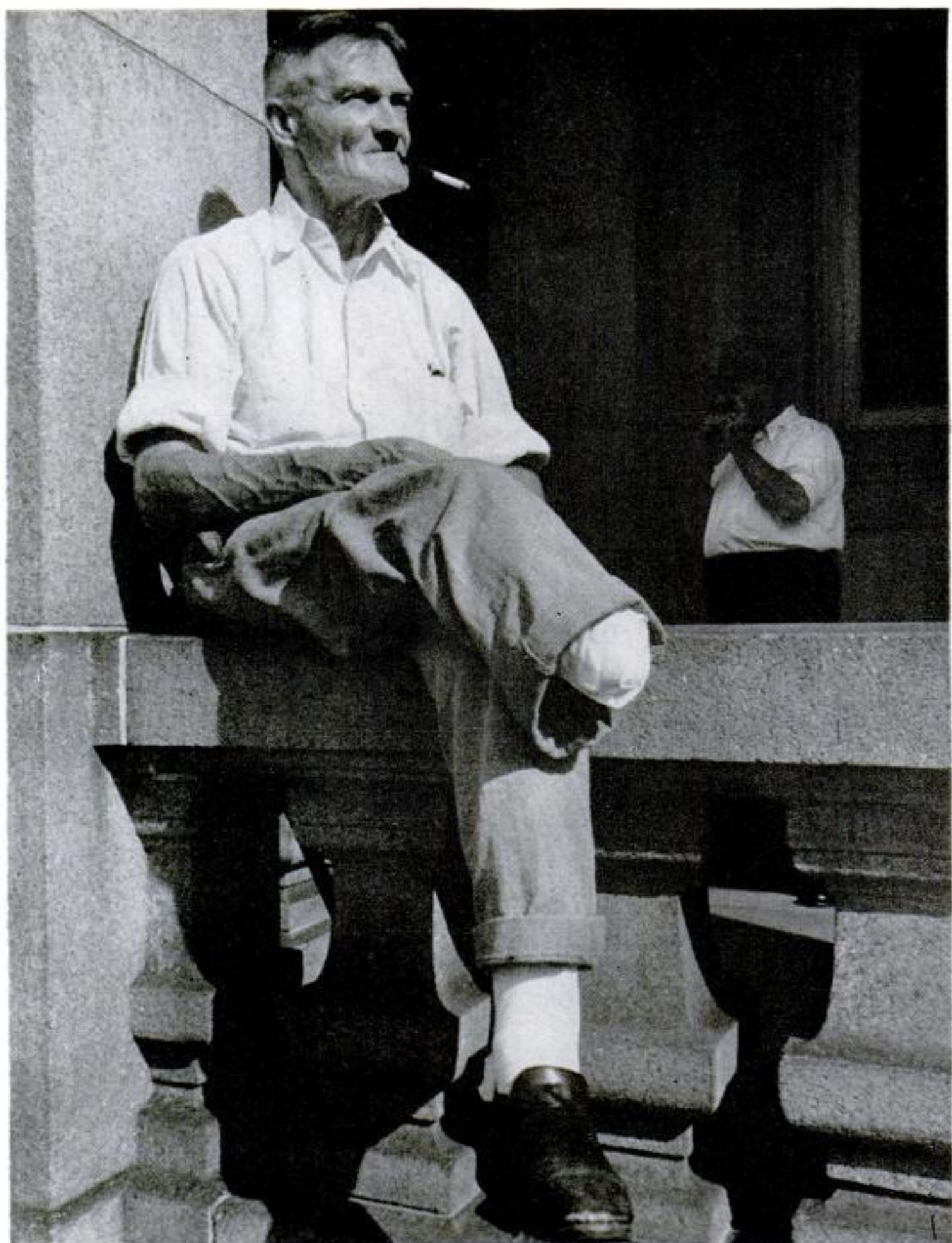
planes fly more safely, are guided more surely to their destinations, by radio. Radio plays a vital role in the plans of the Army and Navy for national defense.

RCA activities are portrayed in RCA exhibits at the New York World's Fair and the San Francisco Exposition. You are cordially invited to visit these exhibits.

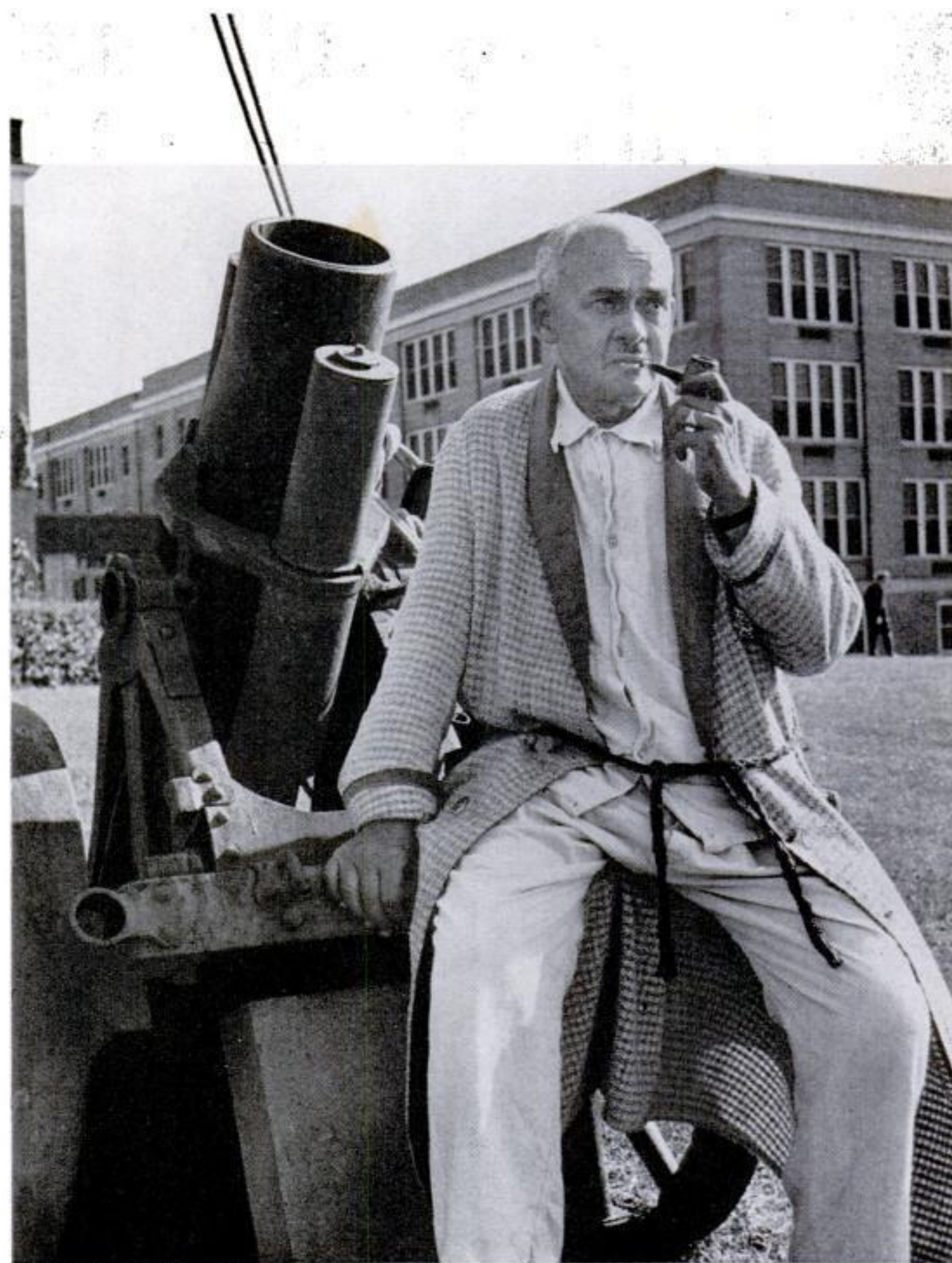


RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA RADIO CITY, NEW YORK

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National Broadcasting Company • R.C.A. Communications, Inc. • RCA Institutes, Inc.



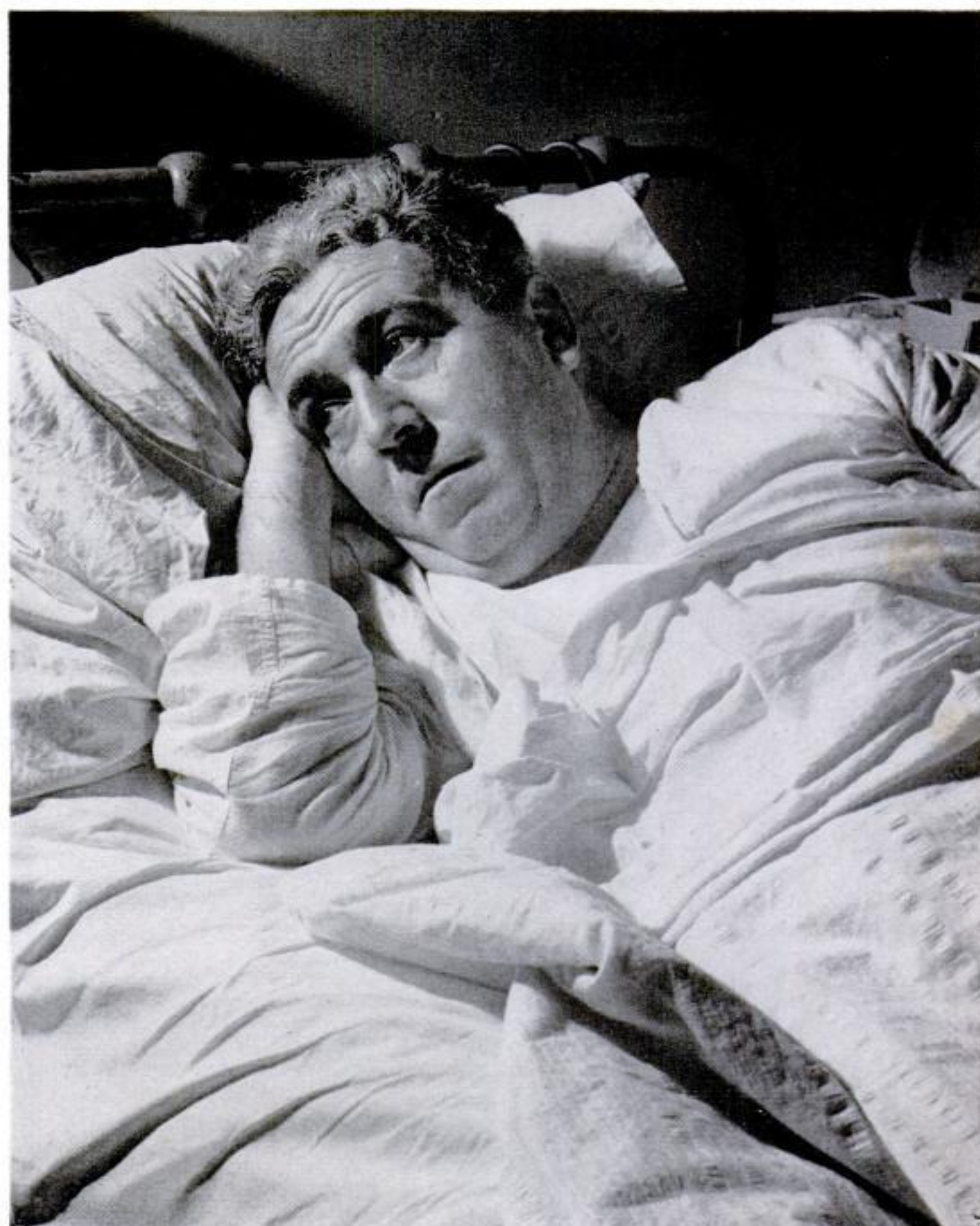
One-legged veteran, C. C. Fraley of Belleville, N. J., smokes cigaret outside U. S. Veterans Hospital in The Bronx. He is a "temporary case," requiring only intermittent therapy.



One-lunged Lieut. Milton C. Rogers of Boston sits on a German mortar at U. S. Veterans Tuberculosis Hospital, Castle Point, N. Y. He served with 101st Massachusetts Infantry.



James O'Keefe, 45, of Jersey City, served in France with the 312th Supply Company of the 78th "Lightning" Division. He is now being treated at the Bronx Veterans Hospital.



Joseph McCoy enlisted when he was 15½ years old, served in France at Brest. Now 38, he is youngest patient in Bronx Veterans Hospital. He was in 77th Division of A.E.F.

Life goes to a Veterans Hospital

Within its walls the last War still goes on

To die in war is not so hard. The sudden swift stroke of oblivion soldiers fear less than the tearing of live flesh, slow pain and the long crippled years that follow after. Of the 2,000,000 soldiers who fought in France under the American flag in 1917-18, 37,500 were killed in battle and 13,000 died of wounds received in action. But there were 180,000 others who suffered wounds and did not die, and who remained in the world of the living carrying their scars of varying degree. Many of them are now in U. S. Government hospitals.

A veterans hospital is not a happy place. Throughout the country 209 institutions are at this moment caring for 65,000 soldiers of America's wars. Many are receiving treatment for ills not deriving from the War. But many another is there because of some recurring malady, some never conquered poison distilled on battlefields a quarter of a century ago. And then there are the thousands permanently disabled, the living dead who lie now waiting for an end that once unkindly passed them by.

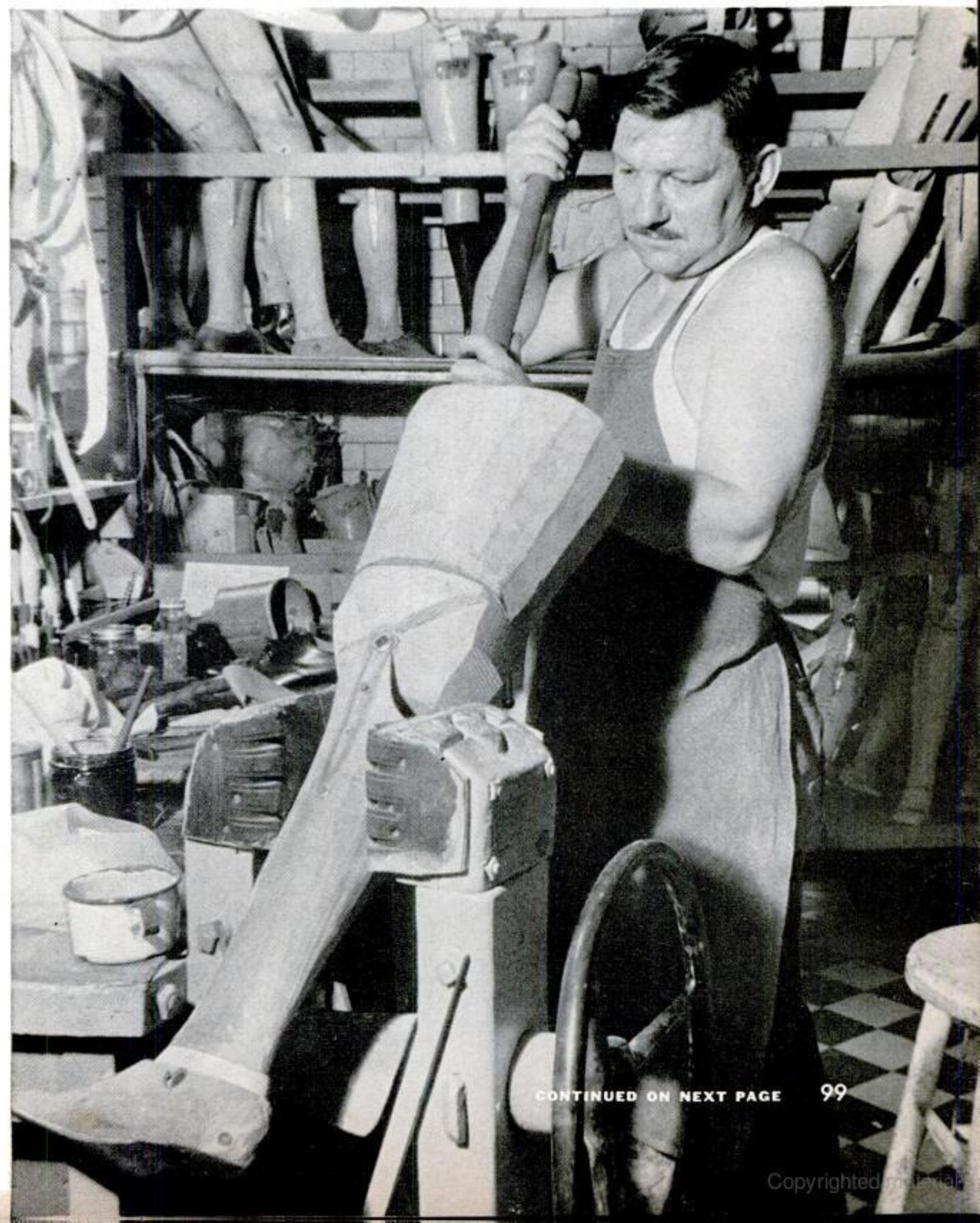
With another war already strewing the fields of Europe with a new harvest of dead and wounded soldiers, LIFE this week visits the soldiers for whom the last War has not yet ended. Few civilians, unrelated to patients, have ever been inside a veterans hospital. Cameramen have never before been admitted. But LIFE's photographer was able to call at two such institutions: the U. S. Veterans Hospital in New York's Bronx County and the Veterans Tuberculosis Hospital at Castle Point, N. Y. On these pages you see some of the men who faced his lens.

They are sick men. But they are not as sick as those he could not view. In every veterans hospital there are closed doors through which visitors never pass. Behind those doors lie the dreadful incarnations of war, sickening distortions shaped by the sculpture of shrapnel and shell. There are the men whose jaws, whose eyes, whose ears, whose whole faces have been blown away by war or eaten away by gangrenous sores no decades of agony can ever heal. There are the "basket cases"—living torsos without arms or legs, helpless but not numb, deprived of every capability, even that of self-destruction. And in each grim travesty of Man—blind, deaf or maimed—there survives a mind to sense the pain and count the passing of the hopeless hours.

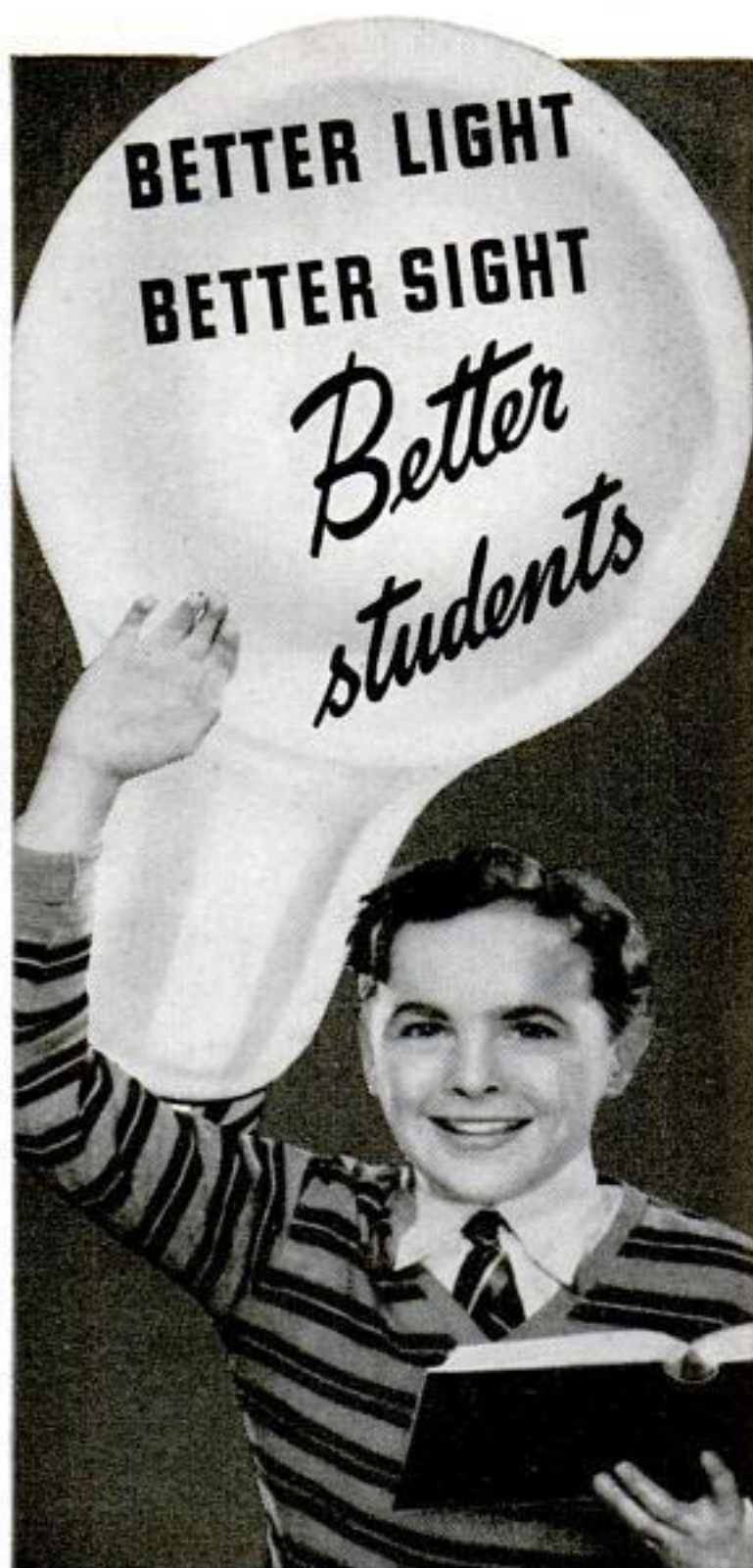
Since 1919 World War veterans have cost the U. S. \$11,792,000,000. Before the last veteran dies, the government may well have paid out over \$100,000,000,000 in compensation. What a second World War might cost America, no man now may venture to guess. For pictures of what it may be expected to produce, turn page.



Temporary cases absorb sunshine in yard of the Bronx Veterans Hospital. Behind them is the \$3,800,000 building now going up to house 598 patients. Below: Max Michaelis, who lost his left leg with 28th Infantry, works as foreman in shop where 150 artificial legs are made annually.



Pulmonary cases rest at U. S. Veterans Tuberculosis Hospital at Castle Point, N. Y. Indoors are gas victims who for 25 years have been coughing themselves to death.



"**S**URE, I get high marks in school. I'm on the hockey team, too. Thanks to Mother and Dad, I've kept my eyes in training. Of course, that's easy with the good lighting we've got at home. Dad buys Westinghouse Mazda Lamps because, he says, they give brighter light longer. Dad's pretty smart about things like that."

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WATT SIZES

15, 25, 40, 50
and 60 watt
sizes also 15¢

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15¢



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Veterans Hospital (continued)

These are the dead and living dead of 1914-18

Till comparatively recent years, iconographers of war concerned themselves exclusively with the pageantry and glory of armed conflict. Stripped of its banners, braid and brasses, war might long hence have impressed itself on civilian consciences as an ugly institution. It was not until the post-World-War decades that developments in photographic and propaganda techniques showed pacifists ways to dull the splendor with which nations, since the Babylonian Empire, had exalted their fighting men. And a new war lore appeared—the lore of horror.

The pictures of veterans on the preceding pages showed some of the misery still trailing in the wake of the first World War. The Wartime photographs on these pages, collected by anti-war crusaders and designed to shock, suggest what those veterans went through and what the soldiers of 1939 may yet experience. Pictures like these, wrote the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick in his preface to *The Horror of It*, a war anthology published in 1932, "ought to stop the mouths of those who think war a moral tonic or a glorious tradition or a way of advancing human progress."



"The moving finger writes" is the caption used with this picture in an anti-war anthology. Severed members make more shocking propaganda pictures than bodies.



Starving British soldiers, released from German prison camps in 1919, underscore the fact that famine, malnutrition and disease are inevitable concomitants of war.

**KILLS FLEAS
100% FASTER**
THAN THE OLD PULVEX

- NO FLEAS REVIVE TO REINFEST
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A FLEA POWDER WORTH BARKING FOR

Amazing! Unbelievable! But it's true! Putting one spot of quick-killing borated Pulvex Flea Powder between your dog's shoulders kills the fleas. Thousands of tests prove it. And remember—Pulvex actually kills the fleas instead of merely stupefying them; none revive to reinfest.

When dusted all over, this new Pulvex (1) kills lice, dog ticks, sticktites as well as fleas; (2) protects against fresh infestations for several days; (3) borated—lessens scratching by helping soothe irritations due to scratching for fleas.

Whichever way applied, Pulvex gives maximum results. It's unsurpassed! At pet, drug, dept. stores, 50c.

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MESSY DUSTING
TO RID YOUR DOG
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JUST A
SINGLE SPOT
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Should You Prefer to
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A DAY TO REMEMBER



... a good picture
to remember it by!

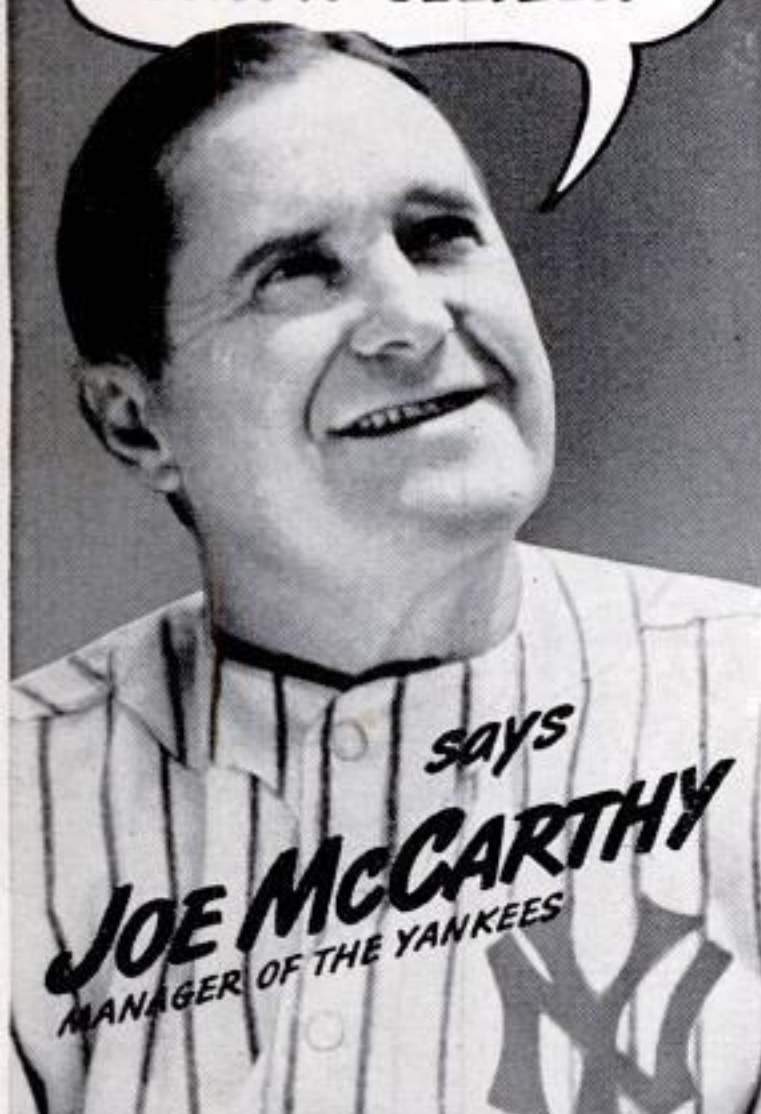
The shot that will "save" the day for you, must be made with your camera. Don't miss. Just use a WESTON Exposure Meter, and every picture you take will be sharp and clear . . . correctly exposed. It's the easy, sure way for amateurs to get perfect pictures. Simply point the tiny meter at the scene, and it tells you the correct camera settings to use. Eliminates all guesswork and disappointing pictures. Can be used indoors or out, with every type of camera, any film including color. Inexpensively priced. See the WESTON at dealers, or write for literature. Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation, 630 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.



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LEAGUE TEAM. I TAKE
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*For frequently recurring or persistent
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Now TWO Sizes — LARGE and SMALL

Glover's Mange Medicine is now available in TWO sizes for your convenience—Large Economy Size, 75¢; Small Special Size, 40¢.

At all Druggists.

FREE! Learn how to take care of your hair. Glover's booklet treats this subject fully. Write for it to GLOVER'S, Dept. S, 462 Fourth Ave., New York City.

MANY BARBERS are skilled in following Glover's System. Ask for Glover's!

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lies in a lovely skin. To ease, help heal surface pimples and carefully cleanse the skin, use

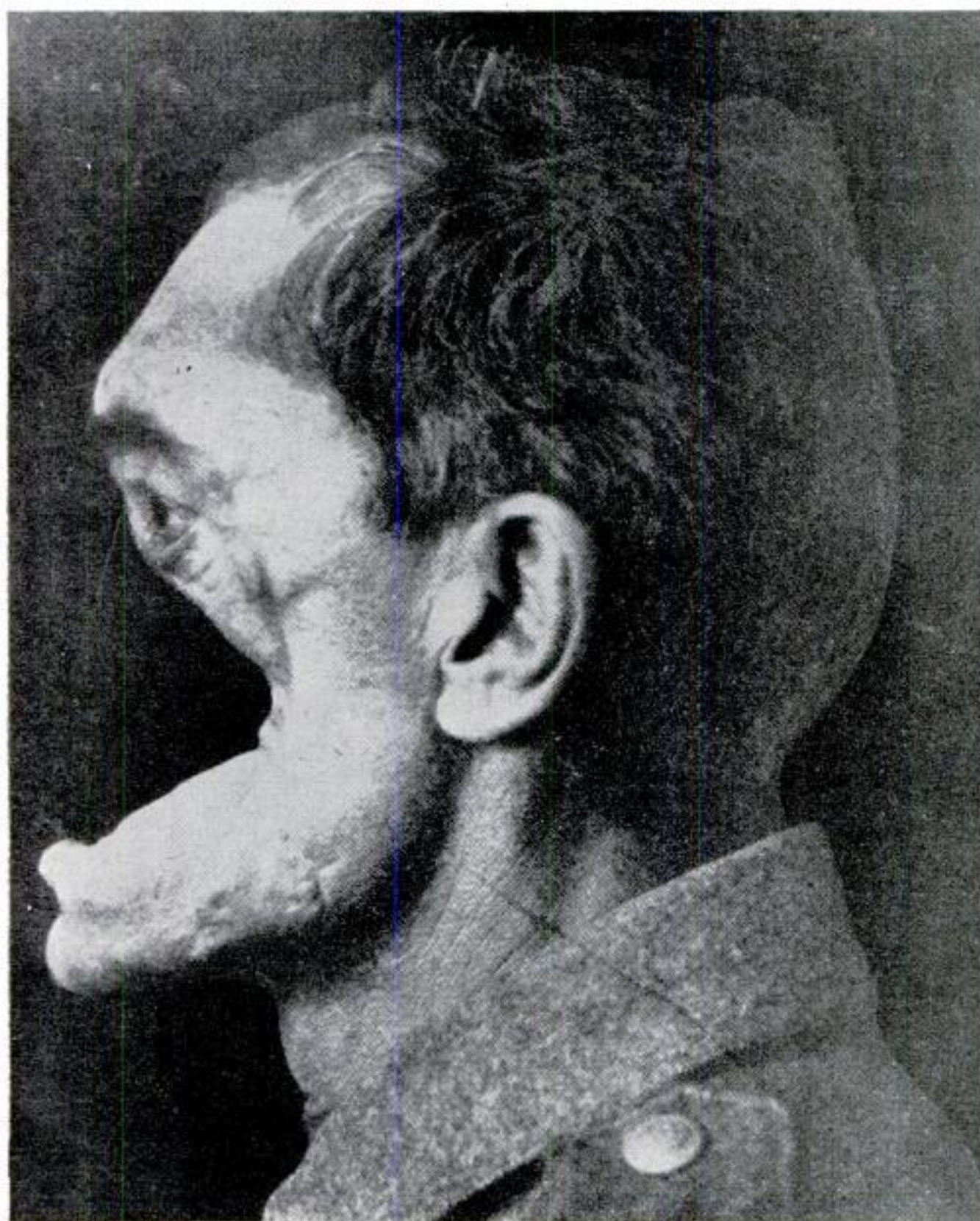
RESINOL OINTMENT AND SOAP



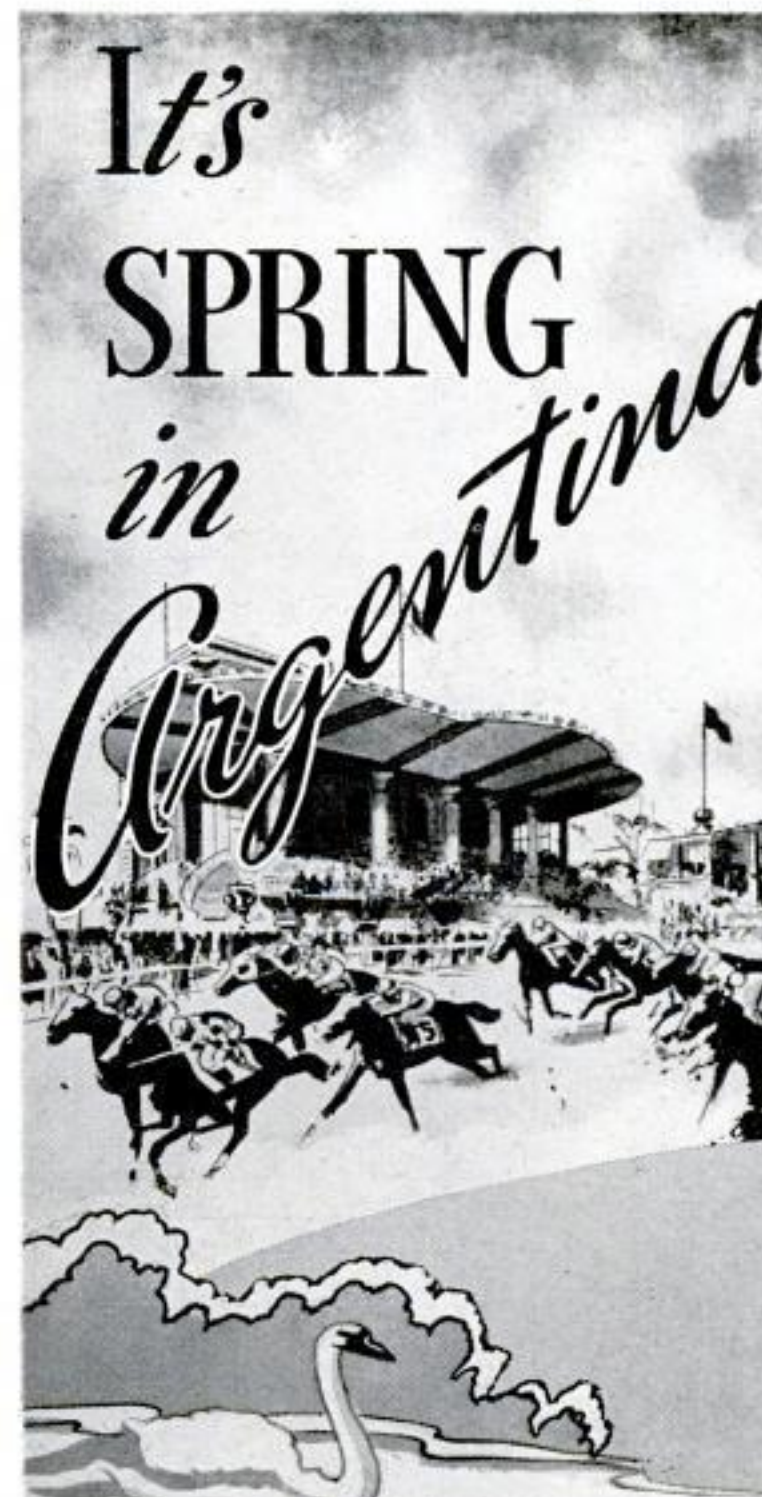
In a common grave go five soldiers of the Western Front. Killed in action, they were luckier than many a comrade who lived to spend his days in grim disability.



Materials of war are wheeled away, minus ceremony, minus glory. Bodies of the slain are the most useless and most troublesome by-product of the field of battle.



Among the living: a soldier with excised jaw, palate, nose. This dreadful profile is the emblem of *Les Gueules Cassées* ("The Broken Jaws"), French veterans society.



It's
SPRING
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Argentina

Early Fall in the United States finds Spring-time just beginning in this great "good neighbor" land below the Equator. Sophisticated Buenos Aires sparkles with activity... the famous street of the promenaders, known simply as "Florida," is crowded... the fashionable racing season is on... the parks and tree-lined boulevards are gay with new bloom.

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PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

DACHSHUNDS AND WAR

Sirs:

My dachshund was loudly called a "Hitler hound" on the street today. This frightened my little dog, and I hasten to urge LIFE to join the widespread movement in England and the U. S. to protect the small and crooked-legged hounds from the indignities inflicted on them from 1914 until well into the '20's.

You will remember that dachshunds in the U. S. in the last War, along with sauerkraut and Wagnerian music, suffered complete social ostracism. They practically disappeared from shows, and the breed itself went down disastrously in number and quality. To protect the few that remained, the American Kennel Club was forced to change their official breed name to "badger dog." Chief offenders were the cartoonists who made the dachshund, most inappropriately, a symbol for the nation's Wartime animosity against the Germans.

Let cartoonists of this war learn that the dachshund today is as thoroughly American as any other breed. Since 1930 they have climbed from 27th to seventh place in Kennel Club's registration. Of the 3,213 dackels registered last year, all but 93 were American-born.

For the international background of the dachshund, I refer you to Herbert Sanborn's excellent book *The Dachshund, or Teackel* (Orange Judd, 1937). For the fact that dachshunds are the most popular show dogs in America, I refer you to LIFE, June 14, 1937. For an impression of an individual dachshund, American-born, I present you with my wife's pictures of our dog, Cissy.

R. A. CHILDRESS

Philadelphia, Pa.



"Built for digging, Cissy goes in with a 'snoof' and comes out with a 'snorf,' like Disney's Pluto. She would rather chase a badger into his hole but sand will do."



"Cissy is friendly but shy. She is a brave but confused watchdog, goes outside the house and barks in. And she has the deplorable habit of barking at the cook."



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"To see life; to see the world; to eyewitness great events . . ." is the aim of LIFE, the Weekly Picture Magazine.

**WE WON OUR LETTERS
IN HOUSEBREAKING!**



I guess the Master didn't know anything about housebreaking us. Anyway, we got a lot of "This hurts me more than it hurts you!" from him — and we thought we'd never make house dogs.



But one day the Master comes home with the new Sergeant's DOG BOOK. "Say," he says, "here's a real housebreaking system! You're starting now." And it worked like a charm!



The Master says we've earned our diploma, B.A. (Barring Accidents). And he's learned plenty from the DOG BOOK — all the facts a dog wants his master to know. Get your free copy at a drug or pet store — or with this coupon.

**Sergeant's
DOG MEDICINES**

POLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP.
Dept. GN-9, Richmond, Va.

Please send a free Sergeant's DOG BOOK to:

Name _____
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"Sitting up is Cissy's only trick. This is a bad first lesson, with the aid of artificial support from the chair and cushions. Now she sits alone, straight as a ramrod."

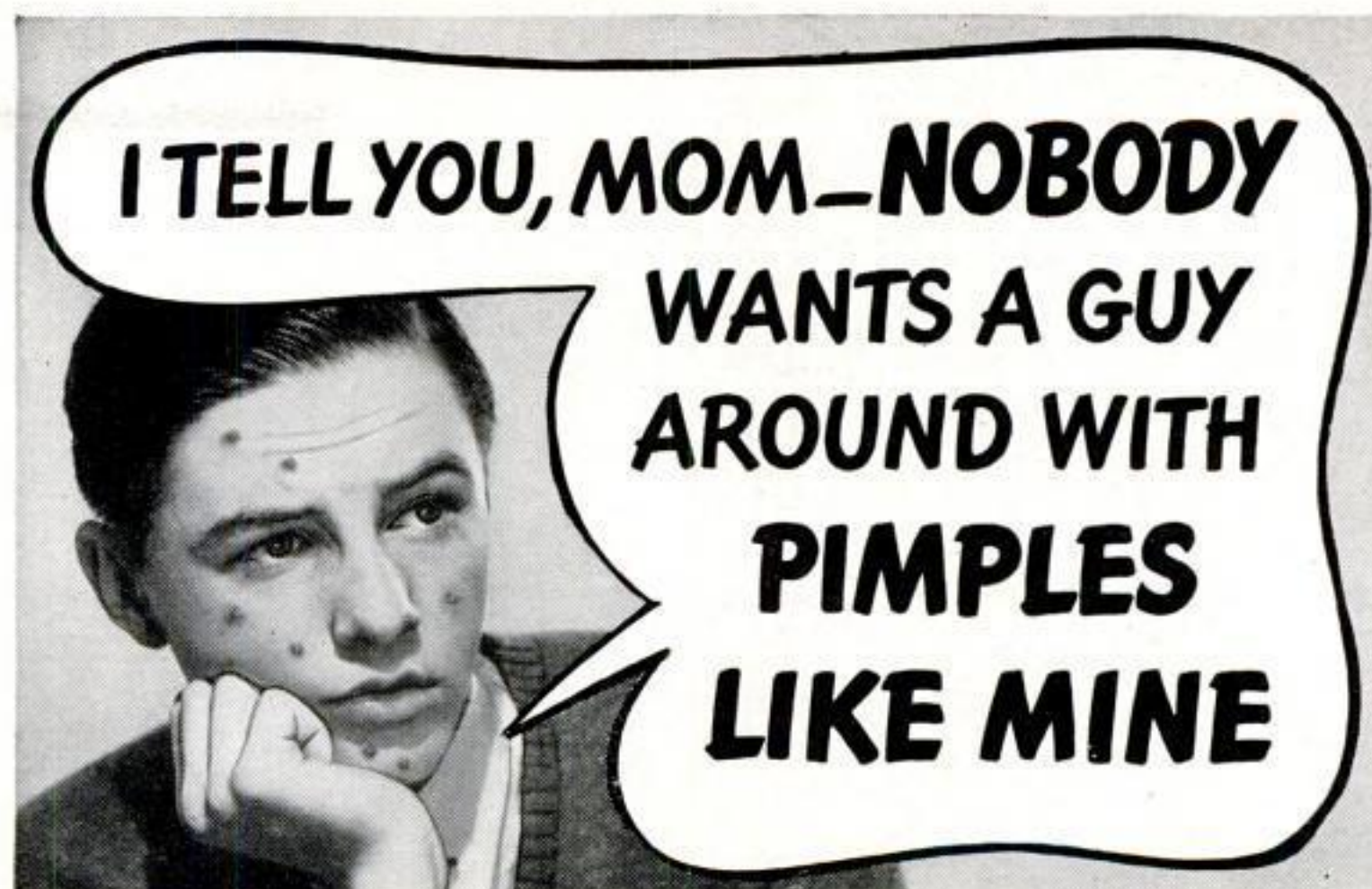


"Heavy surf keeps Cissy at a respectful distance. Her short legs are bad equipment for swimming and in rough water her narrow beam is quite unseaworthy."



"Waiting for her master, Cissy perches in an upstairs window. Cissy is perfectly housebroken. Her only mistake was in Kansas City, in middle of Union Station."

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



ADOLESCENT PIMPLES can make YOUR boy or girl feel unwanted and ill at ease

IT'S TRUE, MOTHER—countless young people feel left out and shunned because of a pimply face. Here are two important reasons why pimples are so common in adolescence:

FIRST—The skin is oversensitive between the ages of 13 and 25. Then sluggish intestinal action may cause it to break out.

SECOND—Your boy or girl may need a better supply of Vitamin A—the important vitamin that helps in keeping the skin healthy looking and attractive.

Many are discovering the new Fleischmann's HIGH-VITAMIN Yeast gives help *both* these ways. The *fresh* yeast itself stimulates sluggish intestinal action. And 2 cakes daily will now give over 6000 units of Vitamin A.

Let your boy or girl with poor skin start eating Fleischmann's High-Vitamin Yeast—2 cakes regularly each day, one ½ hour before breakfast or lunch, one ½ hour before supper. Many wonderfully helped in 30 days or less!



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THIS* BOY FOUND HELP—READ HOW

"No fellow wants to carry around a face full of hickies. I had them so bad I hated to go out. Then I ate Fleischmann's High-Vitamin Yeast. I'm sure glad to say how much it helped me."

*name on request

New HIGH-VITAMIN YEAST helps this skin trouble even more!

Megow's MODEL KITS



AIRPLANES SHIPS HO-GAUGE RAILROADS

New 100-page catalog shows the World's Champion QUAKER FLASH and the sensational quick-building COMMANDER gas-powered models. Scores of other airplanes and ships, HO-gauge railroad equipment, ready-made parts and supplies for hobby-crafters. Send 5¢ postage for your copy today!

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THIS MONTH IN FORTUNE

Business-and-Government . . . an editorial stating FORTUNE's profound belief that the epic of America has just begun and pointing out a new frontier for America's almost limitless expansion.

Pacific Gas & Electric . . . the story of power politics in California, told in terms of the fourth biggest U. S. public utility.

The Vatican . . . how the statesmanship of Pope Pius XII affects the destinies of all Spain, Italy, Germany, France, England, and the United States.

And . . . Cure by Chemicals . . . Phonograph Records . . . Survey of Public Opinion: XXIII . . . The Investment Banker: 1939 . . . Wesson Oil & Snowdrift . . . A Letter from Pertinax: French Finances Look Up . . . The Day and Night of a Load Dispatcher.

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Made by Bell Telephone makers, the Western Electric Audiphone is based on advanced technique in hearing aid design. It should help you to hear distinctly in group conversations—at greater distances—in any position.

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AT DRUG STORES AND BARBER SHOPS

PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

(continued)



Sir Neville Henderson took his dackel, Hippy, to England when the war began.



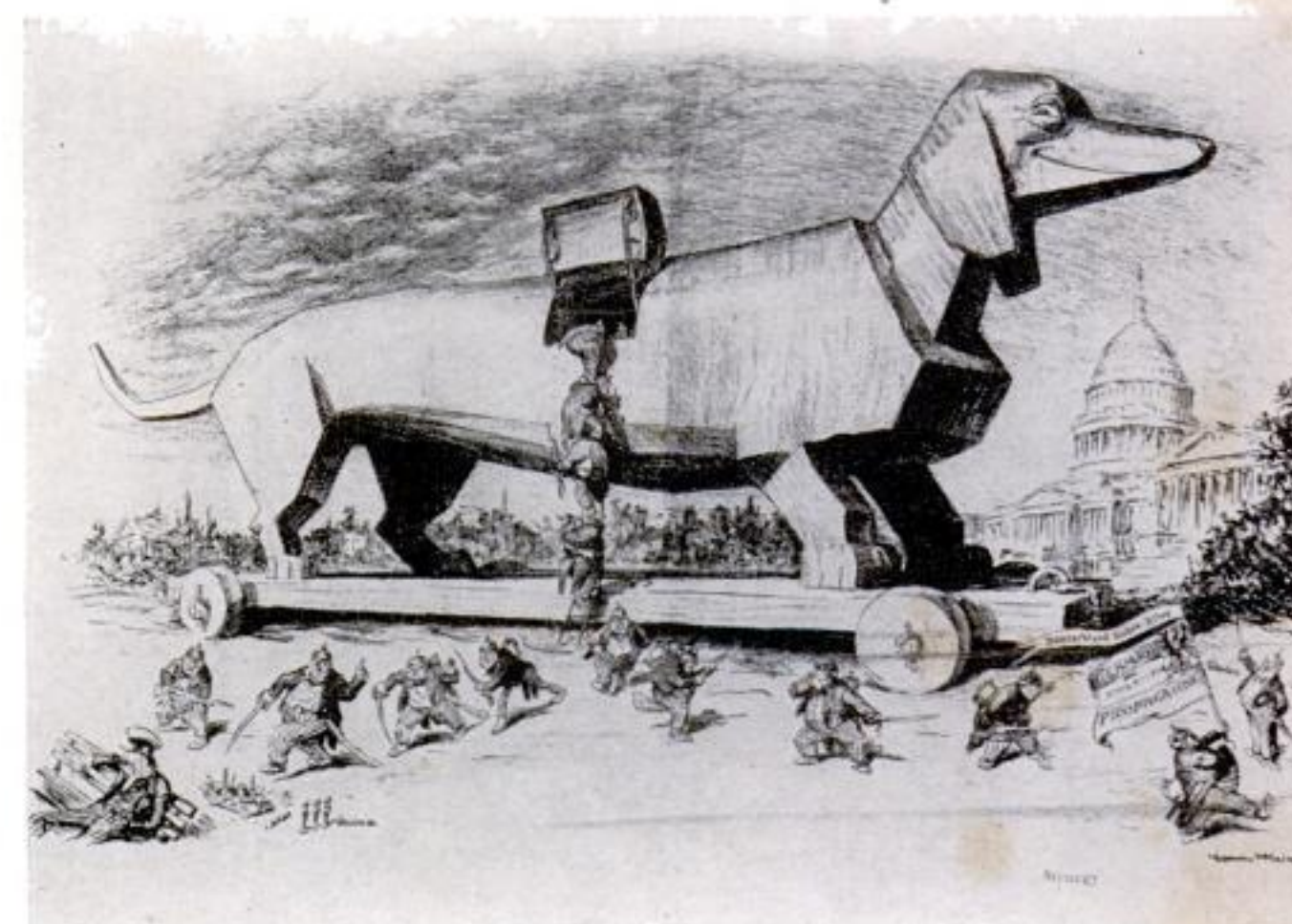
The John Roosevelts installed a dachshund in their home at Brookline, Mass.



Lord and Lady Halifax took their dachshund for a stroll during crisis parleys.



Joan Crawford's three dachshunds exhibit dachshund grace at edge of pool.



Trojan-horse dachshund in a Wartime Life cartoon was one of many that libeled the dachshund in order to attack the Germans. Dachshunds smile but never leer.

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LOST

SOMEWHERE IN

ARGENTINA



1. "Recently I went for a ride on my friend's ranch in Argentina—a little hideaway about the size of Massachusetts!—and toward dusk made the unpleasant discovery that I was lost!

2. "I was panicky until I spied a gaucho campfire. I asked the way to my host's estancia, but they didn't speak English. Hoping at least to get some dinner, I offered them a drink from a bottle of Canadian Club I had in my saddle-bag. At the sight of that bottle, they became very excited.

3. "One of the gauchos indicated that I follow him on horseback. And by golly if he didn't lead me right back to the estancia! I was pretty puzzled, until my host explained that his gauchos realized I must be a guest of his the instant they saw the Canadian Club...

they knew it was Senor Campos' favorite whisky. You don't need a calling card when you've got a bottle of Canadian Club! I paid my respects to Canadian Club's universal popularity by drinking a mellow toast, *in* Canadian Club *to* Canadian Club!"



Remember, too, you can stay with Canadian Club all evening long, in cocktails before dinner and "tall ones" after. Start to enjoy the luxury of mellow Canadian Club today! 90.4 proof. Canadian Club Blended Canadian Whisky. Imported by Hiram Walker & Sons Inc., Peoria, Ill.

Change today, as thousands have, from Scotch, rye, or bourbon to this rare Imported Whisky

YOUR FIRST DELIGHTFUL SIP of a delicately rich Canadian Club highball or smooth Manhattan will tell you why so many Americans who formerly preferred Scotch, rye, or bourbon have changed to rare, imported Canadian Club! Treat yourself to Canadian Club's utterly distinctive flavor, light as Scotch, rich as rye, satisfying as bourbon—yet with an instantly recognizable deliciousness all its own. You'll understand why twice as many Americans now drink Canadian Club as did three years ago!

**IN 87 LANDS
WHISKY-WISE
MEN ASK FOR**

*Canadian
Club*

6 YEARS OLD



By burning 25% slower than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested—slower than *any* of them — CAMELS give a smoking *plus* equal to

5 EXTRA SMOKES
PER PACK



Cigarettes were compared recently ... sixteen of the largest-selling brands ... under the searching tests of impartial scientists. Findings were announced as follows:

- 1** CAMELS were found to contain **MORE TOBACCO BY WEIGHT** than the average for the 15 other of the largest-selling brands.
- 2** CAMELS BURNED **SLOWER** THAN ANY OTHER BRAND TESTED—25% SLOWER THAN THE AVERAGE TIME OF THE 15 OTHER OF THE LARGEST-SELLING BRANDS! By burning 25% slower, on the average, Camels give smokers the equivalent of **5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!**
- 3** In the same tests, CAMELS **HELD THEIR ASH FAR LONGER** than the average time for all the other brands.

Camels mean more pleasure per puff—more puffs per pack ... America's shrewdest cigarette buy.

**PENNY FOR PENNY
YOUR BEST
CIGARETTE
BUY!**

Copyright, 1939, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

“I know from years of experience that Camels give a longer smoke—milder, cooler, mellower”

SAYS JOE WILLIAMS,
FAMOUS SPORTS EXPERT



DOES it “burn fast”—or is it “longer-burning”? That’s the new angle on cigarettes that is being widely discussed today. “I get an extra measure of smoking because of Camel’s long-burning feature,” says Joe Williams, the famous sports expert. “With Camels, I get an overtime amount of true cigarette contentment.” More tobacco in every Camel, *by weight—slower-burning*—they hold their ash longer (see full details, above left). No wonder Camel’s choice quality tobaccos win the praise of men and women everywhere who appreciate smoking pleasure at its best! Don’t deny yourself the enjoyment of quality when Camels, with their costlier tobaccos and unusual slow burning, give more pleasure per puff! *And more puffs per pack.*

CAMELS—Long-Burning Costlier Tobaccos

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